THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 172

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Halifax Honored at Yale; French Menace Palestine; British Retreat in Libya

The World's Day—June 18, 1941

New England: Yale Honors Halifax and Willkie

Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, and Wendell L. Willkie were given honorary degrees at Yale's 240th commencement. [Page 2.]

Librarians assemble in Boston for opening of convention. British delegate tells wartime problems. [Details: Page 2.]

Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes, mother of three children, was graduated from Radcliffe College with highest honors. [Details: Page 5; Picture: Page 1.]

Harvard students and alumni joined hands for their annual riot of fun—Class Day at the Stadium. [Page 2.]

In Syria: French Defenders at Palestine Border

French defenders in Syria have driven through the British lines to reach the Palestine border, it was claimed in Vichy. If the report proves accurate, the French may have cut the British supply route. [Page 6.]

German broadcasts said a stream of air reinforcements of the latest type planes was flowing from Tunisia to Vichy forces in Syria. Some of these planes, it said, already have engaged in successful fighting against the RAF.

British-Free French forces have recaptured Kuneitra, town southwest of Damascus which fell June 17 to a French counterattack, Reuters dispatches said.

British imperial troops are attacking Mezze, three miles from Damascus, while Allied patrols have reached a point 12 miles south of Beirut, Capital of Lebanon. [Page 7.]

Voluntary civilian evacuation of Cyprus, British Crown Colony off the Syrian coast, has been completed, it was reported in London.

In Africa: British Fall Back in Libyan Drive

British retreat to avoid being encircled by Axis armies, climaxed three days of intensified action on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier of North Africa. [Page 6.]

Berlin and Rome claimed "complete victory" in the drive, although British said their objective, uncovering strength of Axis positions, had been accomplished.

In Washington: Rubber Conservation Action Seen

Conservation of rubber in the near future is probable, Government officials said, but severe curtailment of the manufacture of tires or other rubber products is unlikely as there is no present shortage.

Suspension for 60 days of the licenses of 13 radio amateurs for communicating with stations in foreign countries was announced by the Federal Communications Commission. There was no evidence of subversive activity by the amateurs, the Commission said. Nevertheless, it added, they violated its order banning communications with foreign stations "because of the national defense situation."

Assurances that safeguards to private property rights would be included in pending legislation to permit the Government to requisition supplies needed for defense came from Congressional leaders.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference he doubted that National Guard troops would be retained more than a year on active duty and added the Secretary of War would report on this question soon.

A House committee accepted minor Senate amendments to legislation authorizing expenditure of $150,000,000 to build housing, sanitary, and recreational facilities in communities overcrowded with workers in defense industries.

Henry Ford presented to the U. S. Navy his 137-foot yacht Truant which is equipped with a powerful steam engine designed by Mr. Ford himself.

Legislation to give the Federal Communications Commission broad authority to weed out subversive elements among radio operators in the Merchant Marine was introduced by Chairman Bland (D) of Virginia of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Air and Sea: RAF Hits German Areas Again

Sandwich formation of RAF bombers—protected top and bottom by "layers" of fighter craft—caused new heavy damage in Germany's industrial areas around Cologne and Düsseldorf. [Page 9.]

American plane shipments to England were credited with giving Britain an opportunity to send more bombers over Germany.

At sea the German High Command claimed that five merchant ships totaling 31,933 tons had been sunk by U-boats.

Britain's secret method of locating enemy planes at night was officially described, confirming stories of the device published in The Christian Science Monitor last January. [Page 9.]

In Europe: Nazi-Turk Pact to Press Russia

German-Turkish treaty, as a means of new pressure on Russia, was reported imminent by London. [Page 1.]

War Secretary H. D. R. Margesson told the House of Commons that 177,937 Italian officers and men were in British hands. In addition, he said, 66,010 native troops serving with Italy captured.

National: Court Dismisses Suit Against C. I. O.

Cleveland, Ohio—Republic Steel Corporation's antitrust suit asking $7,500,000 damages from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and various leaders and affiliated organizations as a result of the 1937 steel strike was dismissed in Federal District Court. Republic gave no immediate indication whether it would appeal the ruling.

Dannemora, N. Y. (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, former German American Bund leader now serving a 2½ to 5-year prison term for stealing money from the bund, was "unanimously" refused a parole by the parole board sitting at Clinton Prison.

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5 and 14.

New 'Super-Bomber' Said to Be on the Way

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—The Army Air Corps has a new "super-bomber" in initial construction stages, the New York Herald Tribune says. The plane reportedly will combine the 7,000-mile maximum range of the recently completed Douglas B-19 with the 350-mile-an-hour speed of the latest four-engined planes, the story said.

The paper asserted the Army already had conceded that the giant B-19 was outmoded, because its top speed of 212 miles an hour would not meet modern war's requirements.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Christian Science Churches in Berlin Closed by German Secret Police

The Christian Science Board of Directors in Boston, Massachusetts, has received further information on the action of the German Government against the Christian Science churches in Germany. A report from Berlin reads as follows:

"A descent upon the Christian Science churches was made in Berlin on June 10 by the Gestapo (Government secret police). In that city, there are nine of these churches. Each one is directly affiliated with The Mother Church in Boston, Massachusetts. In each of these churches, the halls and reading rooms were closed by the Gestapo and their religious literature and other property was seized. The Gestapo took the responsible heads of the churches to headquarters and made them sign a declaration dissolving the churches which are registered under the German law. Accordingly it is understood that Berlin will suppress the whole organization and activity of the Christian Science church with respect to the hundred or more Christian Science centers in other parts of Germany. This arbitrary action of the secret police has received no local publicity."

The Christian Science Board of Directors state that in so far as they are aware there is no justifiable reason for this drastic action on the part of the German Government. The authorities of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, as well as its branches in Germany, have exercised great care in conforming to all the regulations laid down by the German officials for conducting church services and carrying on Christian Science activities.

'Pernicious Abstractions' Hit By Frankfurter at Radcliffe

Americans are bewildered today by paralyzing evasions of thought—what Lincoln called "pernicious abstractions"—Justice Felix Frankfurter, of the United States Supreme Court, told the 161 members of the graduating class of Radcliffe College at the 58th Commencement this morning at Sanders Theater in Cambridge.

Drawing parallels from history, the Associate Justice declared that "one of the most current of these evasions of thought is that 'war never settles anything.' The Civil War settled slavery," he continued. "And this war will settle the quality of your lives and your children's lives.

"It simply is not true that 'war never settles anything.' I respect the convictions of a conscientious objector to war, and I believe I understand the philosophy underlying Ghandi's non-resistance. But the relentless choice events may force on every individual cannot be met by such fair-sounding pernicious abstraction as that 'war never settles anything.'

"Another favorite drug for the mind," Justice Frankfurter told the seniors, "is the claim that a country at war is under dictatorship. Democracy in this country has expanded despite four wars. And only those unfamiliar with what has taken place in Great Britain since September, 1939, will deny that England is more democratic today than she has ever been.

Common Enterprise

"We are enlisted, old and young, in a common enterprise—the bold experiment of freedom," the Associate Justice continued. "It involves the most exacting collaborative effort. It demands the exercise of reason on the largest scale and self-discipline of the highest order. For it places ultimate faith for the achievement of the common good in the responsibility of the individual.

"Ours is a civilization of hubbub where raucous voices drown out the still, small voice of reason. We want to get rich quick, morally and intellectually. We resort to short-cuts and easy ways. But there is no short-cut to reason, no Ersatz for morality. The mechanical triumphs of the machine age cannot be transferred to the workings of democracy. All evasions of hard thinking are self-defeating."

Telling the Radcliffe seniors that in days of trial and tribulation one generally turns for sustenance to those few whose compassionate hearts and courageous minds lighted the way through past ordeals, Justice Frankfurter declared that the "Great Emancipator" today lives perhaps more vividly than when he walked among men.

Dogmas Inadequate

"A great man's wisdom is always contemporaneous," he added. "In addressing the Congress of the United States on December 1, 1862, Lincoln was immediately concerned with the problems of slavery. But the view of life which infused his utterance is just as relevant to the issue of freedom that now challenges the world. Familiar though these words may be," Justice Frankfurter said, "I make no apology for bidding you Godspeed with them." And he closed his address on these words of Lincoln:

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew.

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Top-Ranking Senior a Mother

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Forbes and Children

Her face wreathed in smiles, Mrs. Forbes today was graduated with three of Radcliffe's highest scholarship awards, won during a five-year academic career that ran concurrent with her duties as a mother of three children, and her supervision of her Boston home. Pictured with Mrs. Forbes are her children, Marjorie, left, 7; Diana, 9, and F. Murray Forbes, 3rd, 17 months.

U. S.-Canada Forge Closer Economic Ties

Joint committee named to co-ordinate the use of combined resources of both countries.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Another step in the constantly closer economic collaboration between Canada and the United States—a co-operation designed to carry through the present war into peacetime reconstruction—with the appointment of joint committees by the two Governments.

The committees are specifically instructed to explore the possibilities of a greater degree of economic co-operation. In announcing the establishment of the "Joint Economic Committees" the State Department said their work would include "more co-ordinated utilization of the combined resources of the two countries in the production of defense requirements (to the extent that this is not now being done) and reducing the probable postwar economic dislocation consequent upon the changes which the economy in each country is presently undergoing."

Economic Progress

Canada and the United States have accelerated efforts for solution of their inter-related economic problems since the Permanent Joint Board on Defense was set up in August, 1940. At that time the economic phases of co-operation were handled, in the main, by direct negotiation between officials of the two Governments.

In recent months it became apparent that the problems of financing Canadian and American aid to Britain were running into complications. Canada was facing a trade deficit of more than $300,000,000, while at the same time, supporting its own "lend-lease" aid to Britain, at a cost of about $1,500,000,000.

To ease this situation, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada and President Roosevelt, meeting at Hyde Park, April 20 of this year, reached an agreement under which between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 in Canadian war needs would be "lend-leased" to Canada by the United States, en route to Britain. The agreement included further arrangements, focused directly on war matériel.

Many Problems Remain

But numerous other problems remain. Depletion of Canada's tourist trade from the United States is costing the Dominion more than $70,000,000 a year. Surplus wheat in the Western Hemisphere makes a major problem for Canada, which is itself a wheat exporter. Markets for Canadian fruit provide a problem at a time when Canada needs to find some substitute for the outlets it has lost through the war.

It is to problems such as these and the numerous technical matters that the new committees will address themselves.

Text of State Department announcement and personnel of Committee: Page 10.

U. S. Erects Barriers To Keep Ousted Nazis From All the Americas

Wide World

Philip Williams With Robin Moor Report

Vice-Consul and Third Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, shown as he arrived at the Washington Airport to make a report to the Department of State on the sinking of the Robin Moor.

No Germans will be permitted to cross Nation's borders until further notice.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Nazi propagandists, forced to leave the United States under the President's expulsion order, will not be permitted to go to other American nations to continue their antidemocratic efforts there, it has become apparent.

In a move to control the movement of the 170-odd German Consulate employees as well as the Germans employed by the three agencies forced to close their doors by July 10, the United States Government has ordered its border guards not to permit any German to leave the country until further notice.

Meanwhile, the State Department is studying a German protest against the closing of the consulates delivered by Hans Thomsen, Charge D'Affaires of the German Embassy here. The protest is believed to charge that the order violates the 1923 treaty of trade and friendship between the United States and Germany.

Although all German citizens in this country, estimated at more than 300,000, are affected by the order not to leave, it is believed to be directed only at the very few known to be engaged in disruptive activities. It is hoped that the order will give the nations of the New World sufficient time to work out a system whereby the Nazis chased from this country will not be permitted to transfer their operations to America's neighbors.

Protection for Citizens

The order also will give the Treasury Department enough time to check on German funds in this country, as provided for by the recent order to "freeze" the American funds of all European countries. When once this check has been made, it virtually will be impossible for any evacuating Nazi to take with him more than is granted for his passage.

In addition, the move is seen as anticipating retaliatory action on Germany's part against United States consular officials and citizens in the Reich. Since this is so, the United States will be better able to protect its citizens in Germany if a tight control is kept over Nazis here. Thus Washington will be in a position to demand that all Americans be evacuated from Germany simultaneously with the release of the expelled Germans here.

The Government's order covered not only guards stationed along America's land frontier—this would mean only Mexico, since Canada already is a closed country to Germans—but also all officials in charge of plane, ship, autobus, and train transportation.

Both the White House and the State Department are known to feel strongly about Nazi proganda among the nations of Latin-America and this Government is believed to have urged that the 20 Latin-American republics take every precaution to make sure that none of the propagandists expelled from this country find their way south to swell the already considerable ranks of Axis propaganda-mongers there.

Italy May Be Next

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt has intimated that the Germans were not the only Axis members engaging in subversive activities here and that similar measures may be followed in regard to at least one other nation.

Asked at his press conference if any other nation had been engaged in disruptive activities here, the President looked mysterious and said there was no news on that—today. This was immediately interpreted by newspapermen, and not denied by the President, to mean that Italy may be the next recipient of an order closing all its consulates here.

The President was equally mysterious and uncommunicative when asked to detail the offenses of the German consular employees. Refusing to give such details, he said that they were wide in range and that they included a great many sins.

Neither the State Department nor the Justice Department, whose findings prompted the expulsion order, will say just what the Germans are accused of, although it is presumed that the charges are similar to those leveled at them by the Dies Committee.

Observers here believe that the order to hold all Germans indicates a Government conviction that the Germans will retaliate by a similar measure. There is even speculation as to whether the Germans will go a step further and break off diplomatic relations with this country. The American order does not affect the German Embassy here.

Aid Allies Committee head urges diplomatic break with Nazis: Page 21.

Nazis await American reaction to Berlin protest: Page 21.

Note on Robin Moor Sinking Forecast as U. S. Ultimatum

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said today that survivors of the Robin Moor, landed at Cape Town, South Africa, had excellent photographs corroborating oral testimony that the American steamer was sunk by a German submarine. The photographs, Mr. Welles asserted, were delivered to the United States Consul at Cape Town.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—The American Government's note to Germany on the sinking of the Robin Moor, now in process of preparation at the State Department, will be more an ultimatum than a protest, it was learned on reliable authority today.

All indications are that the United States is prepared for a complete break in diplomatic relations with Berlin and no possible reply from the Nazi Government will be considered satisfactory unless it accepts full responsibility for the incident and gives an explicit undertaking that such an attack on American shipping will not be repeated.

The final drafting of the note, in which President Roosevelt himself will take an active hand, will await the cabled summary of the depositions taken from the remaining survivors at Cape Town.

Its contents, however, have been the subject of full discussion

Continued on Page 21, Column 1

Statements on Robin Moor taken at Cape Town for U. S.: Page 7

Stalin: Will He Fight, Abdicate, Yield?

Inside the War

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States after frontline service on four major war sectors—Greece and the Middle East, Africa, Norway, and Finland.

When Joseph Stalin stepped into the Soviet Premiership last May, it was circumstancial proof that very important developments were afoot. For with this dictator it is a fundamental rule of conduct never to do anything personally or directly if it can be achieved through proxies and by indirect means. Experience has taught him if nothing else that this procedure makes it easier to avoid blame for his blunders and to find convenient scapegoats.

Only something that vitally concerned his political existence could therefore have induced the Kremlin's arch-intriguer to cast aside his wires and mirrors and directly assume official leadership of the Soviet Government by taking "Lenin's portfolio."

Popular Will Powerful

If other evidence were wanting, the most logical explanation for Mr. Stalin's sudden assumption of the Soviet equivalent of the Premiership would appear to be that it would require the entire prestige of the revolution and the full influence of the Communist Party to lead the Russian people down a new path which he had elected or was forced to follow.

The long-suffering population accustomed to so many unpleasant surprises might at last balk over a decision say, to compromise Russian sovereignty for Herr Hitler's benefit and sell them into Nazi economic bondage.

This is not a statement of fact, it is merely a working hypothesis. But history has shown that most absolute rulers are prepared to sacrifice their country's welfare for their own self-interest. And judging by past events it is not inconceivable that Mr. Stalin, driven by the logic of his own appeasement policy, is prepared to make far greater concessions to Herr Hitler than the Russian people would countenance.

But there is a point beyond which the most absolute dictator cannot expect obedience and subservience. Even tyranny must sometimes yield to the overwhelming expression of popular will. That is why Mr. Stalin in the end might find himself forced either to fight Germany or abdicate.

At no time have the strictly utilitarian Bolshevist leaders been able

Continued on Page 21, Column 4

Stalin must fight or yield: Page 8.

Nazi-Turkish Pact Reported

By the Associated Press

London, June 18

Well - informed foreign sources reported that the signing of "some sort of an agreement" between Germany and Turkey was imminent. It is expected to provide for integrity of national territory.

They said the Germans expected the impending pact to "leave Russia with a feeling of still greater isolation and encirclement and consequently to lessen her will to resist German demands."

The Turks, it was said, apparently take the view that, by signing a "seemingly innocuous piece of paper," they hope to relieve the pressure to which they have been subjected by Germany without nullifying any of their present engagements to Britain.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Is Now in the United States

WASHINGTON, June 18—According to the signs and symbols of the moment Joseph Stalin has a fairly good chance of becoming the Nazi Gauleiter of Russia in the not too distant future.

Unless the present, suspiciously overadvertised, tension between Moscow and Berlin is a German ruse to catch someone off guard on another war front it looks very much as though the inevitable day of reckoning between Germany and Russia is at hand.

If this is the case, and if Mr. Stalin is making his final choice between peaceable capitulation and military resistance, it should surprise no one. It has been inevitable from the day this war broke out in the wake of the Russo-German Pact of August, 1939.

In the nearly two years which have elapsed since then Germany has made many grudging concessions to Russia. But not one of these was made on the German side with a sense of finality. Every one was part of the world's greatest bribe which was granted with every intention of recapturing whenever the expedient moment should arrive.

The German Plan

The German plan of action has always contemplated not only taking back the Baltic States, the parts of Poland allotted to Russia, and Bessarabia, but also acquiring by one means or another all of the economic and strategically valuable portions of European Russia.

It makes very little difference to Reichsführer Hitler whether he gets it without fighting or has to use some of his Army. He intends to have it under his own direct control. He intends to deal with Russia in a manner which would

Continued on Page 21, Column 3

Viscount Halifax Honored by Yale University at Its Annual Commencement

Poetry Found Gaining Favor With British

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Interest in poetry "has increased enormously" in England since the beginning of the war, H. W. Cashmore, British official delegate to the convention of the American Library Association, said when interviewed today at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

Public libraries in Great Britain have been ordered by the Government to keep going "full blast" as a matter of morale and education, according to Mr. Cashmore, who has under his direction one of the largest municipal libraries in the Empire. He is City Librarian of Birmingham, center of munitions works, where, he said, with a smile, "You go to bed hopeful and wake up thankful."

Even though thousands of the City's children have been evacuated to areas considered safer, and though the people are working day and night, either in the factories or in the various services of air wardens, fire-fighters, and so forth, he declared that the Library circulation of books had decreased only 8 per cent in the past year.

Bombing Less Expert

He thinks the German bombing force is becoming less expert. "They seem not to be so clever, somehow," he explained, "not so effective as they were in the beginning. I think it is because the clever bombers have been killed. Our methods of defense also have probably improved." A good many of the bombs dropped, he added, do not work, though, on the other hand entire blocks get blown up, and then, "you just have to dig the people out of the débris."

Regarding the condition of the Birmingham Library and its 28 branches, after the continued attacks on the "Black Country," as the manufacturing district of the Midlands is called, Mr. Cashmore said: "When I see the number of churches and schools destroyed there, I think the libraries are particularly fortunate." While windows are repeatedly broken, the only serious damage to one of his libraries, he related, occurred when an incendiary bomb destroyed the roof of one of the best branches, with a number of fatalities. Two buildings having clock towers appear to have come off the worst.

What impresses the people as particularly inexpert is the way the Germans have dropped so many bombs in the middle of fields. The visiting librarian does not wish American people to get the idea that the English are "a lot of people cowering in cellars." Not at all. Take his mother, for example. When a bomb fell in front of her home, completely demolishing the two houses opposite, she got out of bed and began to dress, with an air of: "Well, I'll have to go somewhere else now."

The chief defense work of the libraries, he reports, is in furnishing, through the technical library of the system, information sought by factories, Government departments, and the forces. Since the war began, all branches have remained open on Sunday. Formerly only the central library opened on Sunday, and had done so since 1860.

No more than two books are furnished at one time to one holder of a British library card, whereas in the United States a person may take as many as four or five books at once from some libraries. While reference work and assistance to students has developed as educational service, much in the manner of such service in this country, lectures and children's story hours usually are not a part of a library's program.

Preliminary Meetings

Although the first general session of this 63rd annual conference of librarians will not be held until June 19, members of the Association are conducting preliminary meetings to discuss children's books and the librarian's part in developing national defense.

The first time the Association met in Boston, at its fifth annual conference in June, 1879, only 162 persons attended. About 5,000 are expected this year. The Association has more than 16,000 members.

During the next seven days it will hold four general sessions—three in the Mechanics' Hall and one at Harvard University—and more than 100 meetings of various divisions. The group round tables will take up such subjects as broadcasting, audio-visual methods microphotography, public relations, Latin-American relations, Federal aid, and a number of others which have added themselves to the interests of librarians in the past few years. During the 1879 conference most of the speeches were on strictly professional topics, such as "classification in catalogues," "indexing," "Library Binding," and "Exchanges of Duplicate Books in the Library."

Ventilation Problems

In that day, before the advent of air-conditioning and methods now used for preserving books, librarians were eagerly discussing problems of ventilation and "insect pests in libraries." In 1876, the Association included among its charter members 13 women and 90 men. This year's conference will be attended by a large majority of women, for women comprise approximately 90 per cent of the Association membership. The 1879 conference report in "The Library Journal" stated that "much would remain unsaid without reference to the ladies, whose presence at this conference, in force, set an example that will not be lost at future gatherings."

Information concerning transportation to Harvard at that first meeting read: "Horse cars leave Bowdoin Square every five minutes. The ride will take 30 minutes."

By invitation of "His Honor, Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston," the members went on a harbor excursion, aboard the steamer Rose Standish.

This year the City will entertain the visitors at a reception and dance at the Public Library, June 19, after the first general session, at which Milton E. Lord, Director of the Library, will give an address of welcome.

By a Staff Photographer

H. W. Cashmore

Official British delegate to the convention of the American Library Association in Boston.

Board to Map Coakley Case Ouster Action

The Massachusetts House of Representatives today took another step toward prosecution of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Councilor, before the Senate for "misconduct and maladministration" when it authorized Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, to appoint a Board of Managers to draft formal articles of impeachment.

To the five-man board Speaker Herter immediately appointed Representatives Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill, H. Edwin Snow (R) of Natick, and Joseph H. Downey (D) of Brockton, the three members of the special House Committee which recommended the veteran Councilor's impeachment.

The Board of Managers will have charge of the Coakley case when it is tried before the Senate. The Board may appoint a prosecutor or conduct the prosecution itself. The trial will be based upon the articles of impeachment drafted by the Board, upon approval by the House.

The House authorized the Board to spend $300 for stenographers and counsel.

The Special House Committee which voted three to two for Councilor Coakley's impeachment charged that he had used his political influence and office to obtain pardons for criminals without regard to the safety of the public. Furthermore, the Committee charged that the Councilor was motivated, in part at least, by financial gain for himself or for members of his family. These charges were based upon pardons given to three criminals.

The original attack upon Councilor Coakley was made by a special commission which conducted an exhaustive investigation of pardons and paroles granted during the Gubernatorial administration of Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley, and Joseph B. Ely. Investigation was started as the result of pardon scandals occurring in the last few days of the Hurley Administration, particularly in connection with the pardoning of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, so-called Rhode Island Public Enemy Number One.

Public Urged to Aid In Search for Girl

William C. Greene, Associate Professor of Greek and Latin at Harvard University, has issued a public appeal for aid in locating his daughter, Anne Marston Greene, missing from her home, 60 Shepard Street, Cambridge, Mass., since Wednesday evening, June 11.

Miss Greene left home in the family car to return a typewriter to a friend on Walker Street, Cambridge, Professor Greene related. She never reached her destination, and no trace of her, or of the car, has been found since.

He said Miss Greene is 19 years of age; five feet, eight inches in height; weighs about 125 pounds; has brown wavy hair and blue eyes; and probably was dressed in a plaid gingham skirt and gray sweater, sneaker shoes, gray collarless fitted coat, but no hat.

The car is a dark-blue Ford 1939 four-door sedan; its registration number is Massachusetts 716,076; its engine number is 18-4923858. The typewriter is a Remington-Rand portable, fairly new; its number P-61745.

Anyone who has seen a person corresponding to the above description, or the car or the typewriter, is urged to communicate at once with the Chief Inspector of Cambridge Police (TRObridge 9800) or with the nearest police station.

Elevator Strike Extended Again

The elevator strike in downtown Boston spread to a total of 25 office buildings today as representatives of the strikers and employers met before the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

The strike, now ten days old, is entering a new "and probably final stage," Philip Mack, union organizer, declared in calling out 10 additional buildings.

Picket lines, posted earlier this week about commercial and manufacturing establishments under C. W. Whittier & Bro. management, have stopped the movement of all goods in and out of the buildings, Mr. Mack contended.

Imports of Wool Climb in Boston

Heavy importation of wool continues at Boston, with 12,055,300 pounds brought into this port last week, compared with only 121,730 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago.

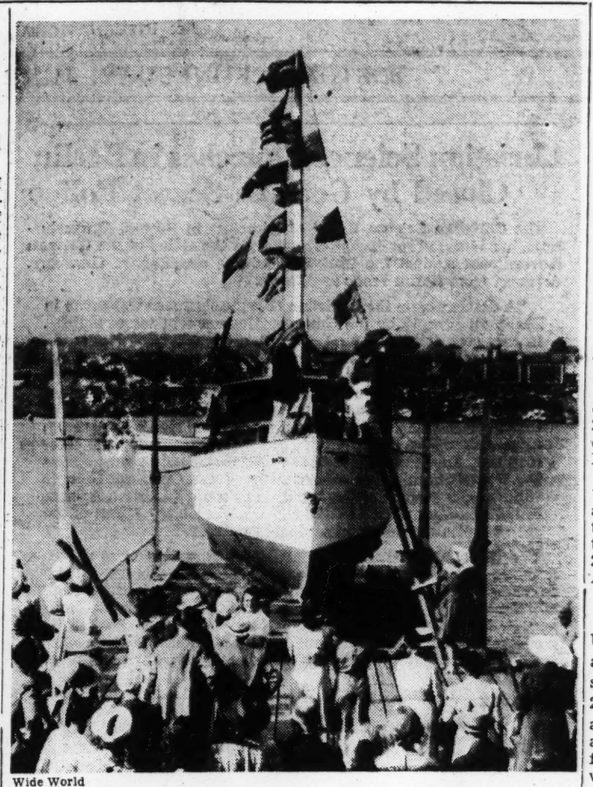
Figures made public today by the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service, show that imports since July 1, 1940—start of the Federal fiscal year—are now at the all-time high of 412,414,596 pounds, contrasted to 132,455,742 pounds for the similar period a year ago.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Gallery Talk at Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Tanner of the Museum staff will lecture on, "A Survey of Sculpture." At 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16
Radio Timetable: Page 4



Wide World

Yacht Built by Dentist in Spare Time Is Launched

Some persons collect stamps as a hobby; others, like Dr. Ralph Kenney, a Melrose, Mass., dentist, build boats. This 35-foot motor yacht, Cyndor, which Dr. Kenny built in his backyard in his spare time during the last two years, was launched at the Britts Boatyard in Saugus, Mass., before a group of more than 200 of Dr. Kenny's friends and acquaintances. Yachtsmen consider Dr. Kenny's "dream ship" one of the finest yachts of its type on the New England coast. It is planked in mahogany, with teakwood decks, and included in its equipment is a galley and sleeping accommodations for four persons. A 60-foot mast will handle the sails when the Cyndor is under sail, and a heavy-duty motor will push it through the water at about 10 knots when under power. Latest safety devices are incorporated in its construction. The Cyndor will be moored at Manchester, Mass., when in commission.

5,000 Men of Harvard Revel In a Hilarious Class Day

In the gayest frolic of the collegiate year, 5,000 fantastically costumed men of Harvard today cast dignity to the winds and joined in the spirit of an old-fashioned Class Day celebration.

With two Ivy Orators of the class of '41 setting the pace—lampooning everything from Italian diplomatic prowess to radio quizzes—the Harvard graduates and the senior class kicked up their heels and did a blitzkrieg on old man gloom.

Beginning early in the morning, and scheduled to end late tonight in a variety show and dance, the traditional Class Day ceremonies embraced a mile-long costume parade, a colorful confetti battle, and a baseball game with Yale.

Variety was the order of the day. The morning literary exercises began on a serious note, with James J. Pattee, Jr., of Pueblo, Colo., Class Orator, calling upon the United States not to go "any deeper into the European war," and arguing the isolationist case on many of the vital issues of the day.

The oration was sandwiched in between a Senior Class Poem by Thomas Lacy, 2d, of Keene, N. H., and a Class Ode by Bancroft G. Davis, Jr., of Boston.

But the literary exercises were an island in a sea of merriment. Class Day is a time for fun, and fun it was that the thousands of alumni and seniors were to have.

Ivy Oration a Bright Spot

The Ivy Oration — humorous summary of undergraduate life and impressions — set the mood at the Harvard Stadium in the afternoon. "A high official in Mussolini's so-called council of war," proclaimed "radio announcer" Paul M. Hollister Jr., "last night clearly outlined the policy toward the Americas by stating, quote, 'that there are certain instances, to a great extent, where Italy, if it became necessary, would, when forced to the point, take, although reluctantly, definite steps, more or less.' Unquote."

Admittedly, this didn't have much to do with Harvard, though it might come under the heading of impressions.

But the Ivy Oration is to be taken with a good, large spoonful of salt.

Nelson R. Gidding, co-Orator, introduced the first of four "radio interviews" with Harvard seniors.

G: "The first is a senior who tells me he has a job."

H: (whispers).

G: "That is—he thinks he has a job.

H: (whispers).

G: "That is—he hopes that under given circumstances, and, depending besides on other less tangible factors which, of course, are uncertain, the field being overcrowded, he might have a job next year, if times get better."

The second man interviewed was welcomed as a youngster who "won't be entering Harvard for another couple of years" and turned out to be a "section man"—i. e., instructor—in one of the college courses. The third man had been drafted, and the fourth was a "composite Harvard senior."

Nearly 'Stops the Show'

As an editor of the Crimson, the "typical" senior recited his most recent headlines, and nearly stopped the show. "Oarsmen Make Sweep," he intoned, "Conant Leaves Today, Conant Returns Today, Conant Leaves Today, Student Council Conducts Survey, Eleven Meets Brown, Quintet Meets Brown, Sextet Meets Brown, Nine Meets Brown, Student Council Conducts Survey, Conant Arrives Today."

The composite senior was a member of the "pinkish" Student Union, too, and as such "opposed everybody's foreign policy, tried to sign everyone up for membership, read the Daily Worker, and bit little children."

There was more—touching on the meals in the Houses, on dates at Wellesley, on History 1, on "butlers with Princeton Ph.D.'s," on sport coats with checks like "an aerial view of some agricultural district"—and each humorous shaft called up some memory of undergraduate days.

More than 5,000 wives, sweethearts, mothers, fathers, and cousins and aunts of the Harvard men joined them in the laughter and made a colorful picture against the severe, classic columns of the Stadium.

Ceremonies for the day had begun in the morning, when the cap-and-gowned seniors lined up for a procession into Kirkland House quadrangle behind their three marshals—Langdon P. Marvin, Jr., of New York City; Spencer A. Klaw, of Carmel, N. Y., and William P. Brown, Jr., of Drew, Miss.

Big Time at Stadium

There the seniors heard the oration, poem, and ode, and adjourned for their final luncheon together in the House quadrangles.

Soon after noon the alumni began to assemble for their mile-long parade to the Stadium. Already in the mood for Class Day fun after two days of reunions, they appeared in nearly every costume from barrels to hoop skirts, and their humorous placards kept marchers and guests chuckling.

Through Winthrop House courtyard, across the Charles River, and into the Stadium the long, strange procession marched.

Arriving at the football field, the massed alumni stood and gave a long cheer for '41, the men who tomorrow—after ceremonies as solemn as today's were gay—join the ranks of alumni.

The cap-and-gowned seniors stood and returned the salute, adding other cheers for Dr. James B. Conant, their President, for the 50-year class, and—ever gentlemen—for the ladies.

Following the Ivy Oration, 1941's First Marshal, Mr. Marvin, presented the class banner to the freshmen, and the seniors were ceremoniously welcomed—a bit prematurely, perhaps—into the alumni body.

Hardly had the last strains of "Fair Harvard" died away when the throng of 10,000 men and women launched into a colorful confetti battle which, in a few minutes, had lain a carpet of red and yellow streamers across the stone steps and pillars of the giant amphitheater.

Bankers and salesmen, executives and clerks, mothers and daughters, joined in the furious battle and tangled themselves together with the streamers, as each person covered his neighbor with paper and confetti.

Late at night, after the Yale game, supper, and evening entertainment, many will still be shaking the little scraps from their pockets and their hair as the House dances close a day of fun and merriment.

Import of Britain's Fight To U. S. Stressed at Yale

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, was honored today by one of America's two oldest universities and tomorrow will be honored by the other

Beginning a three-day visit to New England with Lady Halifax, the British Ambassador, who holds also the important academic post of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Yale University.

Tomorrow, Lord Halifax will receive a similar honor at Harvard's 290th commencement exercises and deliver an important address to the Harvard Alumni Association.

Individuals and organizations which feel that freedom and Britain and the United States are inextricably associated will follow up the Harvard program with a busy 24 hours of entertainment for the Ambassador and his wife.

Britain's Fight

The strategic importance to the United States of Britain's fight against Nazi aggression was stressed this morning at Yale's 240th Commencement ceremonies as Prof. Arnold Whitridge, acting as public orator, hailed Lord Halifax as an envoy "of the State with whose security our American interests are indissolubly tied."

Acting in the post which Prof. William Lyon Phelps had held for many years, Professor Whitridge presented the tall, academic-gowned Ambassador for the degree and said in part:

"The burdens he (Lord Halifax) has shouldered and the honors he has enjoyed have been thrust upon him because he epitomizes the spirit of fair play and the awareness of spiritual values that his countrymen expect from those who serve the state. The man who as Viceroy of India won the respect and admiration of Mahatma Gandhi is no exponent of the implacable opportunism that sometimes masquerades as diplomacy.

"He conceives of government as the art of reconciling unity and diversity through the alchemy of liberty. Such a reconciliation can only be effected in time of peace, and no one knows better than Lord Halifax that peace on earth is contingent on men of good will. Today the English people are displaying a fortitude which has inspired in all of us a quickened sense of the dignity of the human spirit. . . ."

Academic Honors

Lord Halifax was one of 10 distinguished persons who received academic honors from Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale, at today's ceremonies. Other recipients were:

Wendell L. Willkie, who, "though he did not win the election, has won the hearts of the American people," Doctor of Laws.

Robert E. Sherwood, playwright and advocate of aid to Britain, Doctor of Letters.

Kenneth M. Sills, President of of Bowdoin College, Doctor of Laws.

Elmer E. Stoll, Shakespearean scholar from the University of Minnesota, Doctor of Letters.

Henry B. Bigelow, oceanographer, of Harvard, Doctor of Science.

Francis H. Taylor, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, Doctor of Fine Arts.

Leonard Bacon, winner of the 1940 Pulitzer prize for poetry, Master of Arts.

Dr. Thomas Francis, newly appointed Chairman of the Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan, Master of Science.

The Rev. Angus Dun, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass., Doctor of Divinity.

Left for Cambridge

Shortly after the Yale commencement, Lord and Lady Halifax left New Haven, Conn., for Cambridge, where they are to be dinner and overnight guests of President and Mrs. James B. Conant.

Tomorrow, in the tradition-wrapped Harvard commencement ceremonies, Lord Halifax will receive an honorary degree and take part in a precedent-breaking ceremony inserted into the familiar ritual. The new ceremony, in which President Roosevelt was to have taken part until "crucial decisions" forced him to remain at Washington, will be symbolic of Anglo-American unity.

Following luncheon, Lord Halifax will address the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association in Sever Quadrangle. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Dr. Conant also will be speakers at this meeting.

Plans for entertainment of the Halifaxes call for a stag dinner for the Ambassador at the Tavern Club tomorrow night and for a private dinner for Lady Halifax at the home of Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall in Chestnut Hill.

Something will be doing almost every minute on Friday also for the distinguished visitors as businessmen, women's organizations, and many others seek to welcome the envoy from Old England during his first visit to New England.

Receive Callers

Lord Halifax will receive callers at his suite in the Copley-Plaza Friday morning, following which he will pay calls upon William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston; upon Governor Saltonstall, and upon the Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Boston.

During this period, Lady Halifax will be touring the headquarters and workrooms of the various organizations engaged in relief work for Britain—the British War Relief Society, Bundles for Britain, and the American Red Cross.

At noon, the Ambassador will address a luncheon meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce while Lady Halifax is entertained jointly by the Boston Young Women's Christian Association, the American Association of University Women, and the League of Women Voters. The joint luncheon will be in the Boston Y. W. C. A. on Clarendon Street. Many other women's organizations have taken tables for the brilliant affair.

After a sightseeing tour Friday afternoon, the visiting envoy and his wife will be tendered a reception by the English-Speaking Union at the Junior League headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, from 5 to 6 p. m.

Final event on the busy schedule of the distinguished visitors will be a dinner for both of them by Mrs. Gaspar Bacon following which Lord and Lady Halifax will leave for Philadelphia on the midnight train.

Pacifist Faces U. S. Court

Communistic and Fascist interference clashed today with pacifist inclinations guiding the acts of the youth in charges and counter charges heard in the Federal District Court in Boston.

These pacifist convictions had led young Albert L Scott, Jr., of Newton, who claimed to be a Quaker to refuse to comply with regulations for registering in the draft. This same light had finally brought him to the court bar for a decision on whether or not his actions merited imprisonment.

No inner light lead the young man to defy Federal law, Edward D. Hasson, Assistant United States Attorney, told Judge Francis J. W. Ford. A light thrown across the Atlantic from Moscow and Rome, he said, carried by a group within a national Quaker Society, is inducing young men to break the law.

Said Mr. Hasson: "I have information, Your Honor, that this man lived in a room in the South End where a group of red shirts met and conducted meetings to induce the young element in a nationwide Quaker Society not to comply with the law."

Mr. Scott, who faces charges of failing to return his draft questionnaire, was a ghost writer in the interests of the Fascist group and was a Baptist before becoming a Quaker in 1933, Mr. Hasson charged. He entered Haverford College in Pennsylvania in 1933.

Richard Hale, counsel for the defendant who pleaded guilty to Government charges last week, first spoke of the "inner light," or what he called the "doctrine of the people called Friends." He said a man might be wrong or obstinate, but if the inner light told him to do something, he was powerless to refuse. "He is a man justified by that 'inner light.'"

Mr. Hasson insisted that the defendant was following the dictates of a certain group within a national society.

Said Mr. Hasson: "There is a Fascist and Communist group advising these young men not to comply with the terms of the law. This man cannot be a sincere, conscientious objector. A real Quaker would follow the terms of the law."

Mr. Hasson suggested a term of 18 months in prison. But the court continued the case until June 25.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly fair this afternoon, tonight and Thursday but with considerable daytime cloudiness and scattered afternoon thunderstorms in western suburbs; lowest temperature tonight about 60 degrees; slightly warmer Thursday afternoon; light south to southwest winds.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly fair this afternoon, tonight and Thursday but with considerable daytime cloudiness and scattered thunderstorms; showers will be locally heavy this afternoon in the mountains; slightly warmer Thursday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly fair this afternoon, tonight and Thursday, but with considerable daytime cloudiness and scattered afternoon thunderstorms in the interior sections; slightly warmer Thursday afternoon.

Maine: Mostly fair this afternoon, tonight and Thursday, but with considerable afternoon cloudiness and scattered thunderstorms in the interior; slightly warmer Thursday afternoon.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	77	New Orleans	76	84
Chicago	66	82	New York	68	79
Denver	63	86	Norfolk	69	79
Kansas City	69	85	Philadelphia	64	79
Los Angeles	60	78	St. Louis	67	84
Miami	82	91	San Francisco	60	66
Minneapolis	68	85	Washington	64	77

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 18.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:43 p. m., height 8.9 feet.
Thursday, 8:08 a. m., height 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Haverhill Mayor Bans Nazi Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERHILL, June 18—Any attempt to show the Nazi film "Victory in the West," is going to get a thorny reception in this New England city. Mayor Albert W. Glynn, in a statement today, declared that "The City Council has assured me of its 100 per cent support in anything I do to prevent showing of Nazi films in this city." He threatened drastic action if the film is shown.

The Christian Front, pro-Nazi propaganda organization which recently showed the film in Boston, discussed plans for showing the film here, at a meeting last Friday night in Grattan Hall.

Mayor Glynn warned owners of halls that if they allowed use of their facilities for such purposes he would take drastic action. "I am going to take every step possible to protect the people from subversive activities on the part of any such groups," the Mayor stated.

Mrs. O'Keefe Wins Council Approval

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's reappointment of Mrs. Ruth Evans O'Keefe of Lynn as a member of the State Parole Board, was confirmed today by the Executive Council.

Last week the Council refused to confirm the reappointment but this week the Governor resubmitted Mrs. O'Keefe's name and the appointment was approved. The position pays $2,250 annually for five years.

The Council also approved the appointment of Thomas L. Thistle of Melrose to succeed Stanley W. Wrisniosky as a member of the State Industrial Accident Board. The annual salary of this position is $6,000 for a five-year term.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Irish 'Invasion' of Boston Typified by Collins Family

"Boston: Crucible of Freemen"
Third of six articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is often said that every third person in Greater Boston is of Irish origin. Official statistics do not quite bear that out, but the Irish certainly constitute a large element in the population. Among them and typical of them is the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Collins, living at 230 Upland Road, Cambridge.

William Collins was born in the little town of Tarbert on the green and shady bank of the wide, full-flowing Shannon, of which he has very pleasant memories. His grandfather had 10 children; his father, also, had 10; he has 10, too.

Of the seven boys and three girls who gathered about his father's table, five boys and all three girls settled in the United States, most of them about Philadelphia. William settled there, too, in 1909, but came to Cambridge in 1915 to marry an Irish schoolmate from the banks of the Shannon; then he decided to stay in New England.

The schoolmate who became his wife was one of eight children, five boys and three girls, of whom seven migrated from green Tarbert to Greater Boston. She bore the typical Irish name of Margaret Sullivan. The Sullivans almost fill four full pages in the Boston telephone directory. Margaret got a somewhat more exclusive name when she joined the Collinses—they fill only one page and a little more.

All Now Are Americans

After the wedding the young Irish bridegroom started job hunting and found a place in the Hood Rubber Company. The work was hard and hot; the hours were long—ten a day, six days a week. That was 26 years ago. William Collins is still there, working 40 hours a week. He is now a foreman.

At first, he worked with French, Italian, Portuguese, Poles, Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Now, he says, all his fellow workers are Americans. Every one born here he considers an American, for all speak the same language, have the same loyalties, and feel American.

Mr. Collins is a large, straight-standing, vigorous, handsome man. He has a firm character, rather rigid views, and a gracious manner. He has given a definite character to his family. He has set a mark and the household measures up.

The alarm clock typifies that. It goes off early and all immediately get under way. Every one but mother goes to work or school. They have to prepare five lunches to take with them. They also have to help with the household tasks. Likewise, they have to make themselves neat and tidy. It is an orderly and attractive family that Mother Collins sends each morning from her pleasant, attractive home. They walk down tree-lined streets, past modest lawns, surrounding comfortable, well-kept workers' houses.

Family Loyalty Shown

Every one of the 10 children has finished high school, or is in high school or moving up toward high school. The eldest daughter, Mary, is a teacher. Kathleen, after finishing high school and working as a clerk in a factory, married a college graduate who has a post as accountant in an insurance company. Eileen has finished high school and is bookkeeper in a store. Jeremiah, of genial appearance and alertness, is working as a mechanic's helper, after having finished high school last fall.

The twins, Margaret and Elizabeth, finished high school this June. They aspire to get a business education. Frances and Anne are now in high school; John and Agnes in the grades. A colored photograph of little Agnes and her father adorns the mantelpiece. Pictures of the other children occupy strategic places in the living and dining rooms.

This family is marked by much genteel dignity. They are a bit old-fashioned, rather earnest, ardent, and unsophisticated. None of them drink. None of the girls smoke. They are all very loyal to one another. A family standard exists and each member feels he ought to measure up. They like one another and would feel ashamed to go back on one another. All admire the father; they think they have an ideal in him. He rejoices in his children; he thinks they haven't let him down.

When you associate with these children or their parents, you feel a desire to be a little more gracious, to be a little more loyal and worthy. When you reflect that two modest Irish immigrants gave our country such a family, and that our country helped them do so much for their robust, loyal, charming children, America seems a very good place.

It is a land of romance, the supreme romance of building men and women. In no part of our nation does one find more striking examples of the uplifting power of American ideals than among Irish settlers. Not all these settlers are of recent origin. Many lived here even before the Revolutionary War. Several of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Irish origin. The Irish of Boston founded a "Charitable Irish Society" in 1737 to aid distressed Irish immigrants.

The organization still exists and enjoys great prestige. The 26 charter members were all Protestants. It was not until 1764 that Roman Catholics were admitted. It is recorded that among the earliest members of this Irish Society were a few "gentlemen, a number of merchants and others." These others, who were not "gentlemen," were "coopers, coppersmiths, engravers, firemen, liverymen, sailors, lawyers, preachers, printers, schoolmasters, artists."

The Irish were found in every American colony, and played an important role in the Revolutionary struggle. The American Revolutionary leaders officially appealed to Ireland for help.

However, most of Boston's Irish are not from Colonial times; they came during the nineteenth century. Their stream of immigration reached its peak not long after the Civil War. Since then it has subsided and now Boston is less Irish than 50 years ago. Indeed, the Irish themselves are less Irish than they were then.

At first, the Irish in Boston had an exceedingly hard time—just as most other settlers at the beginning, including the Yankees. The Irish immigrants were not welcome, just as the Baptists, Quakers, Jews, and even the Scots had not been welcome. A history of Massachusetts records that in early colonial times a shipload of Scots were brought to a port near Boston and sold as servants. That was not a pleasant reception. At first a majority even of the Yankees of Boston were disfranchised laborers, were subjected to great hardships, performed humble tasks, and were extremely poor. In time they became free, fairly prosperous and educated.

Came to Escape Oppression

The Irish settlers of the nineteenth century advanced along exactly the same road from poverty to leading places in the country. They had come here as most Americans, to escape oppression and to earn money. A national struggle of more than half a millennium had left much bitterness in their hearts and poverty had reduced most of them to the humblest jobs. They began at the bottom of the American ladder. Wages were low, work hard, living conditions poor.

Official reports on immigration, such as have been collected by the University of Chicago, reveal hardships almost beyond belief. Religious differences made assimilation and co-operation still more difficult. But from the very first day the Irish have made progress. By their vitality, good nature, persistence, and ability they have won a dominant position in the city.

They made the standard Bostonian pilgrimage from North End to East Boston, to Chelsea, South Boston, Roxbury, out into the more spacious, beautiful suburbs. With that geographical advance went the other advance from servant, day laborer, artisan to merchant, lawyer, school teacher, industrialist.

Widening of Loyalties

Every stage of the advance was marked by much humor, a great deal of friendliness, and a pleasant Irish charm. With each step forward, also, the bitterness that had been nursed for centuries was assuaged, loyalties were widened, exclusive group boundaries were pushed back. As the Puritans had done before them, the Irish also began to lose themselves in the American nation.

The Irish have entered every aspect of American life. They are among the foremost soldiers, scholars, writers, journalists, artists, manufacturers. As a rule they give their support to movements of the common people and vigorously champion the underprivileged.

Few groups of Americans demonstrate more dramatically than they the power of the democratic spirit. For decades the Irish were a very humble minority in Boston, then they became its political masters and dominant group. For more than a century the religious faith of most Irish was practically outlawed in Boston, and a hundred years ago one of their religious institutions was burned.

Later their form of religion won a dominant place. But through this rapid and almost revolutionary change, the inhabitants of Boston, both old and new, have continued to live together in much harmony and understanding. The spirit of good will has triumphed. The ideals of Boston's founders have proved themselves. The self-government which Bostonians dared proclaim has worked.

Proud of Irish Ancestry

Vandamm; By a Staff Photographer; © Harris & Ewing

Leaders Who Have Enriched Boston Tradition

Robert Emmet Sherwood (left), playwright; Joe Cronin (center), playing manager of the Boston American League baseball team; John W. McCormack (right), Majority Leader in the House of Representatives at Washington.

More Troops Quit Plane Plant As Output Reaches 10 a Day

By the Associated Press

A further reduction was ordered in the number of troops on duty at the Los Angeles plant of the North American Aviation Corporation, with production back to 10 warplanes a day after a strike which lost its punch with arrival of several thousand soldiers.

One battalion of 900 infantrymen left June 17 and another 900 were ordered to depart today. About 2,500 soldiers remained on guard in the wake of the bitter wage dispute.

Washington—The Labor Board decided by a 2-to-1 vote to give American Federation of Labor longshoremen at three Puget Sound ports a chance to say by secret ballot whether they wanted to deal with waterfront employers through their own union, through the Congress of Industrial Organizations longshoremen, or neither.

A minority decision by Board Member Edwin S. Smith charged that the ruling would disrupt the coastwise bargaining machinery set up by NLRB three years ago and place in "jeopardy" the "gains" marked up under coastwise collective bargaining.

The vote will be conducted within 30 days among some 700 or 800 longshoremen at Tacoma, Port Angeles, and Anacortes, Wash.

Separate elections will be held at each port and a majority vote will determine whether each port is to be a separate bargaining unit represented by the A. F. of L. International Longshoreman's Association, or become part of the coastwise unit for which the C. I. O. International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union is the NLRB certified bargaining agent.

Three years ago the Board decreed that the whole Pacific Coast should be a single bargaining unit for longshoremen and their organized employers. The C. I. O. union, headed by Harry Bridges, was then certified as the bargaining agent on the grounds it represented a majority of the West Coast dock workers. J. Warren Madden was then Chairman of the Board.

The Board, now under Chairman Harry A. Millis, has decided, however, that the minority group of A. F. of L. longshoremen in the Puget Sound ports should determine for themselves whether they would bargain as separate ports or through the coastwise setup.

Lock Haven, Pa.: Wages were the issue in a strike still in progress at the Piper Aircraft Corporation, makers of light planes used in Government civilian pilot training.

A Government mediator was assigned to the dispute, while pickets patrolled entrances to the plant, turning away production workers although permitting the entry of office employees and engineers. A. F. of L. machinists want present minimum wages of 30 cents an hour for semi-skilled employees and 50 cents for skilled raised to 55 and 75 cents respectively. The firm has offered a flat 10 per cent wage increase.

Washington: Heads of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. found common ground. Both issued statements in opposition to the pending Vinson Bill which would bar workers from striking within 30 days after disputes were referred to the National Defense Mediation Board.

Detroit: A jurisdictional strike of C. I. O. United Automobile Workers at the Douglas & Lomason Company threatened to force the closing of several large truck factories because of a shortage of parts.

Honolulu: Between 200 and 300 civilian workmen struck on construction jobs at two Hawaiian air fields, but decided to return to work pending negotiations for pay adjustments. The construction company has offered a sliding scale of $1 to $1.30 hourly; carpenters are asking a flat rate of $1.25.

Baltimore, Md.: A. F. of L. longshoremen were ordered to walk out yesterday at Morgan Line piers in Baltimore, Houston and Galveston, Texas, in protest to Federal acquisition of the Line's 10 ships. They contended this was reducing employment opportunities for union members.

San Francisco: Harvey W. Brown, President of the A. F. of L. International Machinists' Union, predicted that a strike at 11 San Francisco Bay shipyards would end within 24 hours. He said there would be a secret vote on going back to work, but local union officials declared no ballots had been printed or other arrangements made.

McKeesport, Pa.: With garbage and trash piling higher and higher in alleys, streets, and vacant lots and striking municipal service workers flatly rejecting a peace plan, this industrial center of 57,000 persons studied ways and means of "carrying on" its normal business.

The service workers—garbage collectors, street cleaners and maintenance men—struck June 15, demanding pay boosts and union recognition.

Court Permits Suit

PHILADELPHIA, June 18 (AP)—Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey ruled today that a labor contract providing for arbitration of all disputes does not bar an employee from suing for wages an employer should have paid under the Federal Wage and Hour law.

The decision was made in a suit filed by 10 engineers employed by the General Baking Company for reimbursement of overtime pay totaling $2,770.11.

Counsel for the Company challenged the right of the workers to sue, claiming that a contract it has with an American Federation of Labor union expressly provides adjustment of wage disputes by arbitration.

Judge Ganey directed that the suit be brought to trial after the Company files an answer to the claims.

Kiwanis Clubs Plan Share In U. S. Defense

ATLANTA, Ga., June 18 (AP)—Anxious to aid national defense, Kiwanis International gave consideration at its twenty-fifth annual convention today to several proposals in that direction.

One would have each Kiwanis Club sponsor a group of 20 young men for enlistment in the Army's flying-cadet training program. Representatives of the Aviation Cadet Board outlined this plan to James P. Neal, Resolutions Chairman, for presentation to the more than 5,000 delegates.

Maj. John F. Guillett and Lieut. C. J. Weinmeister, the Board's representatives, said it would be arranged for each group to complete its aerial training together.

Highway safety, development of spiritual values, care of underprivileged children, and better relations with Canada were stressed at the convention as having bearings on the defense movement.

A convention group planning community-wide safety programs for the 2,025 Kiwanis towns in the United States and Canada was told that the traffic accident toll was equal to many tons of enemy bombs.

"Our country is engaged in an all-out effort to defend itself," said Ernest H. Matthias of Waterloo, Iowa. "To accomplish that goal, we must first close every avenue of waste. The rising number of traffic accidents . . . is causing confusion and delay."

C. Melville Wright of New York urged that defense be regarded "not merely in terms of armaments, battleships, airplanes, and instruments of war but also, and profoundly, in terms of inner spiritual values." Mr. Wright is Associate Director of the Laymen's Crusade for Christian Education.

A long-range view of prevention of warfare and strife was taken by Everett W. Ireland of Somerville, Mass., Chairman of the Underprivileged Child Committee, who asserted that "we must increase child-welfare assistance and stamp out any environment which produces undemocratic and anti-social attitudes in youth."

United States-Canada relations were discussed by Charles Dilley of Port Arthur, Ontario, Agricultural Chairman for Kiwanis International. He said a better understanding between urban and rural groups is a prerequisite to improved international relations.

New York—The C. I. O.'s national maritime union, asserting that some steamship companies were refusing to employ Negroes, asked President Roosevelt to extend to the American Merchant Marine the Government ban on racial discrimination in defense industries. N. M. U. President, Joseph Curran, and Secretary, Ferdinand Smith, wrote the President that "thousands of skilled Negro seamen have been refused employment on vessels owned in part or in whole by the Government and operated by private companies."

'Dynamic Americanism' Urged At 'Ring of Freedom' Rally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Organization for a dynamic Americanism to make a program for a "truly democratic social order" brought out the standing room only sign at Town Hall last night with an overflow crowd big enough for a second meeting as the Ring of Freedom Movement held its first mass rally.

Founded by Dorothy Thompson, publicist, the movement has the backing of the Fight for Freedom Committee, major interventionist group in the struggle against the Axis powers, and was projected as a call to action by men and women who are "aware that Hitlerism must be fought not only by navies and armaments, but also by the building of a new world in which democracy works."

"We are in the midst of a collapse of institutions, values, classes and social, economic and political systems, such as has had no parallel since the collapse of Rome and the emergence of the Dark Ages," Miss Thompson said. "Yet in reviewing the facts about these disastrous times, there are other symptoms, other truths to offset this dark picture. Side by side with the monstrous figures arising out of the collapse, we can discern an awakening of the human spirit that is also unique in history.

Reform of Capitalism

"In the ranks of men who have had control over hundreds of millions of invested capital and over the working lives of millions of men, a new spirit is awakening—a spirit that tells them that this vast creative thing known as modern corporate capitalism must be and can be so organized and integrated that it could feed, clothe, and house the people of every country as they have never been in all history."

Other speakers to launch the "Dynamic Democracy" program were Dr. Frank Kingdon, New York head of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; John Bassett, Jr., Second Lieutenant of the Black Watch, Royal Highland Regiment of Canada; Hans Holstein, German-born steelworker, who left Germany in 1935, and Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., head of the Committee of Thirty Million, an incorporated youth group.

An "American Column"

Miss Thompson reiterated her belief that "both the war and the revolution of which the war is an incident can be won if Americans mobilize and organize the nation's idealism, realism, good will, passion for a better world, personal courage and personal fidelity." She sought to construct, she said, an "American column" of men and women awake to the growing new concept of freedom and democracy and ready to combine on a positive program to combat destructive "fifth columns."

"We must meet the Fasco-Communist conspiracies and the Fasco-Communist war with a democratic program," she said, "with a new democratism that would be capable of catching up and uniting the vast unemployed resources of will to decency, will to intelligence and will to action in behalf of decency and intelligence."

Dr. Kingdon struck the keynote of response with a call for renaissance of "real Americanism."

Bishop Hits Goods for Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18 — The moment has come when there should be immediate, aggressive, unrelenting, out-and-out war in the name of freedom, according to the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Pretestant Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio and National Chairman of the Fight for Freedom Committee, in a press conference here today. Bishop Hobson, who is often referred to as the "fighting Bishop," served in France during the World War as Commander of the Third Battalion of the 356th Infantry and was twice wounded and gassed in action.

Sharply criticizing "the timidity and bewilderment which seems to prevail in Congress," Bishop Hobson called for an embargo on all materials to Japan.

"It seems that such an embargo is necessary because certain oil companies take the attitude that they refuse to face the situation until the Government has acted," he said. "Several oil companies, be it said to their honor, have recognized the danger and refused to ship oil to Japan with tremendous losses financially to themselves. A government embargo seems at present to be the only way to control those companies which are shipping oil to Japan with a very dangerous threat to this country as a result."

Referring to the sinking of the ship Robin Moor by a German submarine, Bishop Hobson said the Nazis then began "a shooting war."

"If there has ever been an instance where this country's fundamental rights have been violated, we have it before us in the sinking of the Robin Moor," he added.

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New York Governor Testifies Seaway a Vital Defense Need

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York urged construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway today as an aid "to the defense of democracy throughout the entire western hemisphere."

Testifying before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee in support of legislation to authorize the $285,000,000 power and navigation project, the Governor declared that official studies and reports had established "beyond dispute the need for development of the St. Lawrence River as a valuable aid in our defense program."

Secretary Frank Knox, saying that "we are going to live in a disturbed world for a long time," urged approval of the Seaway today to facilitate passage to the ocean of naval craft built on the Great Lakes.

Testifying before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Navy Secretary asserted that "it would be advantageous to build new ships in an area reasonably secure from attack from without."

The legislation Mr. Knox indorsed would ratify an agreement between the United States and Canada providing for a 47-mile, 27-foot seaway through the St. Lawrence Rapids between Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River mouth.

With the exception of five undecided members, the House Rivers and Harbors Committee was reported to be devided equally on the question of approving legislation to authorize construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

One member said that a poll he had completed showed 10 members for the measure, 10 against and five who have reserved their decisions.

This preliminary lineup was disclosed after Secretary Henry L. Stimson indorsed the project as vital for national defense and as the Committee called Secretary Frank Knox of the Navy Department to explain, particularly, the value of the lakes-to-sea waterway to the Navy.

With a warning that the war may last for years, Secretary Stimson began an Administration drive to obtain Congressional approval of the $285,000,000 St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project as a measure important to national defense.

The Secretary of War told the Rivers and Harbors Committee, considering the Administration proposal, the huge undertaking would be important in a military sense because:

1. It would provide a more protected route part of the way for the transportation of supplies to England.

2. It would increase the amount of electric power available to operate arms industries.

Asked to predict the possible length of the war, should the United States enter it, Mr. Stimson declined to "hazard a guess," but told the Committee, "you face the prospect of a long war."

Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, told the Committee that it was "not a new and casual idea" to undertake such a project as the St. Lawrence Seaway by an agreement rather than by a treaty.

Mr. Berle said that the project was necessary for the joint defense efforts of the United States and Canada, remarking that this Nation currently is borrowing power from its neighbor.

But the witness said that Canada had served notice that it was going to need all its own power and that source would be withdrawn from defense industries in the northeast.

Hemisphere Trade Pact Urged

DENVER, Colo, June 18 (AP)—Extension of economic co-operation between the nations of the Americas beyond anything yet proposed was urged today by Hugh C. Stuntz, Public Relations Director of Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

"The time has come to take the next step in group relationship and surrender a measure of national sovereignty in order to safeguard a greater freedom," Mr Stuntz declared in a speech prepared for the convention of Rotary International.

"We must unite under a higher sovereignty into which an all-American union can invite for membership every people and nation offering guarantees of good will."

Mr. Stuntz spoke after Clarence K. Streit of New York City had discussed his plan for "Union Now," a world federation of democracies.

Delegates, representing 30 nations, unanimously elected Tom J. Davis of Butte, Mont., as International President. Mr. Davis, counsel for the Butte Miners Union, will be installed Friday as successor to Armando de Arruda Pereira of São Paulo, Brazil.

A previous speaker, a former President, declared that Rotary International has "a real stake in the victory of the democracies in the world war now in progress."

Will R. Manier, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., attorney, said the service organization must recognize that the ideologies of the totalitarian states and those of the democracies are and must always be diametrically opposed and Americans "must be on guard against somebody's seizing extra-constitutional powers."

"The Germans had sincere democracy before Herr Hitler took over extra-constitutional powers for specific uses, but Hitler rode in to abuse those powers and consolidate his dictatorship.

"When governments take on extra power, no matter how sincere the administration at the time may be, there is always the danger that successors will use that power to evil ends."

Strong America Urged By Lutheran Layman

FORT WAYNE, Ind. (AP)—Erne. J. Gallmeyer of Fort Wayne, President of the Lutheran Laymen's League, urged military preparedness for the United States June 1 at the opening of the League's two-day annual convention.

"Only if our country is strong enough to repel, only if we are prepared enough to resist, will we be able to continue to enjoy the cardinal virtues which we are using," he told delegates from the United States and Canada.

Judge Frank H. Dunne

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 (AP)—Superior Judge Frank H. Dunne, who passed on yesterday at his San Anselmo summer home, served 45 years on the bench, longer than any other California jurist.

Some of the most difficult and widely-publicized criminal cases in the City's history were tried before him, including the case of Warren K. Billings for the 1916 Preparedness Day bombing, the graft trial of Mayor Eugene Schmitz in 1908 and more recently the murder trial of Public Defender Frank J. Egan.

Judge Dunne became known early in his career for outspokenness on the bench, and many an attorney has squirmed before him if the court detected attempts at subterfuge.

He even once publicly deplored the action of the California Supreme Court in reversing the conviction of Mayor Schmitz in the sensational graft cases.

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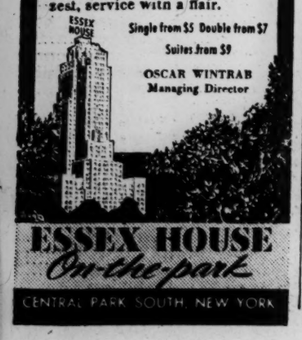

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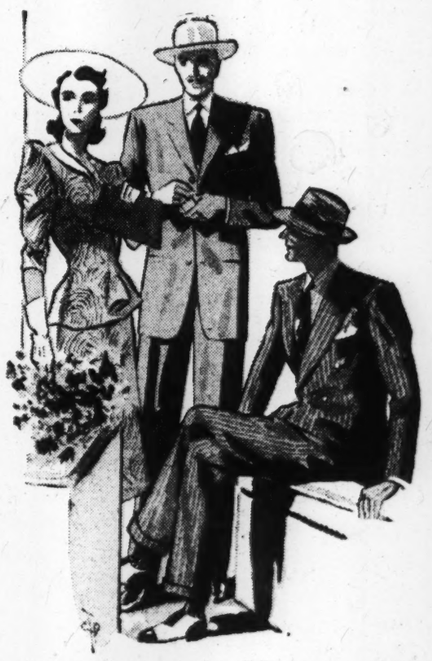

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American Librarians Praised for Their Service to the U. S. Army and Navy

Their Work Is Viewed As Aid to Morale

American librarians are making a real contribution to the morale building program of the armed forces of the country, Miss Aline B. Colton, Librarian of the First Army Corps, said today.

"There isn't much noise made about the work of these people," Miss Colton explains, "for after all it is a quiet sort of service. But the work is going on and is receiving the commendation of commanding officers everywhere."

Pointing out that the physical and recreational needs of service men are being met, the Corps Area Librarian said that the books and magazines in station and camp libraries are providing the mental relaxation so vital to men in rigorous training.

Although Federal funds go a long way to provide libraries for the men in uniform, both in the Army and the Navy, the co-operation of public libraries and librarians is helping to improve the service, Miss Colton said.

Library for Forts

"Take the case of Miss Grace M. Sherwood, Rhode Island State Librarian," the Army's chief librarian in New England declared. "She has collected, classified, and catalogued a large library for the men stationed at the forts of the Narragansett Harbor Defenses and the books are exactly the kind the men need.

"Then in Vermont there is Miss Dorothy Randolph, Free Public Library Commissioner, who on her own initiative inaugurated a campaign to collect books for the men at Fort Ethan Allen. Part of her program includes the servicing of the fort by a bookmobile which will call at the military post regularly and will supply any book a soldier may request.

"Another librarian has offered to give part of her summer vacation to help organize the library at Fort Rodman, R. I.," Miss Colton continued.

Army librarians are provided only for the larger camps, it was explained. At present there are two in the First Corps Area, Miss Harriet L. O'Rourke at Camp Edwards and Miss Frances M. O'Halloran at Fort Devens.

Receive New Books

Both of these large cantonments will shortly receive 5,000 brand new books selected by Miss Colton with the assistance of the two camp librarians. In the meantime they are getting along with books and magazines donated by the Soldiers and Sailors Library Service, which recently delivered two and one half tons of literature at Fort Devens, and from individual contributions.

No post is too small to have a library, Miss Colton said, However, in the 29 other stations in New England enlisted men serve as librarians. Once in awhile a soldier with library experience is discovered like the private formerly from Pratt Institute, a library school in New York. Then there is the other extreme such as the Fort where the enlisted men didn't know the difference between fiction and nonfiction.

"At the Northeast Airbase at Chicopee an Army Chaplain has done a notable job in building a library for the men stationed at Westover Field," Miss Colton continued.

Not Only Service

"He is Capt. David C. Sullivan, who has assembled about 5,000 volumes through donations and purchases. The Chaplain discovered that the Springfield Library was interested in helping and received 1,500 volumes from that source. The smaller Chicopee library, with a limited book budget, bought 70 technical books for the post. Other books were received from individuals and purchased from funds in the Enlisted Men's Welfare Account."

The Army, however, isn't the only service where books are playing an important part.

According to Capt. Herbert Dunstrey, Chaplain of the Boston Navy Yard, well-stocked libraries for recreational and educational purposes are extensively used by the Navy men.

Each ship and station, he said, receives a quarterly allotment of books according to its size and the number of its personnel. Profits of the service stores are used by the Navy Morale division and a portion of these funds are allotted for the purchase of books chosen by the chaplains. Titles suggested by the men are always considered in the selection, Capt. Dunstrey said.

Station libraries have a special function, he explained. When a ship comes to port with books that have been read and re-read, the chaplain of the ship is allowed to leave them in the station library and pick the same number of newer titles to take to sea.

The Director of Libraries in the Bureau of Navigation is Miss Isabel Du Bois who will be in Boston during the American Library Association Convention, June 19-25, and will present a report on Reorganization of Hospital Libraries.

Most popular author with the men who follow the sea is Zane Grey, with S. E. White and Edgar Rice Burroughs close behind, according to Capt. Dunstrey, And, naturally enough perhaps, sea stories are among the most popular.

The rapid expansion of the Army in New England and the similarly rapid expansion of library facilities is so new that reading trends are hard to discover. According to Miss Colton informational books are in more demand than fiction. Technical books on such subjects as algebra, die casting, theatricals, welding, and natural science are called for frequently, she said.

By a Staff Photographer

Librarians Contribute to Defense Drive

Upper left: At Fort Devens, Mass., these soldiers find plenty to interest them in the Fort Library's magazine shelves. Upper right: Libraries also go to sea. Lower left: Miss Aline B. Colton, First Corps Area Librarian, who supervises the libraries in 31 posts and camps in New England. Right center: Miss Frances M. O'Halloran, Fort Devens Librarian. Lower right: Miss O'Halloran helps a soldier select a book.

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Springfield Mayor Calls for Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 18—Mayor Roger L. Putnam, civilian defense director for this city, today called upon all citizens to recognize the "deadly seriousness" of the civilian defense program and warned against assuming that "it can't happen here."

He has urged factory workers to volunteer as members of their fire and air warden divisions. For others, he said, their best contribution would be to do their jobs better than ever before.

"We must make plans for attacks from within and without. It is just as important to make plans to handle such attacks on our civilian population as it is to train an army and navy to prevent any other form of attack," Mayor Putnam, who is also President of Package Machinery Company, declared.

New Airlines Into Boston Are Advocated

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Bruce Babcock, executive of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, Binghamton, N. Y., told a Civil Aeronautics Board hearing that to get to Boston by plane from Binghamton he had to "travel so far by train first that it wasn't worth while to get a plane after all."

Mr. Babcock said officials of his company made "hundreds of round trips to Boston every year," and because there was no direct air connection, they had to spend a day and a half going to Syracuse or New York City by train."

Mr. Babcock testified at a hearing on applications of Transcontinental and Western Airlines to operate from Cleveland to Boston, by way of Williamsport, Pa.; and the United Air Lines to operate from Cleveland to Boston.

These applications are opposed by the American Airlines, New York.

Other witnesses who urged establishment of a new line to Boston were:

A. R. Petterson, Lynn, Mass., Vice-President of the Thompson Gibbs Welding Company; Leonard Wheeler, an executive of the Taber-Wheeler Company of Boston; H. M. Vining, of Jones and Vining, Boston; and H. L. Marindin, Springfield, Mass.

Naval Works Get $81,115,000 Funds

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The Senate Naval Affairs Committee approved bills recently which would authorize appropriations totaling $81,115,000 for naval works.

The measures already have been approved by the House. Among the authorizations in the bills were:

Fleet operating facilities at Newport, R. I., $2,000,000; replacement of Marine barracks at Norfolk, Va., $500,000; extension of naval ammunition depot at Hingham, Mass., $3,500,000; replacement of Marine barracks at naval ordnance plant, South Charleston, W. V., $125,000; Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla., $1,000,000; Marine aviation facilities at Neuse River, N. C., $14,990,000; expansion of naval training station at Newport, R. I., $1,095,000; expansion of naval training station at Norfolk, Va., $1,700,000.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 19

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Luxury Tax Proposal Hit By Consumers

As consumer interests stoutly demanded rejection of a proposed 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax, the Legislative Committee on Taxation today continued study of revenue sources to finance liberalization of old-age assistance benefits.

Headed by Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Senate Republican Floor Leader, the Taxation Committee has before it legislation to increase from $30 to $40 monthly old age assistance benefits. Its task is to provide a revenue source to raise between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000. The 3 per cent sales tax on "luxuries" is considered the most likely source.

The consumer protest came from the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Legislation in a letter signed by Mrs. Mary D. Learned, Chairman, and addressed to Senator Hunt. Membership of her organization, she said, numbers more than 400,000 persons.

The proposed tax "is a vicious measure intended to exact a 3 per cent tax on the consuming public and particularly on people of small incomes," Mrs. Leonard wrote.

"The cry by politicians and others who favor a sales tax up to now has been that we must shift the burden of taxation to relieve real estate. This has been the alleged motive in spite of the fact that the retail sales tax has done nothing to bring this about in States where this inequitable tax prevails.

"But now the tune has shifted to the sales tax for liberalizing old-age pensions and to make Massachusetts the most liberal of any State in this respect.

"We are fully aware of this trap which was tried in Maine last year and where the enlightened voters threw the proposal out by an overwhelming vote. We are fully aware of this trap in other States."

Pleading with the Taxation Committee to report adversely on the sales tax measure, the consumer group stated:

"The sales tax for Massachusetts would make new inroads into small incomes. It would seriously impair our people's standard of living. It would mean opening of a new source of money for politicians to squander and to build up political fences."

Negro Boy Wins Special Honors In Roxbury School

Two important honors came to Benjamin T. Johnson, Jr., last week when he became Editor-in-Chief of "The Bostonian," the official publication of the Roxbury Memorial High School in Boston, and when the members of the Junior Explorers connected with the New England Museum of Natural History elected him their President. Both honors have never before been held by a Negro boy.

"Ben," as he is familiarly known, is an unusually gifted writer, according to the English Department at the Roxbury Memorial High School. For the past two years he has been Associate Editor, specializing in historical short stories.

At the New England Museum of Natural History, he is an enthusiastic group leader and participates in near-by expeditions even in the coldest of weather. During the past winter, the Junior Explorers visited the camp of Bradford Washburn at Pinkham Notch.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—On the Democracy Front.
7:30 p. m.—Musical Rambles. (15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Jeno Bartol's Orchestra; Frankie Masters' Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00—News in Spanish; "Tune Time"; Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Hemisphere Revue.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg. 2.52 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest — 8:30 p. m.—"Hungarian Scherzo"; News in English; Orchestral Recital. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks"—"Sea Power," Commander Stephen King-Hall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:35 p. m.—Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London — 10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49. 7m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera: Second Act of "The Magic Flute." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.83 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Emergency Pump for Civilian Defense

The first "trailer" pump of its kind delivered in New England, this compact device added to the Boston Fire Department pumping strength equivalent to that of a much larger fire engine. The City is now acquiring six of these pumps, and hopes to obtain at least 50. Easily towed behind a taxicab over streets littered with debris, this pump is similar to those being used in London to step up the London Fire Department's strength. Under incendiary bombing one big problem is to get enough pumps in enough places. Powered by a Mercury motor, the pump throws two 2½-inch streams of water 75 feet high. Defense Pump No. 1 was presented to the City by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

N. H. Sees Prospects of Balancing Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., June 18—Just a few hours before it adjourned the 1941 New Hampshire Legislature discovered anticipated revenues for the State for the next two fiscal years that will permit the State to operate for that period with a balanced budget instead of a deficit ranging from $500,000 to $700,000 as had been anticipated by legislative leaders.

For the last month there had been talk of the need for this tax or that tax, an increase in the poll tax or a return of the State direct tax on real estate. But in the closing hours, with the keen desire to shut up shop until January, 1943, financial leaders of the Legislature suddenly announced that they had discovered the monies necessary for a balanced budget.

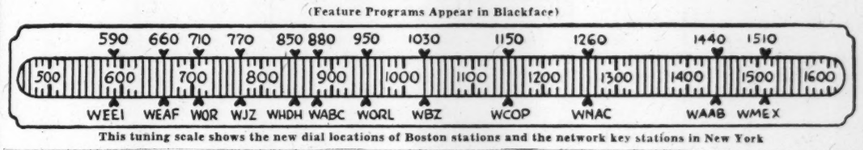
It was found that the State Liquor Commission, in anticipation of rising costs, had considerably increased its inventory. Not only will this inventory be liquidated at a profit during the next two years but it is expected that with a return of the inventory to normal that $300,000 or more will be available to the State. And then it was found that estimates of anticipated incomes to the State from various sources apparently were too conservative so it was from a readjustment of these estimates that the balance of needed funds were unearthed. In substance this means that the State has considerably extended its budget for the next two fiscal years over that for the last two fiscal years—and without any new taxes.

Defense Courses

Dartmouth College has just announced that this Fall it will set up a special defense course in "Power Politics" as well as two other courses closely allied with defense. In announcing the new courses, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, President of the College declared that the $150,000 development fund given to the college by the Carnegie Corporation of New York more than a year ago will be used by the Dartmouth trustees to finance the special costs of the college's growing defense program, John Pelenyi, who until last year was Hungarian Minister to the United States, will join the Dartmouth faculty in the Fall as Visiting Lecturer in Political Science and will teach the course in "Power Politics." Dr. Bernard Brodie of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton will join the political science faculty to give the new defense course in "War Defense and National Policies." The third special course, "Components of Democratic Thought," will be offered to seniors by a co-operative faculty group headed by Dr. Arthur M. Wilson. The college announces that extra defense courses may be elected without charge next Fall.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	"Melodic Caravan",	John's Other Wife: sk.	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music
3:45	News; 'sketchbook'	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Tigers baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	Talk; Music	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Burl Ives, songs	"Susan, Be Smooth";	"Stella Dallas": serial	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	John Kiley, organist
4:45	Chas. Hector's Orch.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow": sketch.	'Jack'Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch.	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports; Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"About Today": drama.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	Mrs. Charles S. Floyd	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Musicale
7:45	comedy drama	Singapore talk; music	"Concert Miniatures"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	The Brass Hats: orch.
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G. Robinson.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus
8:15			'How Did You Meet?': sk.	Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Midnight": dramatic sketch	Party: Louise Massey and the Westerners.	Boake Carter, news	Civilian Defense speaker
8:45	dramatizat'n; News			Will Johnson's Orch.	Lud Gluskin's Orchestra
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred**	Frontline Headlines	**"Time to Smile": Eddie**	Gabriel Heater	Pages From the Classical
9:15	**Allen; Kenny**	"Meet the Band"	**Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	Talk, John Steele	Album
9:30	**Baker; Portland**	**United China Relief**	"Mr. District Attorney":	**News Service**	Pages From the Classical
9:45	**Hoffa; orchestra**	**Program**	dramatic sketch	'Danger Is My Business'	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	"The New Moon": operetta
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Kay Kyser's College of	Network sports	
10:45	News; Sports	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Musical Knowledge	Network sports	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News: Music	News Service	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather.	McFarland Twins	"Dance Digest"
11:30	"Music"	Want": recordings	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45	Tony Pastor's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"Day's End": News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; Music	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	'Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams: "Listen Ladies"	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30		"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"The Family Circle"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister": sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Homespun Trio
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	The Buckeye Four	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	Musical Roundup	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	**National Farm and Home**	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	**Hour: Sec'y of Agricul-**	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	**ture Claude R. Wickard**	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	'Edith Adams' Future'	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: household talk	"Government Girl"	Novachord Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather		'I'll Find My Way'	'Sing Song Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Concert Hall of the Air	'Light of the World'	News, Cedric Foster	Gypsy Orchestra
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Your Library on the Air	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste," pianist	Earl Towner's Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midsream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	'Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Tigers baseball game	Sports and music
3:30	Melodic Caravan	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and music
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	'Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Tigers baseball game	Sports and music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Concert orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Console Capers
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Edgar A. Guest; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Tigers baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pactor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Dance Time
6:15	Music; 'Job Hunters'	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Here's Morgan"	Salute to Lowell
7:45		Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Gray Gordon's Orch	"Fireside Time"
8:00	"Spotlight" with	"Midweek Function"	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford;	Wythe Williams	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:15	Ed East, m. c	Fred B. Cole	songs; orchestra	"Sky Over Britain"	"Songs of Your Heart"
8:30	"City Desk": news-	The Week in Industry	"The Aldrich Family,"	Berlin talk; orchestra	Civilian Defense Speaker
8:45	paper drama; News	Diane Courtney, singer	starring Ezra Stone	Jan Garber's Orchestra	The Gauchos: orchestra.
9:00	Network program	The Village Schoolhouse;	**Music Hall; Bing Crosby;**	Colonial News Service	'Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Network program	quiz program	**Bob Burns; Connie Boswell; Gail Patrick; Bert Lahr; orchestra**	**Robin Hood Dell Summer Concert, Eugene Ormandy, conductor**	
9:30	Network program	News Here and Abroad			"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Network program	Ted Steele's Orchestra			
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Toronto Philharmonic**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	"Parade of the News"	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:	**Promenade Concert**	**Barrymore; guest**	dramatization	Dance Digest
10:30	questions; answers	'Ahead of the Headlines'	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The Great Gunns":	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy skit	Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Will Johnson's Orch	Dance Digest
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather	Reggie Childs's Orch	Dance Digest
11:30	Music"	Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End": music
11:45	Michael Loring's Or.	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra	Gray Gordon's Orch	"Day's End": News

Mother of Three Children Graduates From Radcliffe With Top-Ranking Honors

Brilliant Scholarship Record Is Made by a Boston Mother

By Josephine Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Graduating with highest honors today a Boston girl and mother of three children has achieved one of the most brilliant records of scholarship in the history of Radcliffe College.

Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes, wife of F. Murray Forbes, Jr., not only was one of the two students in a class of 161 to receive her bachelor of arts degree summa cum laude, but in addition won three of the college's most coveted prizes.

That this attractive, dark-haired young mother has accomplished this without sacrifice of devotion to her family is immediately apparent. Greeting the interviewer yesterday on the lawn of the estate of her grandfather, Frederick J. Stimson in Dedham, Mass., Mrs. Forbes said that she had enjoyed every minute of her college experience.

Pose for Pictures

Her two daughters, Marjorie, aged 7, and Diana, 9, skipped up eagerly to pose for pictures and took quite for granted the donning of cap and gown by their mother, and she lifted her young son, F. Murray Forbes 3rd from his carriage to complete the group.

Picture over, however, the two little girls disappeared to take up other and apparently more interesting pursuits, and young Murray retired to his carriage.

"It's easier to do a lot than a little," she said, adding in explanation, "It's really easier to take four courses than to dabble with one, for when you take four, you know that you have to work hard."

As to what use Mrs. Forbes will make of her college work, she explained that her plans were uncertain because of the fact that her husband, a Lieutenant in the naval reserve, has been called to Washington. If he should be assigned to active service away from home, Mrs. Forbes intimated that she might look for a position, in which case she thought that her college training would be most useful.

Highest Honor

Mrs. Forbes was given the highest honor a senior can receive when President Ada L. Comstock announced at the commencement exercises this morning that Mrs. Forbes had been awarded the Captain Jonathan Fay diploma and scholarship. This is given to "the member of each graduating class who has during her whole course, by her scholarship, conduct and character, given evidence of the greatest promise."

Mrs. Forbes also won the Susan Anthony Potter prize of $100 for the best thesis by a student in the field of comparative literature, and for her general examination in English she was awarded the Mary Putnam Hart Prize of $50.

From her first year, this young mother has been in "group one" of the dean's list, which represents an A average. Beginning her Radcliffe courses in 1936, Mrs. Forbes spread her studies over a period of five years instead of the usual four.

Previously she had attended the Winsor School and Bryn Mawr, which she left after a year to be married. Her decision to work for a Radcliffe degree was inspired by two extension and summer school courses and by the encouragement of her husband, a young Boston lawyer and graduate of Cambridge University Caius College.

Won Law Degree

His sympathy with the academic career of his young wife was prompted, no doubt, by the fact that he himself had won his law degree at Boston University in 1937 after his marriage and without interruption of his daily business routine.

Mr. Forbes is an associate with E. Sohier Welch and George E. Brown.

The only flaw in the graduation ceremonies today was the fact that Mr. Forbes could not come up from Washington for the commencement exercises. Mrs. Forbes' two daughters were there, however, accompanied by their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Murray Forbes, Sr.

In March, 1939, Mrs. Forbes was elected to the Radcliffe Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, and in December of that year was given the Phi Beta Kappa prize for the highest ranking senior. She has also been a member of the Choral Society during the five years of her college work, as well as the captain of the Radcliffe tennis team in 1939.

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Holds Its 58th Commencement

Upper left—Justice Felix Frankfurter, of the United States Supreme Court, speaker at today's 58th annual commencement exercises at Radcliffe, held in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, talks with President Ada L. Comstock. Upper right—Willamena Parks of West Medford, Class Marshal, left, and Betty Jane Hallstrom, Senior Class President, walk through the academic gates for the last time at Radcliffe today. Lower—Radcliffe honor students, left to right: Margaret R. Culliton, Clinton, Mass.; Lois Pawlowski, Cambridge; Constance Brickett, Newtonville; Margaret Johnson, Cambridge; Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes, Boston; Betty Jane Hallstrom, Philadelphia; Lois Blanchard, Belmont.

U. S. Agents Find Dutiable Salmon In Lobster Cargo

A chain of smuggling racketeers may have been discovered today when Boston customs agents caught three men attempting to slip dutiable fresh salmon into the City, it was learned at the Customs House.

Two expensive trucks with special cooling equipment, stopped yesterday by John J. Kahler, Special Customs Agent, and Duncan A. Grant, Deputy Collector of Customs, were today found to contain 8,000 pounds of undeclared salmon largely concealed among live lobsters, it was learned.

The men had declared substantially smaller weights of salmon at Calais, Maine, where they had entered the United States from New Brunswick.

Joseph J. Flynn, Supervising Customs Agent, and Thomas F. Finnegan, Deputy Collector of Customs, ordered the capture of the trucks after receiving a tip from the Maine customs agents, it is understood.

In recent days a steadily increasing number of fishermen have been moving their catch over the road from Canada to Boston to save time in transit.

The three men were held for questioning and later released after heavy penalties had been assessed and collected.

'Vermont Boys' Due to Battle With 'Invaders'

Military and defense news in brief:

Modern Green Mountain Boys — Fifteen hundred officers and men of the 187th Field Artillery Regiment left Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, today for a three day theoretical "battle" with a strongly mechanized "invading force."

Facing their first actual field problem, the Brooklyn, N. Y., National Guardsmen, stationed at the Army post, dashed to the hills and woodland of the Underhill Artillery Range, site of the "battle" in a hundred trucks, accompanied by 75 mm. anti-tank guns.

The "blue" defenders had been warned by air patrols that the "red" enemy carried mechanized units. The field kitchen and full dress battle equipment accompanied the defending forces under Lieut. Col. W. C. Green. The "fight" will end Fridays afternoon.

Course for Cadets—Boston University today launched the first refresher course for would-be flying cadets to be included in the curriculum of a New England university's summer session.

For seven weeks, five days a week, from 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock each morning, the students will receive condensed instruction in the subjects usually included in a two-year college course, as preparation for the flying cadet examinations to be held in Boston on Aug. 12. The class is composed of young men who must take this examination because they have not had two years of college training. Many of them have been referred to the University by Army authorities.

The course, under the direction of Prof. J. Wendell Yeo, is being conducted with co-operation of the Army Air Corps.

New England Army authorities have sought to stimulate enrollments as flying cadets, a phase of the armed service for which many recruits are now needed.

Quiet, Please—Carlton K. Peter wants to sleep. A New Britain, Conn., policeman has been instructed to tone down the sing-songing of peddlers in the neighborhood following Mr. Peter's complaint that it disturbs his sleep every morning between 10 and 11 a. m.

Mr. Peter is a defense worker in a small arms plant and works 13 hours each night.

Separate Air Force?—There was increasing demand among New Englanders in Washington today for Congressional consideration of establishing a separate air force in the United States, the Associated Press reported after a series of interviews.

Although many House members said they had not arrived at any conclusion on the merit of a separate air force, they expressed belief it should seriously be considered.

Among these was Representative J. Joseph Smith (D), Connecticut, a member of the House Military Affairs Committee. Mr. Smith, who has long advocated stronger air defenses for New England harbors, said such a plan might be worthy of adoption.

But he said that he would like to hear all that Army and Navy officials had to say on the subject before reaching a final conclusion.

But Representative Le Roy D. Downs (D), Connecticut, disclosed he had signed a petition to force legislation aimed at establishing such an air force to the House floor for consideration.

Remarking that New England, with many key industrial plants, was particularly vulnerable to attack by any invader from Europe, Mr. Downs declared his belief that co-ordination of Army, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard air forces would be difficult.

Justice Frankfurter Radcliffe Speaker

Continued from Page 1

We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

"Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. . . . No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth."

Following Justice Frankfurter's address, Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe, presented degrees in course to the 161 seniors, and advanced degrees to 53 graduate students. Forty-six per cent of the seniors graduated with honors, including 11 who received degrees magna cum laude, and two—Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes, of Boston and Dedham, and Miss Constance Brickett, of Newtonville, who graduated summa cum laude.

Prizes Announced

President Comstock also announced the following prizes to students:

The Captain Jonathan Fay diploma and scholarship, given to the member of each graduating class who has during her whole course, by her scholarship, conduct and character, given evidence of the greatest promise. Awarded to: Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes (Mrs. F. Murray Forbes, Jr.) '41, Boston, who graduated summa cum laude in the field of English.

Susan Anthony Potter prize, of $100, for the best thesis by a student, graduate or undergraduate, in Harvard University or Radcliffe College, on a subject in the field of comparative literature. Awarded to: Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes for her essay, "Introduction to 'De Hominis Dignitate' of Pico della Mirandola."

The Mary Putnam Hart Prize, of $50, given to the candidate for honors who writes the best general examination in English. Awarded to: Mrs. Elizabeth Livermore Forbes.

The Caroline I. Wilby Prize, given for the best original work in any department. Awarded to: Florence Shirley Patterson, of Newmarket, Ontario, who received her Ph.D in astronomy, for her thesis, "Surface Photometry of External Galaxies."

The George B. Sohier Prize, of $250, for the best thesis presented by a Harvard or Radcliffe student who is a successful candidate for honors in English or in modern literature. Award divided between Constance Brickett, Radcliffe '41, Newtonville, and Alan J. Ansen '42, of Harvard, with honorable mention to Virginia Eiseman '41, St. Louis, Mo., and C. Lois Pawlowski '41, Cambridge. Miss Brickett graduated summa cum laude in the field of English; Miss Pawlowski, magna cum laude in German, and Miss Eiseman, cum laude in English.

The Sargent Prize, of $200, open to Harvard or Radcliffe undergraduates, for the best metrical translation of a lyric poem of Horace. Awarded to: Muriel Baker '42, Haverhill, Mass.

The Oliver-Dabney Prize in History and Literature, of $25, to be expended for books, given to the member of the sophomore class in the field of history and literature whose work has shown the greatest promise during the year. Awarded to: Marietta Rona '43, New York, N. Y.

The Oliver-Dabney Prize in History I, of $25, for the best collateral essay written in connection with the History I course. Awarded to: Clara Claibourne '44, New York, N. Y.

Election Held

Elections to the Radcliffe Board of Trustees, Council, and Academic Board also were announced by President Comstock: "Trustees elected include: Maj. Gen. Erland F. Fish, Brookline; Mrs. Roger T. Stone, New Orleans, La.; Prof. Paul J. Sachs, of Cambridge, as representative of the Harvard faculties; Miss Elizabeth C. Singleton, Chicago; Mrs. Barry Bingham, Louisville, Ky. Allston Burr, Chestnut Hill, was elected to the Council, and Prof. John H. Finley, Jr., of Cambridge, to the Academic board.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been elected an honorary member of the Radcliffe Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa, it was announced at a meeting last night at the Hotel Statler.

Miss Edith C. Johnson, President of the Chapter, in making the announcement, gave the citation of the award: "Eleanor Roosevelt, whose energetic intelligence and effective efforts in the promotion of educational and social progress have for the past eight years been an inspiration to the women of America and to the civilized world."

Mrs. Roosevelt wired the chapter that she accepted with pleasure the election.

Also honored by Phi Beta Kappa last night were Miss Helen Kleinschmidt '16, of Cambridge, medieval archeologist, who was elected an honorary alumnae member, and 10 newly elected Radcliffe seniors, who were initiated into the Chapter. They are: Margaret A. Johnson, Cambridge; Constance Brickett, Newtonville; Harriet Ronken, Rochester, Minn.; Muriel Stone, Brighton; Gilda Halpern, Roxbury; Ruth Berman, Portland, Maine; Marion Marcus, San Francisco, Calif.; C. Lois Pawlowski, Cambridge; Margaret Culliton, Clinton; and Mary Ashley, Perrysburg, Ohio.

The annual dinner of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association was also held at the Hotel Statler last night. More than 500 alumnae, seniors, and Ph.D candidates attended.

Mrs. Lauriston E. Knowlton of Edgewood, R. I., was announced as the new president of the organization. Other new officers are: Second vice-president, Mrs. Edward S. Stimpson of Newton Centre; corresponding secretary, Mrs. John G. Brooks, II, of Kendall Green. Directors: Miss Mary Caroline Hardy, Cambridge, and Mrs. Carlton Perry Fuller, Summit, N. J. The nominating committee for next year will include: Miss Helen Lovell White, Newton; Miss Josephine J. Albrecht, Boston; Mrs. John F. Vaughan, Belmont, and Miss Eunice C. Crocker, Milton.

Speakers at the dinner were President Ada L. Comstock, Dr. Archibald T. Davison, professor of choral music at Harvard and Radcliffe, and representatives of the classes of 1891, 1916, 1931, and 1941.

Bay State Warned On Church-School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The New York League for the Separation of Church and State has urged Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and all members of the Massachusetts Legislature to defeat bills in the State Senate and House providing for "released time" from public school hours for religious instruction.

Asserting that a similar law passed in New York State had been "thus far a failure," the League, in letters to the Governor, Legislature and State Commissioner of Education cited objections by parents and teachers to the New York law. It had been found, the League's letter said, that not only was the school day disrupted, but religious prejudice and dissension was fostered among pupils.

The letters, signed by Joseph Lewis, League President, went on to quote from an editorial in the Springfield (Mass.) Union as follows:

"Possibly the most important reason against granting public school time for religious instruction is that it smacks forcibly of relaxing the separation of Church and State. One of the important principles of the Constitution relates to the absolute separation of the two. It is no accident that the provision is there. It is there because those who drew up the Constitution had behind them a vast store of experience of the evils that follow in the train of any sort of union of Church and State."

"When this fundamental American principle — separation of Church and State—will have been destroyed here," the letter continued, "religious freedom will have ceased to exist. The release-time law is the entering wedge that will cause this havoc."

The League identified the pending Massachusetts measures as Senate Bill 373 and House Bills 394 and 395.

Growing Quicksilver Output Of U. S. Blow to Foreign Cartel

Foreign Trade Flashes

Quicksilver, an essential war material in manufacture of detonators, military instruments, and anti-fouling paint, is being produced in increasing quantities in the United States, challenging the Italo-Spanish monopoly of the product, according to Harold P. Smith, Regional Manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Immediately before the war, Italy and Spain together accounted for four-fifths of the world's quicksilver output, and through a joint cartel they were able effectively to control prices, Mr. Smith said. Since the beginning of hostilities, quicksilver production has been resumed in British Columbia, and production has been stepped up in Peru and China. The greatest advance has been made in the United States, and last year, for the first time on record, quicksilver was exported from the United States to British markets. Such expansion is held to be a severe blow to the Italo-Spanish cartel, the full effects of which will not be felt until after the war when civilian industries again become the chief consumers.

Auto Value Up

Great Britain's sales ban on new automobiles, primarily intended to divert all available car productive capacity to the interests of national service and export, has resulted in steadily expanding prices for used cars. For used cars of recent origin, in good conditions, buyers are paying more than the list price of such cars when new. Values prevailing 12 months ago have in numerous instances doubled, and the increasing wartime stringency of supply is held to foreshadow still higher used car price levels in the future.

Canadian Road Prospers

Due to wartime freight traffic, the Canadian National Railways, for the third time in its history, is expected to be self-supporting during 1941, the previous paying years being 1926 and 1938. For this reason, no appropriation for the railroad system is carried in the Canadian budget for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1942. In the last budget, a total of $15,000,000 was appropriated for the system to meet operating costs and interest charges in the calendar year 1940.

Cuban Pineapple Trade

Cuba's pineapple export trade faces a favorable outlook with indications that shipments will total 1,169,500 crates and 1,600,000 pounds of bulk pineapples will be shipped to canneries during 1941, it is estimated. The increasing demand for Cuban canned pineapple in the American market, it is pointed out, is a factor that may possibly curtail exports of fresh pineapples this year. **Leon Stone**

THE HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Commencement Afternoon
Thursday, June 19, 1941

Aids and Marshals are requested to report at the Faculty Room, University Hall, at 11:30 A. M. promptly.

Alumni Luncheon. In front of Matthews Hall, 12:15 P. M. to 1:30 P. M., is open to all alumni without charge.

1916 Spread. In front of Straus Hall, 12:00 P. M. to 1:30 P. M.

Exercises. Sever Quadrangle, 2:15 P. M. All Alumni are entitled to admission to the exercises without charge.

The Alumni and invited guests will assemble at Harvard Hall at 1:45 P. M. and march in the Procession to Sever Quadrangle.

In case of rain the exercises will be in Sanders Theatre.

HENRY C. CLARK,
Secretary.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
COMMENCEMENT, June 19, 1941

Morning Exercises

Admission to the Yard

The Yard will be closed to the public on Commencement Day and only members of the Governing Boards of the University, officers of instruction and administration, students and alumni will be admitted. Women and children will not be admitted. No cameras will be allowed in the Yard.

The Johnston, McKean and Dudley Gates will be used.

Commencement Procession

The Governing Boards of the University, members of faculties, guests and alumni are requested to assemble in front of Massachusetts Hall at 9:45 a. m. Candidates for degrees in gowns or dark clothes will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals at 9:45 a. m. in the following order: All speakers and candidates for the degree of A.B. near the east end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for S.B. near the west end of Holworthy Hall. Candidates for Adj.A. in front of Stoughton Hall. Candidates for A.M., M.P.; A.M. in Teaching; Ph.D.; S.B., S.M., S.D.; Ed.M., Ed.D.; B. Arch., B.L.A., M. Arch., M.L.A., M.R.P.; M.B.A., D.C.S.; M.P.A.; D.M.D.; M.D., D.M.S., M.P.H., D.P.H.; LL.B., LL.M., S.J.D.; S.T.B., S.T.M. and Th.D. in the diagonal path opposite Hollis Hall and facing Thayer Hall. All alumni of the University are entitled to join the Commencement Procession. They should march by classes in order of seniority. The older alumni will have seats on the platform; the younger alumni will be assigned seats elsewhere, but a number will probably have to stand.

Admission to Sever Quadrangle

Ticket holders will enter the Quadrangle by the north and south entrances on Quincy Street. No one will be admitted without a ticket. No cameras will be allowed in the Quadrangle. Members of the University and alumni who are entitled to join the Commencement Procession do not need tickets.

Change of Programme in Case of Rain

Admission to Sanders Theatre

In case of rain the degrees will be conferred in Sanders Theatre, and different tickets will be needed, as "Quadrangle" tickets do not admit to the Theatre. Owing to the small size of the Theatre a limited number of tickets only will be available. Ticket holders will enter by the north transept door of Memorial Hall. No one will be admitted without a ticket.

Commencement Procession

In case of rain, the Commencement Procession will be formed in Memorial Hall.

Officers, guests, and alumni of the University of at least twenty-five years' standing will enter by the south door of the transept and assemble along the north side of Memorial Hall.

Owing to lack of space, members of faculties below the rank of Associate Professor, alumni of less than twenty-five years' standing, and students of the non-graduating classes cannot be admitted to the Theatre.

Candidates for degrees will enter by the west door of Memorial Hall and assemble will enter by the south side of the Hall, the head of the column at the east end of the Hall.

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University Marshal

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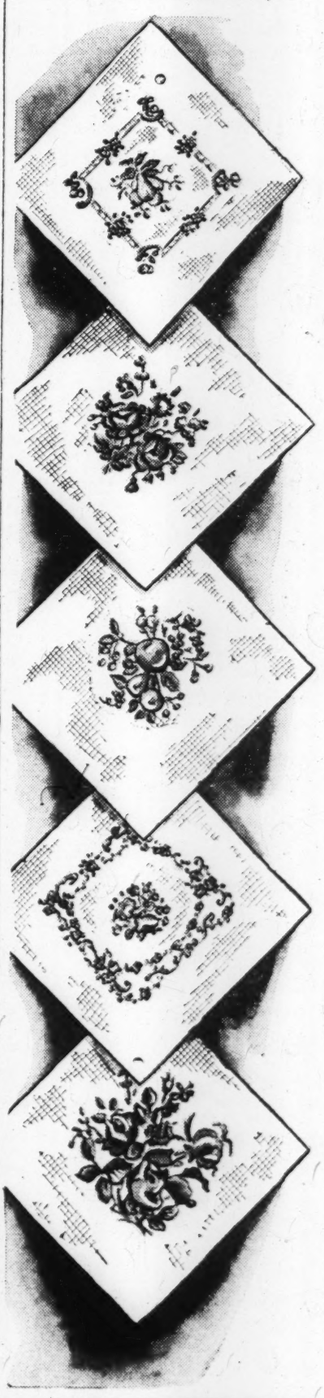

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French Push to Palestine In Syrian Counterattacks

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 18 (AP)—The French declared tonight their counteroffensive in Syria had driven through the British lines so far they had reached the Palestine frontier.

They said their forces, slashin behind the British in Southern Syria, had reached the Palestine border south of the Syrian town of Merdjayoun and were threatening the entire British communications system on the central front.

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Counterattacking French forces have recaptured the Syrian towns of Merdjayoun and Kuneitra, south of Damascus, the British acknowledged today, but they declared the French defenders' advance had been halted.

They admitted the French drive also had resulted in recapture of Ezra, but said British and de Gaullist troops had reteken the town, seizing 150 prisoners in the operation.

Vichy reported that French troops were counterattacking for the third straight day on the Southern Syrian front, and said heavy fighting was developing which menaced British communications. These brief advices said one French column was threatening British coastal positions on the road south of British-held Sidon, and inland forces were attacking west from Jebel Druze in the vicinity of Kuneitra and Merdjayoun.

British forces, meanwhile, were reported from Cairo, Egypt, headquarters to be continuing toward Damascus. One column was said to be attacking Mezze, three miles west of the City. Directly south of Damascus Free French forces were reported maintaining strong pressure on the Kessoue Road.

At the same time, the British said, an Allied column striking up the Lebanese Coast advanced four miles north of Sidon and sent out pâtrols another six miles without opposition, reaching a point 12 miles from Beirut, Lebanon.

The French drive through Merdjayoun, Kuneitra, and Ezra was said to have been carried out by a mobile column which cut in behind the main Allied force pushing toward Damascus. The British previously had denied French claims that Merdjayoun had fallen.

Merdjayoun is about 40 miles southwest of Damascus, and Ezra is approximately the same distance due south of the Syrian Capital, almost on the border of Jebel Druze. Kuneitra is about halfway between the two towns.

The assertion that the French advance had been halted appeared confirmed indirectly by a French communiqué from Beirut which said the Vichy troops were consolidating positions they had won.

Though the French assault on Merdjayoun apparently was carried out in some force with armored units and Druz cavalry participating, the British said it had not interfered seriously with the general scope of their operations against Damascus.

Allied troops were reported in possession of hills overlooking the City and moving slowly down into the plains.

British sources said, however, the French showed no disposition to give up the fight and declared the French Air Force had been strengthened by between 40 and 70 planes in the past 48 hours.

Many of the planes—which are mostly fighters—are of German make but bear French insignia, it was said.

An announcement in Vichy disclosed that Gen. Jean Bergeret, French Secretary of State for Aviation, had arrived in Beirut to inspect French air units there.

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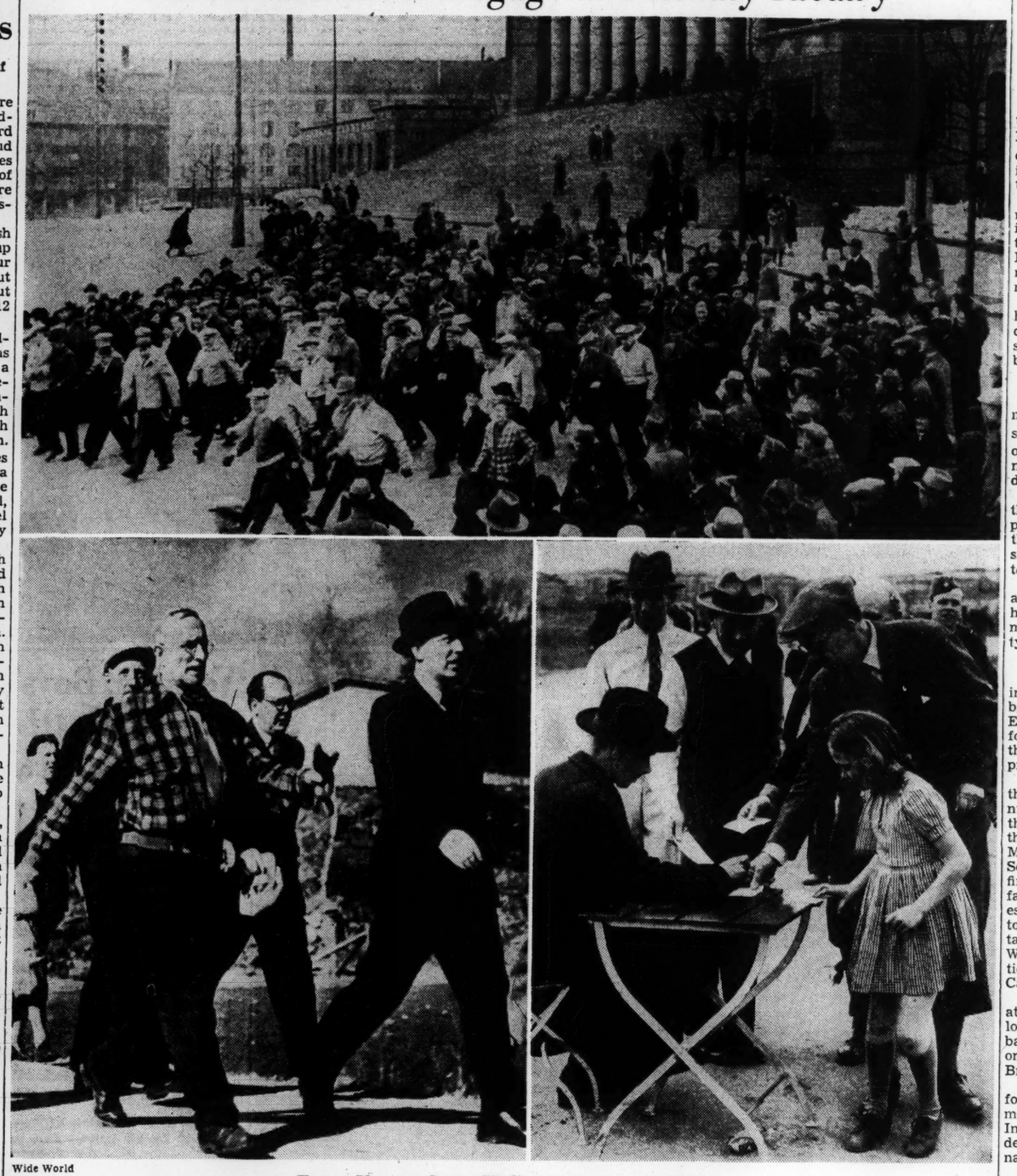
Swedes and Finns Engage in Friendly Rivalry



Wide World

Every Year a Great Walking Contest Is Held

Members of Finland's Parliament (above) as they started the march. Lower left—At the extreme right is the Finnish President, Ryti Risto, who participated in the walk and covered the 15 kilometers (about 9½ miles) in 2 hours, 8 minutes, and 30 seconds. Lower right—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden enrolls for the competition as he passes a control station in a district of Stockholm. Finland won the match with a total of 1,400,000 walkers to Sweden's 1,200,000. The events covered the period between May 4 and 25.

Sweden Prepares for Defense With Everyone Taking Part

Back in the United States after an intensive study of conditions in Sweden, Mr. Moe writes of one of the few remaining democracies in Europe. The following article is the fourth of a series.

By M. Lorimer Moe
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Schooling of the Swedish public for defense has taken many forms as Sweden places itself in a far from passive role in protection of its liberties.

"All out preparedness" today includes development of detailed plans for evacuation of women and children from the cities, perfection of strong home-guard and air-raid precaution organizations, expansion of a previously well-established women's Lotta corps, and an intensive educational program.

A stream of instructions for combatting incendiary bombs, defense against gas attacks, and detection of espionage activity flows continuously into nearly every Swedish home. The long-established correspondence schools of the Co-operative Union have served as the principal mediums for such instruction. This educational effort is supplemented by the publication, for general distribution, of pamphlets and books on special defense subjects.

Defense against parachute and air-borne troop attack has occupied a serious place in the Swedish scheme. This task has been assigned to the Home Guard, a purely voluntary organization which has been perfected during the last year. There is no community in Sweden without one or more Home Guard units.

Respected by Army

The Swedes entertain no belief that the Home Guard can hold out indefinitely against such attacks, but they do believe that the Guard can hold the enemy until regular military units reach the scene. The Home Guard has earned the respect of the Regular Army.

In larger cities each factory and each residential district has a Home Guard unit. Likewise, in suburban and rural areas, each settlement has a well-trained Home Guard.

When the organizations first emerged out of sheer desire among the civilian population to play an active role in the defense program, they usually were led by someone with army experience. They began training without uniforms or equipment. About a year ago, the Government took a hand in the organization and Col. Gustav Petri, former Superintendent of the Karlsberg War College (Sweden's West Point), was placed in command. Leaders of smaller groups are elected by the Home Guardsmen themselves, but the training has been systematized along approved military lines and the groups have been equipped with uniforms and arms.

Members of the Home Guard take their work seriously and devote most of their spare time to training. They pride themselves on the democratic character of the organization. They like to tell the story of the titled owner of a large estate who serves in a group commanded by his gardener. It is not unusual to see the manager of an industry serving in the ranks of a Home Guard unit commanded by one of his humblest workers.

Air Raid Precaution

Air-raid precaution units are separate from the Home Guard, and perfom a different function. It is their task to see that the civilian population takes cover when bombing starts, to deal with incendiary bombs and fires, to perform rescue work, and administer first aid. Sweden is dotted with such units. The lessons learned from bombing raids in other countries form their textbook.

The Swedish bomb shelter is no makeshift affair. In Stockholm, for example, the main business area is provided with public shelters adequate for 50,000 persons, in addition to those provided in each building for its occupants. Every home, factory, and public building is similarly equipped. Every Swedish community is provided with adequate shelter.

Perform Army Routine

Sweden's solution of the conscientious objector problem is typical of the country's sane approach to application of all its resources—men as well as materials—to the total defense effort. Conscientious objectors against military service are examined carefully. If proved sincere their objections are respected, but objectors are not released from performance of a vital role in the defense scheme. They are recruited for the organized fire-fighting forces! A large class of such men was receiving instruction at Stockholm's central fire station when the writer visited there a few weeks ago. Instead of passively rebellious soldiers, forced against their scruples to bear arms, he observed them to be happy men eagerly fitting themselves to perform a most essential service if and when the need arises.

Another defense development of tremendous importance in Sweden is the expansion of the Lotta Corps, counterpart of the Finnish Lotta Svard, which played such an heroic role in the recent war against Russia. There are about 365 Lotta Corps in Sweden with a membership of nearly 50,000.

These women, serving as volunteers, are actively engaged in performing vital military functions. In the field with the Army or the Home Guard, they take charge of the kitchens, serve as clerks, orderlies, and dispatch bearers. At General Headquarters and in permanent encampments they have taken over the burden of office routine. It may be said that each Lotta releases a man for grimmer military duties. In effect the Lotta Corps constitutes more than two additional divisions for the Swedish Army.

That virtually every Swede has come to regard himself as a vital unit in the national effort, is indicated by the increased interest in sports. Physical fitness for the whole people has been stressed as essential if the country is to be prepared to defend itself. During May, more than a million Swedes walked in the "Riksmarsch" to prove their fitness. Men walked about nine miles, and women about six miles. Proudly they sport the medals they received for completing these distances in the prescribed time—an hour and 50 minutes for men, an hour and 25 minutes for women.

Big Tanks, Fast Planes Turned Out by Russia

By the Associated Press

London, June 18

Soviet factories are reported to be turning out 100-ton tanks carrying one 105 millimeter, two 75 millimeter, two antiaircraft, and eight machine guns.

The report, from the Ankara correspondent of the British news agency Reuters, said the Russians also had a new fighter plane capable of 400 miles an hour, and a bomber with a range of 8,750 miles in production.

Germans in Moscow, Reuters said, appeared concerned over the immense number of planes being turned out by factories mostly in Moscow and the Ural mountains.

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Britain Admits Retreat In Campaign in Libya

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, June 18

Britain's three-day thrust against the Axis armies planted on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier apparently came to a close with British acknowledgment of a retreating movement.

The British Middle East Command at Cairo reported that British advance forces withdrew yesterday to forward position on the Libyan front to avoid encircling movement by German reinforcements.

The British war communiqué, however, said the object of the drive, namely to uncover the strength of the Axis position, had been accomplished.

Prisoners Captured

The British account of the climaxing movement in the offensive said several hundred German prisoners had been captured and large numbers of Axis tanks and guns destroyed.

In Berlin and Rome the end of the battle was hailed as a "complete Axis victory." Berlin claimed that the offensive had been designed to open up an escape route to the besieged garrison at Tobruk.

Stefani, official Italian news agency, asserted that the British had used hundreds of tanks, almost all of the newest American type.

Account of Attack

A delayed account of the opening phase of the British offensive by Godfrey H. P. Anderson, an English journalist with the British forces in the Western Desert, said the attack came as a complete surprise to the Axis armies.

Britain's desert fighters opened the offensive at 6 a. m., June 15. By nightfall the British had rolled in the right German flank almost to the burning town of Salum on the Mediterranean coast. A famous Scottish Regiment was installed firmly astride the summit of Halfaya Pass connecting the top of the escarpment with the town, while to the south British tanks had taken the strategic point of Bir Wa'er just inside the Libyan frontier and south of the Italian Fort Capuzzo.

The Germans, fighting desperately to retain a foothold on the lower slopes of Hellfire Pass, backed into Salum and grimly held on under the heavy pounding of the British medium batteries.

Some Imperial troops moved up for the attack on foot, marching many miles a day and creeping in Indian file over the face of the desert to escape Axis aerial reconnaissance.

Bringing Up Supplies

Trucks carrying rations and ammunition lumbered forward nightly at widely separated intervals struggling through sandy ruts and grinding stunted thorn bushes.

When the infantry reached forward positions all movement ceased. Each man had to lie at his post under a blazing sun, drinking and eating from his own pack. Each dug himself into the sand and stayed there all day and all night until the first guns sounded the zero hour at dawn.

The writer of the account said he crept forward with the infantry in the grey light of dawn as a chilling wind still blew across the sand. A brigadier sketched the campaign plan in the sand with his walking stick.

He pointed in a circle around what appeared to be an unoccupied region. But promptly at 6 a. m. thousands of armed men moved out of their hiding places in the scrubby bushes and the great attack began.

Clouds of acrid yellow smoke rolled down the aptly named Hellfire Pass as batteries poured thousands of shells of all calibers. The escarpment temporarily was blotted from view.

Continues Bombardment

By the time the sun was high an intense battle had been joined over the entire front from the escarpment to the sea. The whine and crash of exploding shells were almost continuous.

Planes droned like bees in a cloudless sky where the RAF tackled the Luftwaffe on more equal terms than usual.

The day scarcely had begun when the first Nazi plane appeared and plummeted a few hundred yards away in a welter of flame and exploding machine gun bullets.

Once German batteries laid down a creeping barrage across the desert area where we were concealed. Geysers of yellow sand spouted hundreds of feet into the air, showering dust on the infantry but causing very few casualties because of the wide troop dispersal.

'Iron Rations' For U. S. 'Chutists

PITTSBURGH, June 18 (AP)—Parachute troops—and other fast-striking units of the new United States Army—soon may carry "iron rations" so compact a meal may be tucked in the soldier's shirt pocket but so nutritious that a single portion may be more than ample for a meal.

The Army's experiments in concentrated foods are described in part by Lieut. Col. R. A. Isker, Army food expert, in an address delivered before the second annual food conference of the Professional Society of Food Technologists.

Colonel Isker, of Chicago, described the new ration for troops which strike far from their bases as a "four-ounce chocolate bar—containing oat flour, milk solids and B1 vitamins in addition to the chocolate."

He also said the Army is developing—or has developed other new rations for use in advance of field kitchens or the commissaries of stationary bases.

These rations contain "nonperishables such as canned meats, canned and dehydrated fruits and vegetables. For use in zones of operations where fresh foods are not available."

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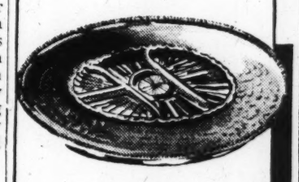

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

Australia Acts to Make Self Major Arsenal for Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia, June 18—Pushing forward in its effort to make a decisive contribution to the Empire in the manufacture of munitions and war equipment, the Dominion Government has laid out a new expansion program for the fiscal year beginning this month which will call for expenditure of at least $117,000,000.

The munitions program was also expected to receive added impetus with the announcement yesterday by Prime Minister Menzies that he would enlarge his cabinet by appointment of aircraft production and supply ministers.

This program, which represents the final stage of development in the Australia munitions industry will be put into action with the building of a new munitions plant in or near the coal fields of northern New South Wales, ultimately employing 2,000 workers. More than $50,300,000 has been laid aside for purchase of plant, buildings, works and reserves of raw materials to implement this year's munitions program.

Part of this fund will be used soon when newly equipped plants begin manufacture of airplane instruments—a new field for Australian industry.

Foreign Production Studied

The new setup is being developed by the international firm of Amalgamated Wireless, the Australian branch of which has already turned over a section of its Sydney workshops to the task. Engineers have visited Britain and the United States to study production methods.

War conditions have made it clear that the growing aircraft industry in this country must be complemented by the organization to equip Australian-built planes with Australian-built airplane instruments. Difficulties of obtaining supplies from either Britain or the United States have helped hurry the plan along to fulfillment.

Experiments which began after the war have convinced Australian engineers that the instruments can be made here. Many intricate parts were made and tested before the year end and overseas patents have been obtained for manufacture once the new setup is in gear. Manufacture will begin without importation of any foreign experts to help in the establishment of new technics, it is stated here. Several thousand workers are already on the payrolls of the plant charged with the work, but a few hundreds more will be needed.

Among the instruments slated for production are Sperry gyroscopes, altimeters, air speed indicators, rate of climb indicators, flying compasses, vacuum gauges and manifold pressure gauges. Later it is hoped that turning indicators, fuel oil and hydraulic pressure gauges and various other instruments will be placed on production lists.

Striking evidence of the vastly altered nature of Australian arms production in the present conflict is seen in the fact that peak employment in the munitions plants here in the World War was 2,700 workers, whereas there were reputed to be 80,000 Australians in arms plants this month and another 70,000 producing materials used in the munitions industries.

The Federal Government has frankly acknowledged its debt of gratitude to the industrialists of Australia—employers and employees alike — who had made this change a matter of record. It has expressed pride that the armed force this country sent to Malaya was equipped with home built matériel.

Particular importance is attached to two modern iron and steel plants which Australia owns. Ferroalloys which were imported before the war are now being made locally, thus permitting uninterrupted production of high grade steel. A modern type iron blast furnace in South Australia to hoist metal output to still higher figures is almost completed.

From other sources it was learned that while the figures of steel shipments sent abroad by Australia cannot yet be released, they are considered "staggering" by the experts.

One problem, however, which is being tackled by the Dominion Government concerns the effort to overcome the shortage of skilled workers which now threatens to halt the rapid expansion of the arms drive. A further 75,000 workers are needed for the new munitions and aircraft plants, and about 10,000 skilled men for the new armored division. At least one-third of this total will have to be highly trained technicians.

As a first step towards overcoming this difficulty, the Federal Government is withdrawing 15,000 to 20,000 skilled workers and key industrialists from the Australian Imperial Force, the militia, in which home defense training is now compulsory, and even the Air Force and Navy. To determine whether a man is more important in his present post than in industry a census bureau has been set up. This is now examining the whole position of enlisted men, determining their skills, classifying them and calculating what amount of additional training would raise semi-skilled workers into the skilled class.

Industrial Inquiry

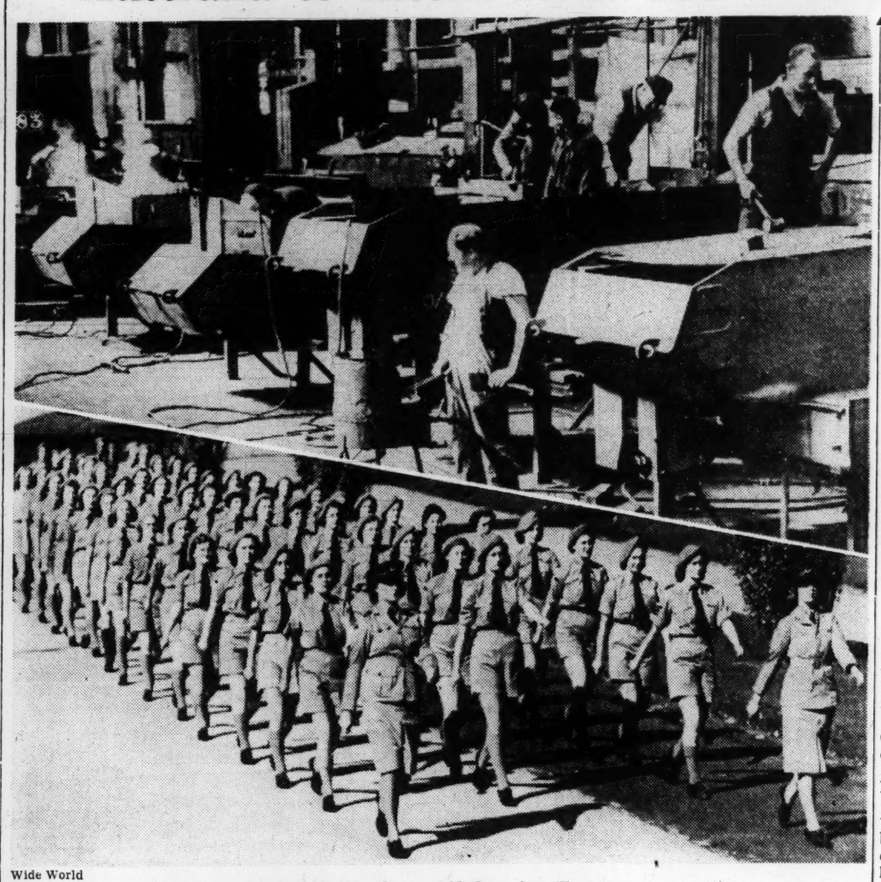
In this work bureau investigators are able to make use of the national man power register which Australia completed before the war. The census will be taken in stages, its first being the examination of men still in this country. Later the check-up will be extended to men who have gone overseas.

In Australia the Government is also moving to explore methods of making fuller use of available man power and to discover potential factory production. A Federal Parliamentary man power committee is examining key witnesses about the Nation's industrial setup. This committee is expected to urge adoption of mass production methods on a scale unprecedented in this country in order to make full use of existing plants, and to recommend redistribution of existing supplies of skilled labor. Reportedly, it has already reached the conclusion that there is little hope of drafting much unemployed labor.

Training of workers in the war plants themselves, instead of in technicals schools, with possible Federal Government subsidies to employers who have to take these men on their pay rolls, is also expected to be recommended, and methods will be sought to use small country plants and obtain strategic decentralization of output as well as make use of machines not now fully employed.

Cases already investigated have shown the committee that some trained men are being used in jobs where their skill is made use of during only part of the working day. Methods at present undivulged are being studied to end this state of affairs.

Australia to Intern Reds and Prohibit Strikes



Wide World

As Australia Goes All-Out for Empire

Upper: Armored Universal gun carriers, an improvement on Bren gun carrier that superseded the armored car, are being turned out in a number of Australian workshops. The Universal carrier can mount a two-pound anti-tank gun in place of the Bren or Vickers machine gun, and in addition carry unmounted Brens. Here is a section of a Melbourne assembly line with hulls in various stages of construction. Lower: Members of the Militors, volunteer organization of women war workers, on parade in Melbourne. They receive training in first aid, signaling and air-raid precautions. Photos passed by Australian censor.

Menzies also announces dominion will take over plants of unco-operative employers.

CANBERRA, Australia, June 18 (CP) — Prime Minister Robert Menzies, offering the Australian Commonwealth his "blueprint" for an all-out war effort, announced last night immediate internment of Communist elements in an effort to put an end to work stoppages.

At the same time he said steps would be taken to prohibit strikes and lockouts, and Government machinery set in motion to close, limit production of, or take over and operate factories where employers prove recalcitrant.

Radiocasting to the Commonwealth, he warned that "victory for Germany means slavery for the conquered," and said that he would propose establishment of two new Ministries, one in charge of tank and armored vehicle production and the second to cope with aircraft production.

Gasoline Rations Cut

He also cut gasoline rations from 20,000,000 gallons a month to 12,000,000, extended employment of women to free more manpower, and made further drastic curtailment of non-essential imports.

Mr. Menzies' "blueprint" also calls for establishment of a series of new authorities.

Discussing work stoppages, the Prime Minister said:

"While workers have been attending to their work, and have been performing miracles of industrial improvisation, we have had a series of disputes that have held up among other things the erection of a vitally important gun-cotton factory in a certain zone; the construction of important additions to the munitions factory at Maribyrnong (Victoria) and other important defense works including at least one large military hospital.

Calls Strikes Sabotage

"I say quite plainly, and as the leader of a Government that has tried its very best to complete our industrial machinery, that such stoppages represent a sabotaging of the Nation's war effort. . . .

"In addition to this I am bound to say that the time is past for merely protesting against strikes and lockouts in war and allied industries. We propose to prohibit it and to accompany that prohibition by giving the courts full power to take the most rigorous action against those who counsel or encourage them and against the funds or property of any sort of organization that is so unwise as to participates in it."

Statements on Robin Moor Taken at Cape Town for U. S.

CAPE TOWN, June 18 (AP)—Thousands of words of official statements were taken yesterday by United States consular officials from the officers, crew, and passengers of the Robin Moor, telling exactly how their ship was sunk.

All of the 35 survivors who saw the submarine which torpedoed the American freighter were questioned at great length. The statements were cabled immediately to Washington where, it was explained, any disclosure of their contents would have to be made.

The chief United States diplomatic interest centered in the stories of Chief Officer Melvin Mundy, Bethlehem, Pa., who insisted in an interview that the attacking submarine was German, and of Capt. Edward Meyers of Baltimore, who confirmed Mr. Mundy's version. Mr. Mundy had boarded the submarine for a talk with her officers before the torpedo was fired.

The United States Legation announced officially that examination of all survivors, who were brought here June 16 by a British vessel after having been adrift in lifeboats for 13 days, disclosed that none was expected to suffer any serious effects from the long ordeal under the tropical sun.

Ship's Papers Kept

The official investigation was handicapped by the fact that the submarine commander refused to return the Robin Moor's papers after they had been presented for examination.

Money was advanced to the 28 crew members by consular officials, who said that arrangements were being made to return them as quickly as possible to the United States. Some are leaving within a few days.

As for the seven passengers, their ship had landed them right where they had set out for. The Robin Moor was bound for Cape Town.

Tuesday's edition of Die Burger, leading opposition newspaper in South Africa, carried a headline over the Robin Moor story saying: "Torpedoed with great gentlemanliness."

A member of the Robin Mooor crew, who was not named in the story, was quoted as praising the "great friendliness" of the submarine crew and adding, "I was amazed at their politeness."

Hymns and Swing Songs

American jazz tunes and Scottish hymns sung in an unintentional duet kept up the spirits of the drifting survivors, it was disclosed. In the bow of one of the lifeboats sat Mrs. H. G. Gemmell of Scotland, while astern sat Mrs. Ben M. Cohen of New Haven, Conn. For 13 days they kept up cheerful singing together.

"Prayers and hymns kept up the courage of me and my husband," said Mrs. Gemmell. "I sang swing music to make us forget our troubles," said Mrs. Cohen.

The best description of the submarine was given by Second Mate Robert Taylor. He said the submarine was small, between 500 and 800 tons. "She was 600 miles from Dakar (French naval base on northwest Africa) when she attacked us."

Agreeing with others of the crew that "the sumarine most certainly was manned by a German crew," Mr. Taylor said that when it finally sailed away after sinking the freighter, the men shouted, "Auf Wiedersehen!"

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'Aussies' Spare Sidon Civilians in Drive

By Harold G. Laycock

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the British Middle East Command.

WITH BRITISH IMPERIAL FORCES AT SIDON, June 18—The importance of the capture of Sidon to the Syrian campaign is clearly appreciable to observers arriving here on the heels of the British Imperial forces, who are driving for Beirut.

The Syrian coast's first sizable town will automatically take on a vital role in spreading the sphere of Allied Administration all over Vichy-occupied territory where there is urgent need of counter-attack for German propaganda.

News spreads rapidly in these larger Arab townships, and it is not impossible that even now the villagers around Aleppo, and the Bedouins on Palmyra's sands have already been assured that Allied rule is not so bad—or at any rate that it does bring provisions and sustenance to those who find themselves under it.

Most Smiled Contentedly

Out of the 17,000 inhabitants of Sidon less than 100 evacuated when the French defenders withdrew. Most of these were French officials, with a handful of inhabitants living in the direct route of battle.

The rest stayed out, and though some faces hinted resentment at the ordeal they had just been forced to endure, most smiled contentedly and paid tribute over and over again to the humane accuracy of the Imperial artillery.

Quick inspection of the town indorsed this. As my car drove over the potholed street the people were already sitting out on their verandas cafelike, resuming normality. Three killed and 12 injured was the casualty roll among civilians, so carefully aimed was the Austraian artillery barrage.

Returning to Normality

Strolling through narrow sun-pierced alleys in their picturesque gowns and fezzes, Sidon's citizens were surveying their property, smiling gratitude at the skill of those who had been bombarding it.

Between houses reeled upripped transport; a cracked water tower which had been utilized as a chief observation post stood crumbling on a hill footed with thick clusters of dwellings; shop shutters were clattering up and the tide of battle was rapidly and noticeably ebbing.

Few buildings suffered more than shrapnel scratches, while roads and observation posts had been immediately reserved for damage.

The Mayor, Abdib Nahas, was profuse in congratulations of the Aussie gunners as I chatted with him in his parlor amid the bursting of the Vichy troops' rearguard shells. He told me that the population had lain scared but quietly in shelters throughout the siege, constantly demanding, "When will they come on and put an end to this?"

Raiding by Algerians

The town is now absolutely tranquil, he assered me. Certain French troops in the last hurried sprint had jettisoned arms which had been seized by local Arabs, and the Mayor was just having a proclamation printed requesting that these be handed back to the authorities.

He had not expected trouble from this direction as much as from Algerian troops, who had raided houses during the last minutes before the Australian entry and, still armed, disguised themselves in civilian clothes. I have just watched a squad set out, detailed to comb out this lurking element.

With a special pass from the Brigadier I followed the infantry into town in the afternoon. The final mopping up attack began at dawn and without street fighting the capture was effected by midday.

Seven of the 22 tanks that had been mostly responsible for holding up the British drive and had been knocked out were salvaged and repaired, and are now in action in the hands of the Australian cavalry. The Mayor surrendered as the last French units withdrew northward, and he led in a group of Imperial Infantry, pointing out sniping positions and machine-gun nests. Most of these were found deserted.

Australian Army In Big Fuel Saving

By the Australian (AP)
Sydney, Australia

Gasoline restriction, necessitating the increasing use of horses by the Army, has resulted in saving of 250,000 gallons of fuel annually, it was disclosed recently.

The Army is using 1,200 draught horses, which draw 600 transports an average haul of 12 miles daily, or 2,628,000 miles yearly. The Army uses 1,800 other horses for cavalry instruction and officers.

Russian Bases Called 'At Alaska's Door'

SEATTLE, Wash., June 18 (AP)—Returning here from Alaska with a report that Russia had established military bases with German technical aid "at Alaska's back door," Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, said he would recommend immediate establishing of a joint international highway authority to direct construction of an arterial road to the northern territory.

Mr. Magnuson, Chairman of the International Highway Commission, presided at a meeting of the group in Alaska.

Representative Magnuson said he was advised that four of the known Russian bases were on the Kamchatka Peninsula, only a few hours' flight from Alaska.

One combined air and submarine base is at Bering Island, only 280 miles from the most westerly of the Aleutian Islands, he said.

Canadians and U. S. 'On Same Route'

MONTREAL, June 18 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox assured a cheering Canadian victory loan rally here June 16 that "we are determined to travel the same route—the same self-respecting route—that you are traveling."

"Recent declarations of my Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States," Mr. Knox said, left no doubt that the United States would go with Canada "along this path of defiance to those who seek military dominion over us. . . .

"We in the United States are tremendously proud of the fact that 10 per cent of the flying cadets of your air training program are spirited young American boys who have joined up voluntarily to fight for human liberty.

"That you are teaching your cadets the military art of air combat with success is demonstrated by the fact that one Canadian air squadron, now helping to defend Britain against the Hun, has accounted for 70 German planes."

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STYLED TO LEAD BUILT TO LAST

Stalin Must Fight or Yield: Europe's View of Crisis

LONDON, June 18 (AP) — Basing their declarations on a flood of reports and political speculation from European capitals, observers in London today asserted that Russia soon must choose whether to fight Germany or yield to humiliating demands involving considerable tangible loss.

Usually authoritative sources here said Germany would make these demands on Soviet Russia as the price of peace:

Full control over all the rich oil and agricultural lands of the Ukraine.

Right of passage for German troops through the trans-Caucasian corridor, a route that would by-pass Turkey and lay Suez open to attack from the east. This route also would bring the Germans into the oil fields of Iran and Iraq.

Right to established war industries in Soviet territory beyond the range of Royal Air Force bombers.

Placing of Russian Baltic Sea shipyards at Germany's disposal.

Demobilization of the Soviet Western Army.

Ambiguous Relations

For days the ambiguous relationship between Russia and Germany has been the chief topic of conversation in official circles throughout the Old World.

Advices from Ankara, Turkey, a clearing house for political rumor on the Continent, quoted an informant connected with the Soviet Army as saying Russian officers were asserting openly that war with Germany was inevitable.

The German Embassy in Ankara announced that telephone communications between Germany and southeast Europe were broken over 24 hours, apparently as a military measure.

Observers in London pointed to reports which indicate that Russia was preparing for a test of its military strength. A report from Helsingfors, Finland, told of a general removal of troops by rail and ship from the Russian military base at Hangoe. The Russians were reported en route to Leningrad, Russia's chief port at the head of the Gulf of Finland.

Dispatch Cut Off

[An Associated Press dispatch from Helsingfors, telling of Russian evacuation of Hanoe, telephoned through Germany to Bern, Switzerland, was cut off after the phrase—"Eye witnesses reported seeing long Soviet trains . . ."]

Rusia also was said to have increased its air and sea patrols in the Black Sea, and to have ordered general mobilization and cancellation of all Army leaves.

Opinion in diplomatic circles appeared to be that Russia would accept any demands put forth by Adolf Hitler provided they did not infringe on Russian sovereignty.

German armored divisions, aircraft, and artillery, together with many infantry divisions, have been reported along the Russian border. One source pointed out that in the past the Germans never have built up such a formidable show of armed strength except to back up far-reaching political demands.

Anxious Watching

All this maneuvering in Eastern Europe was being watched with growing anxiety in capitals from Turkey to India where concern was expressed lest Germany, in return for Russian concessions, might give the Soviets a free hand in the countries along Russia's southern border.

Another view was expressed by the London Daily Mail, which said, "The German High Command may well have taken the view that it is necessary to destroy the Russian Army now. Their military concentrations may be used to back up demands so outrageous that Joseph Stalin will be compelled to fight."

The newspaper also speculated that Britain's freedom from heavy air raids for several weeks "may be explained by the large concentrations of German bombers along the Russian frontier."

Moderation Plea at Princeton

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18 — A special urgency was put on this year's graduating class at Princeton University when Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, prefaced the conferring of degrees of Bachelors of Art with a warning against resort to alcohol and narcotics or "frenzied" overdoing in social or work activities. The war crisis called for clear, courageous thinking, he told the 2,000 seniors, after stressing his belief that "a considerable share of the present national disunion and infirmity of purpose spring from an unconscious urge to rationalize our fears." Attempts to "stupefy anxieties with alcohol, feverish social activities or overwork to the point of exhaustion" not only were found to fail, he said, but impaired the thought.

"For more than a decade, nations have lived under gathering clouds of fear," Dr. Dodds continued. "For a while America alone seemed to escape, but we know that conditions on which we counted for safety no longer make us secure, and fear has at last reached our shores.

"We are in truth passing through 'times that try men's souls,' but there should be no doubt of the final outcome. America does not stand at the bleak end of a broken trail. When the present world conflagration has been quenched, there will be an unparalleled chance to build a more harmonious and fruitful America on a basis more sound and permanent than we have yet known."

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'Red' Charge Called Irrelevant in Iowa

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 18 (AP)—Holding that a belief in Communistic philosophies was irrevalent to the case, the Iowa Supreme Court yesterday reversed a District Court action sentencing a St. Louis labor leader to pay a $2,500 fine or go to jail for alleged activities during the Maytag strike at Newton, Iowa, in 1938.

William Sentner, international Vice-President of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, a C. I. O. affiliate, was convicted of criminal syndicalism following the strike during which the national guard took over Newton for several weeks.

"The fact that the defendant was or had been a member of the Communist Party (as alleged during the trial) and had been a Party Committeeman in Missouri and believed in the philosophy and polices of that party were wholly immaterial, incompetent and irrevalent," the Court held.

Wheeler Opposes 'Takings' by U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) Montana, said here that "certain interventionists advisers of the President are urging that we invade the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Dakar, and Martinique" and that "such an enterprise" would be "carrying out an undeclared war in violation of the Constitution."

"I hope the President will not listen to the warmongers in or out of his Cabinet and thus drag us into the war through the back door.

"I am opposed to it, first, for the reason that it is wrong; second, it is not necessary; and, third, neither the Marines nor the Army are equipped for such an expedition."

Antiques: English Heirlooms Aid Defense

Fine cabinet work sent from abroad is being offered for sale by New York dealer.

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Recently purchased from English homes whose owners did not care to take any risk of destruction through war assaults, over 200 examples of fine cabinet work of the 1700's and early 1800's are now being offered by W. J. Sloane of New York City.

This is a unique collection since the pieces seek safety here in the United States, and their sale will assist in the defense of their native land. Ten per cent of the gross sales will be divided among Bundles for Britain, the RAF Benevolent Fund, the British War Relief, and the English Speaking Union.

The idea originated with an American connoisseur, who, when Mr. Sloane's co-operation was assured, went abroad to find in the great homes of the embattled island, household treasures whose owners gladly indorsed their voyages to safety and a useful mission.

Privacy Law Forbids Naming Former Owners

A so-called Privacy Law forbids the enhancement of the sentimental and commercial value of such goods by use of late owners' names. So these stately but well-worn objects have acquired glamour from their anonimity of source. In a silence probably never to be broken, they hold their secrets. Yet between them and us there is communication. They are more than handsome, historic furnishings, they are our friends' sacrifices to freedom.

The majority of the pieces—between 200 and 300, it has been estimated—are of mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, in Hepplewhite, Chippendale, and Sheraton styles, but a number of Regency pieces are also of special distinction. For instance, a large, circular library table supported on a square cupboard (about 1815) was made by the great Regency designer, Thomas Hope. His, too, is a very fine pair of rosewood tables.

Handsome and historically impressive is an armchair, painted black and gold and wearing rams' heads, made in 1810 for the Duke of Marlborough. Twelve chairs painted in gilt on black grounds, come from a famous English collection and also are attributed to the fertile year 1810, while a beechwood tripod with a painted top is an unusual example from that period.

Hepplewhite Pieces Included in Collection

Attributes to the first years of the 1800's, but reminiscent in style of the preceding century, a mahogany tip-top table is from White Lodge, Richmond, a royal residence.

Going backward to the 1700's, we find a pair of fine mahogany urns with pedestals (about 1775) by Hepplewhite, Hepplewhite is the author, too, of a set of 10 dining chairs (about 1788). These have not the shield back so characteristic of Hepplewhite, but flat, perpendicular splats.

Nothing among the Chippendale pieces is finer than a Raeburn armchair (about 1750) with fret carving on the arms, legs, and stretcher. A bow-front sideboard by Sheraton once belonged to the poet, Algernon Charles Swinburne. A satinwood game table (about 1780) and a pair of two-tier dumb-waiters (about 1790) are rare as examples of the cabinetmaker's art.

Other pieces of historic importance include a pair of mahogany corner tables with dog feet (about 1730) from the Roseneath Collection. And a pair of mahogany settees, finely carved and curiously designed, with backs that extend around one end and, dipping, box in the fronts for a couple of feet. These are from a famous English collection, not specified. There also is a three-pedestal mahogany dining table (about 1790) from Eastwood Lodge, Nottingham. A rare papier-mâché table with a chinoisserie top (about 1820) was in the collection at Loudon Castle. An unusual mahogany secretary (about 1780) came from one of Oxford's colleges.

Nor are all the items furniture. A pair of Sheffield plate hash dishes (1780-90) was from the Hartwell House Collection. A Lowestoft tea service was made in Kiang-Si, and decorated in Canton. A fine blue-and-white Worcester dinner service (about 1790) is marked B. F. B. (Barr, Flight and Barr). A pair of Waterford glass mirrors, made in Ireland about 1750, with blue and silver baguette edges, recall cherished scenes of a social life now suspended, but dear to memory and of far-reaching influence.

F. M. Demarest Photos, Courtesy W. and J. Sloane

English Furniture on Sale

The tall clock with carved mahogany case is the work of Nathaniel Brown, Manchester, England, and was made about 1750. The knee-hole desk, or dressing-table, veneered with walnut in straight and burl grain, and inlaid with contrasting woods, is notable also for its excellent condition and pleasing proportions. The tripod reading stand of mahogany is adjustable for height and for slant of the top, which drops to level. Candle slides add much to its desirability.

New York Notes

New York

A catalogue, liberally illustrated, showing nearly 60 examples of wood cuts, engravings, drawings, and illuminated miniatures of the 1400's has been received from H. Schab, 602 Madison Avenue, New York. Most of these are engravings. Six of them the work of Martin Schongauer, the master with whom the youthful Dürer spent his early days.

These early works are of a marked virility and considerable variety. Biblical subjects predominating, as they did in all art forms of the period.

The drawings of any artist always seem far more intimate and personal than prints in the form of engravings or etchings, so the examples which are proffered here are especially appealing. A pen-and-wash drawing by Hans Holbein the Elder is the outstanding item in this group, while a grisaille miniature by Alexander Bening is of great interest in another medium.

Museum Issues Booklet On Chippendale Furniture

Readers who may wish to learn more about some of the finest American Chippendale cabinet work will find 20 examples illustrated in a small picture book issued at 25 cents by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, entitled "American Chippendale Furniture."

It is of interest to notice that five of these pieces are credited to New York, ten to Philadelphia, two to Massachusetts, two to Newport, R. I., and one to Connecticut, these figures being an indication of the prominence of each section in this class of cabinet work. The scholarly introduction is by Joseph Downs, Curator of the American Wing.

A new showing of English silverware of the 1600's and 1700's has been opened in the Los Angeles County Museum for an indefinite period. In a gallery adjoining there is an exhibition of early American silver.

As American furniture of 1700 is being shown in still another adjoining gallery, the stylistic relations of these contemporary arts are readily situated for comparison and study.

Club Officers

The Doll Collectors of America, Inc.—President, Mrs. Earle E. Andrews, 196 Highland Avenue, Winchester, Mass.; Treasurer, Mrs. Harry A. Sawyer, 224 Chestnut Street, West Newton, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry E. Johnson, 84 Malvern Street, Melrose, Mass.

The Wedgwood Club—Honorary President, John Cook, Stoke-on-Trent, England; President, Charles P. Gorely, Jr.; Treasurer, Mrs. Howard T. Evans; Secretary, Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., Wellesley Hills, Mass., to whom correspondence should be directed. Membership is restricted to collectors and non-dealers.

National Early American Glass Club—President, Frank G. Fitzpatrick, Brookline, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Miss Emma D. King, The Loft, Adamsville, R. I.; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Nellie Swift Kenny, Somerville, Mass.; Treasurer, Wallace P. Hood, Danvers, Mass.

China Students' Club—President, Mrs. Eugene C. Hultman, Boston, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Miss Catherine M. Holmes, East Gloucester, Mass.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Emma D. King, The Loft, Adamsville, R. I.; Treasurer, Mrs. Franz Stenzel, Newton, Mass.

Boston Notes

Boston

Held at the Harrison Gray Otis House, Boston, the subject of the May meeting of the Doll Collectors' Club of America was Wax Dolls, the principal speaker being Miss Esther G. Veno. She traced to Romans the use of bees wax in making profiles, and mentioned Lysistratus of Sicyon, Greek sculptor of the 300s B. C., as the first person on record to take a plaster mold of a human face, and pour melted beeswax into the cast to secure a correct copy of the features.

Wax figures of their deities were made by ancient Egyptians and have been found in their tombs. The early Greeks used it to make figures which were used as children's dolls. Miss Veno stated further that modelling in wax was common in the early centuries of our era, and that during the 1500s and 1600s attained a high standard of excellence.

Beeswax is a particularly suitable material for doll making. Since it becomes a thin liquid at a low heat but, when cool, resists high natural temperatures of all climates. Figures and portraits made from it have surprising permanence. Its ease of carving and its readiness to mix with any color and to take surface tinting, are other qualities that for centuries have made it a favorite medium for sculptors.

During the 1700s, modelling of wax portraits, often delicately colored in life-like tones, was fashionable in Europe, Flaxman of England being a prominent artist in this field. Engaged by Josiah Wedgwood to model medallions and molded decorations for jasper ware, Flaxman's work of the late 1700s marks the high level for comparatively modern times.

Wax doll heads with real hair and porcelain eyes began to be made about 1854, many of these fitted with a wire loop projecting from the side, by which the movement of the eyes was controlled. The bodies were cloth and the arms of brown kid. Those with wooden arms and legs and cloth body are assumed to be about 10 years earlier—say 1845.

Coss Collection Of Pewter on View

With the opening of the Concord Antiquarian Society museum, collectors of pewter have an opportunity to see nearly 100 pieces from the recent bequest of Prof. John Jacob Coss of Columbia University. While many of these pieces are not of exceptional value, a few are noteworthy, and the whole collection gives an excellent survey of pewter articles in Europe and America in the 1700s and early 1800s. The display includes basins, chargers, measures, mugs, patens, tankards, salts, plates, etc. A pair of candlesticks with the early octagonal form of base, is noteworthy.

In 1927, Dr. Coss was sent by the Rockefeller Foundation to study educational problems of the Far East. It was on this, and subsequent trips around the world, that he made his collections of art objects, textiles, and pewter.

Also on display are other gifts and loans which the Society has acquired during the past year.

Canadian Pottery Subject of Article

Pottery and earthernware made in Canada during the 1800s, is the subject of an article in June Antiques Magazine, illustrated mostly by objects from the collection of the author, Marius Barbeau.

Since this industry calls for only the simplest equipment, and responds to a universal demand, it is not surprising that numerous potteries and their products have been identified by collectors and students of the Province of Quebec.

It is a pleasure to learn that another early settler's home of the 1600s or 1700s has been saved and restored. "The Old House At Cutchogue" built in 1649 is a recent instance, and is recorded in the same issue with numerous pictures.

Eighteenth century fine American furnishings of a home in Beverly Hills, Calif., are proof that the Pacific Coast is alert to the excellence of pre-Revolutionary cabinet work and that discriminating taste is active in its acquisition and arrangement.

A native of the State, Mrs. Mary Willis Shuey, writes of early Kentucky cabinetmakers, pictures several examples, and records a considerable list of those working before and soon after 1800.

The career of Charles Oliver Bruff, Tory silversmith who worked successively in New Jersey, New York, and Nova Scotia, holds added interest through his political status, and because seven pieces of his work have been found in the last decade, though none were known before. These are shown and described in another article in the same issue of Antiques.

Los Angeles Notes

The first comprehensive exhibition of the Chinese manner of living to be held on the Pacific Coast has opened at the Los Angeles County Museum. This occupies four entire galleries and shows the evolution of Chinese culture from earliest-known times to the present.

These treasures have been collected from many sources. Some were formerly in the Imperial Palace at Peking. The articles shown are porcelains, jades, royal robes, bronzes, and armor.

Minorities in the Reich Considered 'Inferior' Races

Minorities—Europe's perennial problem—entered new and more difficult times as Nazism imposes its ruthless imperialism on Europe. In three articles beginning today, a highly qualified European authority on minorities analyzes available facts and looks into the future. He writes under a pseudonym.

By Anthony Field
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For large-scale indications of what is happening to Europe's new minorities and may be anticipated in the future, an inquirer is turned primarily toward territories occupied by Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia.

Poland represents for both of these aggressor countries the largest victim so far absorbed.

Nor is the Polish problem a new one in the Reich.

When, in 1921, Polish miners born in Upper Silesia went out to cast their vote for Poland in the Silesian plebiscite, they encountered hostile Germans on their return. At railway stations in the Ruhr district they were met at the railway station by members of nationalistic German organizations who had been waiting for them. These Germans shouted "Korfanty dogs" at them and beat them. Adalbert Korfanty was a Polish member of the German Reichstag and leader of the Poles in Germany.

Established Right

This incident of brutality toward a minority which was exercising a well-established right occurred in the heyday of German democracy under the Weimar Constitution. Then 800,000 Poles lived in Germany, according to German figures, or 1,200,000 as Warsaw counted.

As far as is discernible, certain principles prevail in the Reich in dealing with minorities. The foremost consists in the dogma of the German masterrace. Therefore every other race is considered as inferior. Consequently the minorities are, from the start, denied equal rights.

Yet the extent to which this discrimination is pushed shows differentiations. A related idea of the Nazi racial creed is that of Aryanism. An Aryan is, to the Nazi, whoever is not a Jew.

There exists further the tendency to establish a compact central European geographical block of racially and nationally undisputable Germans.

From this theory stems the main trend of Nazi minority policy: enforced emigration of all minorities, whether national or racial, and repatriation of Germans living abroad.

Germans Called Home

Tentatively all Germans abroad, unless needed for fifth column business, are to be called home. Pressure on German domestic servants in England, the Netherlands, and Switzerland to leave for the fatherland started as early as 1938. In 1939-1940 Adolph Hitler compelled 100,000 Baltic Germans, 200,000 Southern Tyrolians, 150,000 Volhynians, and 80,000 Bessarabians to be "liberated from foreign yokes."

Technically that was accomplished by means of bilateral migration treaties with Italy, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Their stipulations, as far as published, are highly illuminating. It appears from them that, in reality, in many cases the need of the Reichsbank for foreign assets was responsible for one of the most ruthless mass movements of modern history. However, at the same time an interesting contribution is offered by Nazism to solve minority problems even beyond its own frontiers, at least in adjacent countries.

On the other hand, Herr Hitler since 1933 has purged Greater Germany of about 600,000 Jews, 80,000 Lorraines—sent to France—and 500,000 Poles from Western Poland, sent to Russia.

If Nazism should maintain its grip on Europe for some time to come, and if this trend of establishing consolidated national settlement-blocks will still be favored, Europe may look forward to the fantastic picture of about 25,000,000 people uprooted and shifted in the neighborhood of their co-nationals. For, that is the approximate number of national minorities, outside of Russia.

It appears from certain political and constitutional measures taken by Berlin in the last three years that the prospective frontiers of the Reich as such may not technically coincide with the militarily occupied area. So far, Germany formally has incorporated Austria, the Sudeten, Danzig, Memel, Eupen and Malmedy, Alsace and Lorraine and Western Poland whereas the Eastern part was established as the so-called "Government General."

Customs Union

Bohemia and Moravia have been given the name of a "Protectorate" although in October, 1940, it became part of the German customs zone. For merchandise otherwise exported or imported across the borders of Greater Germany, which includes all annexed territories as enumerated above, customs duties are still levied—although probably not for the bulk of these movements consisting of "seized" or "requisitioned" goods.

Slovakia and the recently promoted Croatian State are formally independent, as are Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania. Northern France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Norway, are merely occupied. From the point of view of minority treatment, only the actually incorporated areas are to be considered. It is true that pressure is brought to bear in an indirect way and in some respects, even on other countries. Enactment of anti-Jewish legislation in Bulgaria is due to such influences, as is the repatriation of Polish workers from France.

Bearing these principles in mind as applied by the Nazis in their own sphere of domination, a certain if varying system imposed on their minorities is shown. One trait appears to be a kind of "scale" of persecutions. A decree of the German authorities in Poland provides six castes of citizens: Germans from the Reich, other Germans, Ukrainians, Non-Polish (Czechs), Polish, Jews.

The Jews are, in general, not only deprived of political and most cultural rights but also, practically from all economic activities.

Political Privileges

Czechs still enjoy some political privileges. What treatment the Germans deal out to them may be illustrated by some examples. In April, 1939, 4,800 Czech students were in the Oranienburg concentration camp. Then 300 were released. On April 1, 1941, all Czech high school teachers in Prague and many other towns were pensioned, many school buildings having been used as barracks for two years. Only 40 per cent of the children—after 1942, only 35 per cent—are allowed to attend high schools after leaving elementary schools.

The Sokol organization (gymnasts), with 800,000 members, was dissolved on April 13. On Jan. 1, 1941, 20,000 families near Brno, in one of the most fertile regions of Moravia, were removed and replaced by Germans from Bessarabia.

In Poland the tendency goes further to destroy cultural life entirely. Teaching in all those institutes not destroyed by warfare was forbidden. This applies to 40,000 university students, and some hundred thousand high school students.

Economically, it appears that Germany tries to concentrate European industry on its soil, leaving to the rest of the continent, especially the East, the sole task of food-production.

The underlying aim is to lower the level of this minority till the alleged inferiority becomes a real one. From Poland as well as from Czechoslovakia hundreds of thousands are sent to work—virtually as forced labor—on German farms and in industries.

Better in Russia

Compared with such methods, the legal status of minorities in Soviet Russia proves to be distinctly better. Whatever judgment may otherwise be passed on Bolshevist politics, they never have evolved the haughty and dangerout attitude of a "master-race."

Culturally and linguistically most of the more than 40 nationalities in European and Asiatic Russia enjoy unlimited equality. Everybody can communicate with the official agencies in his native tongue, although Russian is the official language.

For the school system the following rules are enforced: There are four groups. The small dispersed tribes are taught Russian. The larger national units have their elementary schools run in their own language, and the secondary schools in Russian. The next group is granted both elementary and secondary schools run in their national language, with only the universities operated in Russian. Finally, the Russians, Ukrainians, White-Russians, Georgians and Armenians benefit from a complete educational system in their own languages.

The Soviet bureaucracy really complies with this system because it is the line of the party. Joseph Stalin is not Russian but Osset and strongly favors cultural equality of all nationalities.

The political setup mirrors this principle. The present Soviet Constitution provides for two chambers: the Union Soviet and the Nationalities Soviet consisting of five delegates of each republic and autonomous region. The latter exist in the number of 43. Their boundaries coincide with ethnographical lines.

The U. S. S. R. numbers 16 republics with Russia proper—S. F. S. R.—counting 109,000,000. The latest acquisitions were all granted at once the status of republics. They are Karelo-Finnish, Moldavian, Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian.

U. S. Senator Scans Europe

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed the belief today that Germany's concentration of troops on the Russian border was a move to "close its eastern door" before attempting an invasion of Britain.

Discussing reported troop movements in Eastern Europe with newsmen, Senator George said Germany did not trust Russia and realized, if it did not obtain economic concessions from the Soviet and if an invasion of Britain failed, that Joseph Stalin might move against the Reich.

He said he believed Germany saw a long war ahead, that it needed much more oil and wheat from Russia, and that Nazi divisions were being sent to the border as a threat to enforce such economic demands.

"Russia will probably give in to these demands," he added, "if it feels it can do so without causing an internal uprising."

Discussing recent suggestions that the United States take over the French island of Martinique in the Caribbean as a precaution against too close "collaboration" between Nazi Germany and the Vichy Government, the Foreign Relations Chairman said he was "definitely against" such a move at this time, barring an open threat of Axis action in the Atlantic.

He also thought it would be "unwise and would be using little common sense" if the United States moved against Dakar, French West Africa, or Portugal's Azores and Cape Verde Islands on the other side of the Atlantic.

Even if the Nazis did seize Dakar and Portuguese islands, Senator George said they would constitute only a "nuisance value" and not a real threat to American shores.

Hampton Roads Council Favors Daylight Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council has gone on record as favoring adoption of daylight saving time on a Nationwide basis after hearing indorsement of the idea by officials of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Fort Monroe, and the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

Radio-Locator: Key to British Air Success; Electric Waves Keep Ceaseless Vigil in Skies

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 18—In view of Minister of State Lord Beaverbrook's trans-Atlantic and home appeal to electrical and radio technicians, of whom 14,000—2,000 men and 4,000 women—are needed right away by Britain's Navy, Army, and Air Force, it is possible to disclose the broad outline today of the hitherto strictly guarded secret behind the statement in The Christian Science Monitor's exclusive stories on this subject as long ago as Jan. 14:

"Today it is possible to say with assurance that progress is being made by the British toward minimizing the menace of the German night bomber."

As disclosed then by the Monitor's American military expert, the basis of the invention is the use of radio beams to locate enemy planes.

Prediction Comes True

And as I wrote in January, this process had "reached the point where the widening application of its outcome starts to be translatable into terms of increased Nazi bomber losses."

How events have justified that anticipation, although there have been—and are still likely to be—very heavy raids is shown by the monthly returns since January of enemy aircraft brought down over Britain.

They are: January, 26; February, 36; March, 71; April, 112; May, 207.

The allusions in the Monitor in January were to what is now known officially as "radio location—one of the best-kept secrets and most important factors in the war—which harnesses ether waves to act as nonstop observers unaffected by darkness.

These waves are constantly sent out far beyond the limits of Britain's shores so that both day and night distant outposts of the ether are "manned" so to speak by wireless electronic sentinels, ever ready to flash tidings of the enemy's approach with the speed of light itself.

Any solid object crossing their path sends back a reflection to the transmitting station and furnishes the operators there with all the important data required to ensure that a hot reception will be ready for any enemy craft.

Radio location therefore dispenses with the necessity of keeping air patrols aloft on standing duty and consequently saves vast sums of money through the conservation of gasoline and oil and the reduction of general wear and tear upon the engines and planes.

Uses in Peacetime

This invention designed to meet the need of war is seen now as a great asset awaiting civil sea and air navigation when peace is restored, for with its aid, say the experts, there never need be another shipwreck and many causes of flying accidents would be eliminated. For this reason it is felt that volunteers called for last night by Lord Beaverbrook have an additional spur to persuade them to offer their services to the Allies in their present hour of urgent need as the requisite apparatus pours from factories faster than operators can be trained to use it.

The question today is that researchers are constantly evolving improvements and manufacturers are keeping up with them. But since it takes far longer to train an operator than to construct equipment both designers and makers are ahead of the supply of trained personnel for the ever increasing number of radio locators largely responsible for the recent greatly enhanced success in dealing here with the Nazi night bombers.

Growing Personnel

In the early days the destinies of this "new military science" were in the hands of two or three officers: today hundreds and thousands of men are concerned in its various widespread applications.

In its infancy nobody quite knew to which branch of the services this problem child properly belonged, but as it was related to radio it was entrusted to the Directorate of Signals and has remained there ever since, though today that branch of the signal organization which deals solely with it is far bigger than the entire signal organization only a short time ago.

Upwards of £1,000,000 already has been spent on its development. All this, however, has been saved by economies it has permitted in operational costs, and during the Battle of Britain last year, radio location and the fighter command between them saved Britain itself.

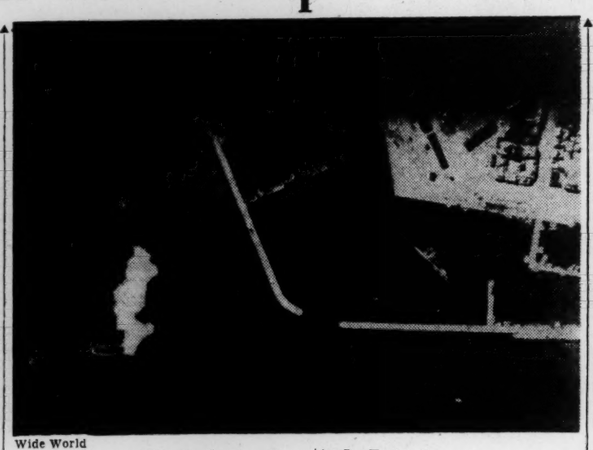
That, at least, is the opinion I hear expressed by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert who was quoting the opinion of independent observers from the Dominions. The overworked fighters at that crucial time had no need to maintain standing patrols and could rely on the vast network of the radio-locator system to forewarn them with a comfortable margin not only of the enemy's approach but the precise quarter of the compass whence he is coming.

Effectiveness Increased

The radio-locator is estimated to have doubled the effectiveness of the Royal Observer Corps, the service of civilians responsible for plotting the paths of enemy raiders over Britain so that fighter planes and antiaircraft artillery can get to them, and civilians now are to be given a further opportunity to serve in this alliance with the fighting forces with the establishment of a civilian technical corps to augment the ranks of trained men and women capable of operating the radio-location apparatus as the war approaches its decisive stages.

To some extent this organization is likely to compete with the services in the demand for technicians. The Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry are anxious to acquire directly into their ranks large numbers of "radio engineers"—not "radio service men" whose knowledge is limited to following the minute instructions given in manufacturers' manuals. Instead, keen amateurs who have had experience making and operating their own sets are described as "eligible" provided that their knowledge is practical as well as theoretical and they can use tools.

Applicants are required to understand the simple theory of radio transmission and reception—preferably with working ability in the Morse code—to have a thorough knowledge of soft soldering, the ability to use and read blueprints and wiring diagrams, and to make any small piece of electrical or wireless apparatus involving the accurate fitting in of metallic or insulating materials.



Wide World

U. S. Invention Aids Britain

A view from an attacking British plane which, from a height of 8,000 feet, scored a direct hit on a German ship off the coast of Denmark. The British plane was equipped with an American Sperry bomb sight, said to be one of the most accurate sights in use.

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, today described how Britain's secret radio-locator device performs.

Electric waves not affected by darkness and fog are sent out. These become distant outposts constantly "manned" by wireless electronic watchmen which send back a signal of any object coming into its path. It keeps a 24-hour watch.

The device was given much credit for winning the Battle of Britain last fall. Sorely overworked RAF fighters, through radio location, were relieved of keeping up standing patrols and relied on the weapon to tell them in plenty of time when the raiders were coming and from what direction.

It was said that radio location has had a tremendous influence on air, military and naval strategy.

Closely Guarded Secret

The device was described as a complicated apparatus for which it took longer to train a man to service one than it did to make one. It had been kept so secret that in the military services it had been "referred to by three letters only, and even these could not be whispered outside," the Air Ministry said.

Last fall Sir Philip had told Britons that the Government was doing its utmost to find an answer to the problem of Nazi night raiders.

Radio location was a development known to radio science since 1935, Sir Philip made plain today. The idea, he said, has been "brought to manhood in secret and has made a laboratory trick into an instrument of practical warfare."

Asked whether the Germans also were using the device, he said the knowledge embodied in it was at the disposal of natural scientists in any country and it was reasonable to believe the Nazis were aware of it, but Britain has no evidence thus far that Germany is using a similar instrument.

Increased Efficiency

Sir Philip said radio location doubled the efficiency of observer corps, and that its peacetime development after the war would greatly add to the safety of flying.

"There's no doubt in my mind that there's a great future in radio location—anyone can have a real career in it."

In this connection Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State, in a radiocast to the United States appealed for volunteer technicians to help improve, repair, and maintain the instruments.

He gave no details of its working, nor did Major Clement R. Attlee, the Lord Privy Seal, who earlier told the House of Commons that it is "ingenious."

Lord Beaverbrook said it is a radio "that will destroy enemy airplanes . . . a radio that finds the enemy in the darkness, that seeks him out through the clouds . . . that sends an avenging fighter to the place where he will meet the lurking bomber and bring him to destruction."

Asks for Volunteers

Lord Beaverbrook asked volunteer radio technicians to contact British representatives. Increasing demands were coming from all branches of the armed services, he said.

Behind its development is the story of a Scottish natural scientist, Robert Alexander Watson Watt, who saw the possibilities of certain electrical phenomena and began experimenting in 1935. His first laboratory was an old truck.

Later he headed a team of brilliant workers experimenting secretly. The war spurred governmental interest, and manufacturers have poured millions of dollars into manufacture of the device.

A British Air Ministry statement said hundreds of these detectors had been installed throughout Britain, but also stressed the need of skilled technicians to man them.

Wide World

Clothes Added to Britain's Rations List

Clothes have been added to the ration list in wartime Britain. Upper picture shows a scene at Selfridge's, big London department store. Coupons instead of dollars are used to decide the value of salable apparel. Lower: New kind of window display in London. Money can't buy this suit, only coupons. An odd sight in the Capital's West End is to see shoppers scanning their ration books instead of searching their purses. Photos passed by British censor.

British Raid Western Germany; Squadrons of Bombers Used

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Big squadrons of British bombers, smashing at Western Germany for the seventh successive night, set many fires and caused widespread destruction in industrial cities, the Air Ministry said today. German air attacks on England were reported confined to the east coast.

Principal objectives in Western Germany were Cologne and Düsseldorf, informed sources said, with British bombers operating "in force."

Apparently bolstered by a stream of American-built planes, the RAF challenged German might in the evening by sending at least 150 aircraft against the Nazi-held French coast.

Pointing at Boulogne, British bombers, protected above and below by fighter planes, roared at their objective in the midst of dogfights in which the British claimed destruction of 13 Germans and the loss of 10 of their own planes.

[Berlin dispatches claimed 23 British planes were shot down during the air fighting and only one Nazi craft was lost.]

German night attacks on England's east coast caused some damage and a few casualties, the British said.

The Illustrious

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—An Admiralty statement based on official reports disclosed today that the aircraft carrier Illustrious was perilously near destruction when attacked by Nazi dive bombers in the Mediterranean on Jan. 10.

At one time the ship careened in wide circles out of control under a rain of heavy bombs while fires blazed aboard the ship and engine crews were barely able to remain below.

The Illustrious was attacked six times at sea and four more after it limped into harbor at Malta.

Seventy bombs fell in "the immediate vicinity of the ship" during four large-scale assaults.

An official report said the work of the "engine room and repair parties saved the vulnerable ship after severe damage and in difficult conditions."

The rudder gear broke down after the second attack necessitating steering with the engines while a list developed as a result of an accumulation of water poured on the fires.

Numerous fires quickly were put out but a serious blaze in one hangar repeatedly drove back the fire fighters who risked explosions from the fuel tanks of aircraft.

"Down in the boiler rooms conditions were growing almost unbearable," the statement said. "Draught fans were pouring down thick clouds of black smoke and fumes from chemical fire extinguishers, but steam had to be maintained at all costs. Men in the boiler rooms held on doggedly. They had to breath through wet cloths gasping to get each breath.

Code on Bomber

LISBON, Portugal, June 17 (AP)—Experts who examined wreckage of a four-motored German bomber said today they found a secret code of signals "good until June 15"—the day of the crash in Southern Portugal—several tins of French biscuits, sandwiches, and English-made tires.

Seven bodies were found about the wreckage, which was strewn over an area of three miles, and the investigators concluded that only one plane fell, instead of four as reported officially June 15.

Share Indies' Trade Fruits, Japan's Hint to U. S., Britain

TOKYO, June 18 (AP)—Japan announced today that she had demanded the right to share with "third powers"—the United States and Britain were indicated—in the economic fruits of the Netherlands East Indies.

Acknowledging that 20 months of negotiations with the Dutch to that end had been broken off at Batavia in an unsatisfactory stalemate, she said she would "hold fast to her just and fair contentions."

An official statement announced that Kenkichi Yoshizawa, chief negotiator in the Japanese effort to obtain a larger share of the riches of the Indies, had been ordered home.

Materials and goods, general trade relations, Japanese immigration and the pursuit of their occupations and investments in shipping, aviation and communications were among subjects listed.

"As regards the forementioned matters, especially aviation connections," the statement said, "they were already being carried on between third powers and the Indies; and, in investments in enterprises such as the oil industry, Anglo-American capital had been showing remarkable activities.

"Third powers thus are very liberally permitted to engage in all these enterprises."

Describing the Japanese requests as "very reasonable" in view of the economic concessions enjoyed by third powers in the Indies, Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Bureau spokesman, declared:

"If such requests . . . were dealt with on the basis of promoting economic co-operation between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies the solution of these questions would be very simple.

"However, with the intensification of economic warfare, the situation surrounding the Indies has made smooth progress of the negotiations difficult."

Mr. Ishii's views were expressed in a long statement which reviewed the progress of the trade talks begun more than a year ago and which reiterated his assertion yesterday that "normal relations between Japan and the Indies will by no means be affected by discontinuance of the negotiations."

He commented specifically on the "remarkable activity" recently shown by "Anglo-American capital" in the Indies, particularly in the oil industry and aviation service.

Japan has termed unsatisfactory Batavia's recent reply to Tokyo's request for increased exports of tin, rubber, oil, and other war materials, which would have brought the Dutch within Japan's enlarged co-prosperity sphere in East Asia.

It also was made plain that the negotiations went far beyond mere economic discussions in a situation closely tied to international relationships.

War Scenes Carried On British Cloth

LONDON, June 17 (AP)—British designers are planning to carry the war—pictorially—into the United States on women's clothes.

Instead of the traditional flowers, the latest batch of prints by British designers for export to the United States portray, for instance, a Home Guard attacking a Nazi parachute.

Other motifs include Gen. Charles de Gaulle's proclamation to the Free French with the General's signature; . . . Prime Minister Churchill's "never was so much owed by so many to so few" tribute to the RAF; . . . British Army, Navy, and RAF emblems; . . . the shields and scrolls of Free Norwegian, Polish and Czech pilots fighting the Battle of Britain.

One of the most ambitious illustrates rationing—hens, eggs, beef, oranges, lemons, pigs, chocolate, and lumps of sugar against a sea green background representing the Battle of the Atlantic.

Cross-U. S.-Flights In 3 Hours Foreseen

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 18 (AP)—A pioneer stratosphere plane designer visualized before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here three-hour flights between Los Angeles and New York.

Dr. John E. Younger, the engineer-natural scientist who developed the pressure cabin for stratosphere flying, said it wouldn't be long before the present stratosphere flight time between the coasts would be cut from 12 hours to six. After that, he foresaw flights across the United States between breakfast and lunch.

"It is obvious that the fighting of the future will take place in the stratosphere," he told the engineers at their convention. "In today's war pilots jockey for altitude."

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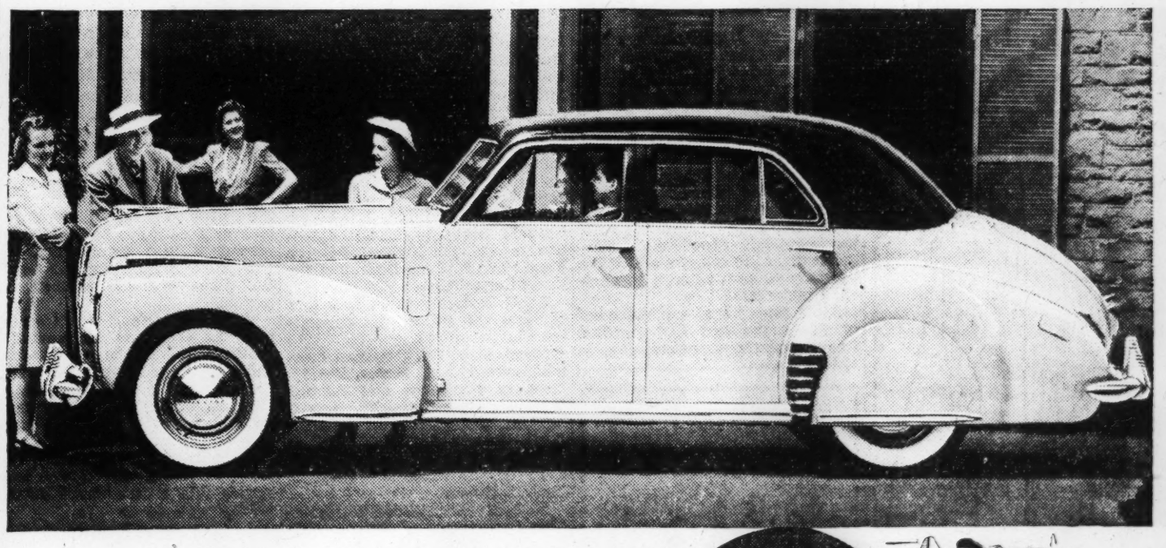

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Premier Pledges Canada To Fight to Final Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18 — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada, speaking before a distinguished audience at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night, pledged that the Dominion would fight until freedom was triumphant and described the magnitude of Canada's contributions to Britain thus far.

In his first major address in the United States since Canada entered the war, the Prime Minister strikingly denounced the charge that the Dominion's aid to Britain was a "cash-on-the-barrel-head" proposition, referring apparently to statements made recently by speakers for the America First Committee.

The charge that Canada is selling war supplies at a profit to Britain overlooks Canada's direct participation in the conflict, a participation in which the Dominion already has spent more than $1,000,000,000 as a voluntary gift, equivalent to an expenditure of $15,000,000,000 by the United States with its larger population, Mr. King said.

Wallace Lauds Speech

The Prime Minister spoke at a dinner given by the Associated Canadian Organizations in New York. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, responding to his address, said it "completely answered" all criticisms of Canada in the United States. He deemed it appropriate that the Canadian leader had received earlier in the day an honorary degree from Princeton University, whose former President, Woodrow Wilson, tried to bring about a peace which, he said, "certain of the isolationists claim to stand for."

In an address which strongly emphasized that isolationism will not do for freedom-loving nations, Mr. King declared that Canadians, although nationally minded as a free people, were also internationally minded because they knew that "a threat to freedom anywhere is a threat to freedom everywhere."

"We know that if we lose this fight," he said, "all fruits will wither and fall from the tree of liberty. But we shall not lose it. We shall not lose it because the people of Britain stand and will stand in undaunted fortitude and magnificent resistance.

"We shall not lose it because, although some Nations may lie crushed today, their souls can never be destroyed. We shall not lose it because we, on this continent of North America, who have been the pioneers on the frontiers of freedom, have already begun to stamp out the prairie fire of tyranny, anarchy and barbarism."

Huge Canadian Funds

Turning to the extent of Canada's war participation, Mr. King said the cost of this year's effort would equal an expenditure of between $21,000,000,000 and $22,000,000,000 in United States terms. Canada, in addition, will ship to Britain raw materials, equipment and food valued at $1,500 million this year, the equivalent of nearly $23 billion if translated into the larger income and population of the United States.

Britain, he admitted, has paid $250,000,000 in gold to Canada for some of its purchases, but Canada, in turn, has paid more than that sum in gold to the United States for war purchases. The largest part of the Canadian dollars, needed to pay Canadian producers of goods for Britain, have been raised from the Canadian people in loans and taxes, he added, thus paralleling the lease-lend transactions in the United States.

The Prime Minjster went on to picture Canada, with its 11,500,000 population, less than half of which was British or Irish and 3,500,000 of which was French-speaking, as united in the war effort. The Dominion has 300,000 men in its Army, Navy and Air Forces, equivalent to more than 3,000,000 in the United States. The 55,000 in the Royal Canadian Air Force equal 500,000 in United States terms, he added.

New Era of Freedom

When peace comes, Mr. King predicted, Canada and the United States will work together to establish a new era of freedom.

"When that day comes," he said, "the peoples of the British Commonwealth and the peoples of the United States will be found at each other's side, united more closely than ever in one great endeavor to undo the wrongs that have been done mankind. For it is, I believe, the unshaken and unshakable purpose of both that there shall be established upon this earth a freedom wider and more deeply founded than ever before in human history."

Leighton G. McCarthy, Canadian Minister to the United States, who presided, predicted that Herr Hitler would sooner or later learn the same respect for Canadian troops on the battlefield that the Kaiser acquired in the last war.

King Honored

PRINCETON, N. J., June 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada told the United States yesterday that "with Britain in the vanguard of liberty and you at our side, we shall continue to the end whatever be the cost."

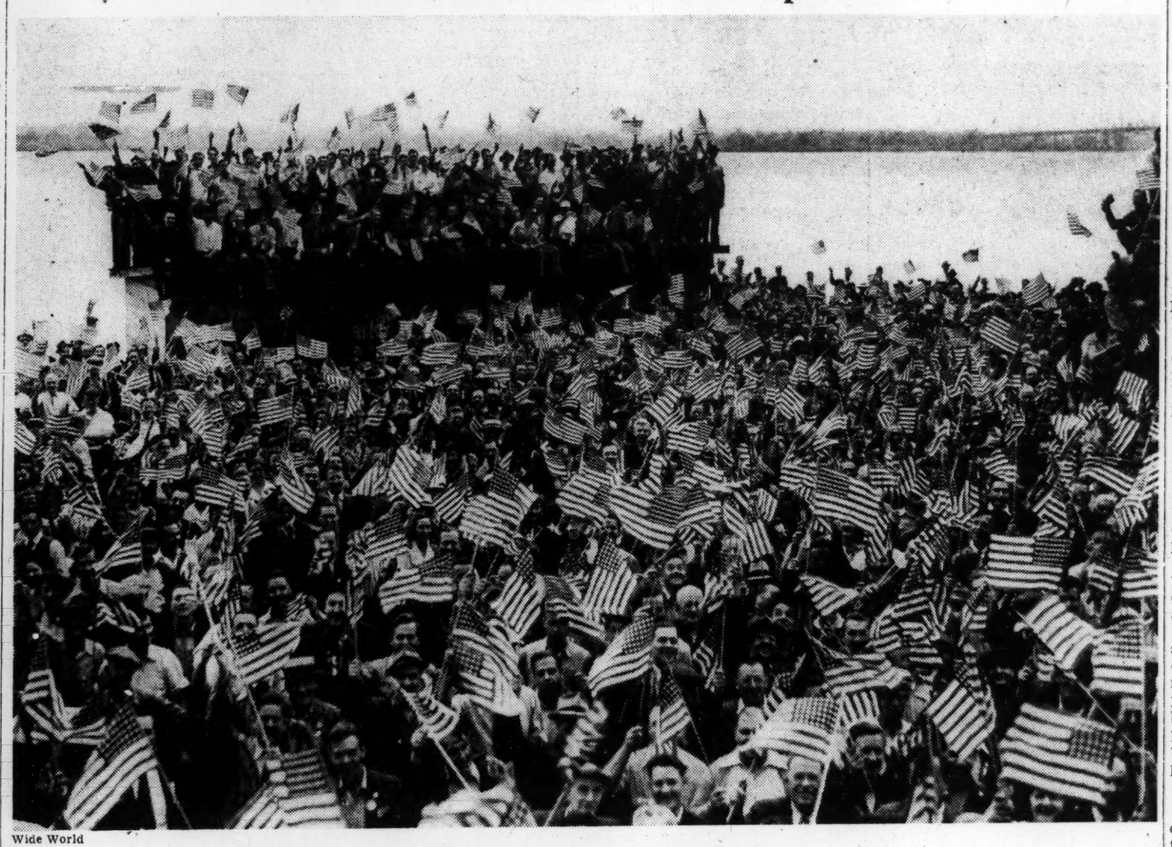
Mr. King, and Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, stressed the "long-standing" friendship between the United States and their nations as they received honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws at the Princeton University commencement.

Six other honorary degrees were conferred by President Harold W. Dodds. The 502 members of the Class of 1941 received Bachelor degrees. Also granted were 69 Doctorates of Philosophy, 39 Masters' degrees and 14 higher degrees in engineering.

Receiving her degree, Princess Juliana said the friendship of this country with hers "is strengthened today by this personal honor which I can only regard as an honor to my entire nation."

Others receiving honorary degrees included Robert Frost, poet of Boston, Mass., Doctor of Letters.

New Armor Plate Plant Opened



Wide World

A Step Forward in Defense Production

Employees cheering and waving American flags at ceremonies marking the laying of the corner stone at the new $1,200,000 armor plate plant of Henry Disston and Sons in Philadelphia. This new unit, which is now in production, will enable the company to triple its output of armor plate and ordnance gun shields for 37 mm. and 155 mm. howitzers, scout and combat cars, light and medium tanks, small naval craft, and aircraft. The Philadelphia plant has an important role in defense plans.

Ickes Routes Tanker Service To Give Oil to East Coast

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—In his first positive action to put more oil into the East, threatened by a petroleum famine, Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced today a rearrangement of a ship tanker service to increase the Atlantic coast supply by 210,000,000 gallons annually.

After conferences with officials of the Sun Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of California, Mr. Ickes, who is Defense Petroleum Co-ordinator, announced he had made recommendations whereby three huge tankers now engaged on routes between California and east coast ports would be switched to runs from Gulf ports to the east coast.

The Co-ordinator emphasized, however, that this increase in the east coast supply did not greatly lessen the dangers of a prospective shortage in that populous area, where he has said restrictions on civilian use of automobiles appeared "inevitable."

"Many additional steps must be taken," Mr. Ickes said, "if a serious east coast shortage is to be averted."

The Ickes order stopping the shipment of oil to Japan from an east coast port brought no comment from President Roosevelt yesterday at his press conference but he said he knew of no prospects of halting shipments from the west coast or imposing a complete embargo on oil exports

Adequate Supplies Stressed

Secretary Ickes called upon the oil industry to cease exports from the east coast without prior Government approval of individual cargoes. He emphasized the action was not a matter of international petroleum policy but a step toward insuring adequate supplies on the east coast, threatened by a shortage due to transfer of coastwise oil tankers to British service.

The action gave rise to speculation that further export restrictions might be imposed.

At Mr. Ickes' invitation, representatives of the major oil companies met here yesterday, and Deputy Co-ordinator Ralph K. Davies said the conference developed "ready assurance that the industry was prepared to proceed as rapidly as possible" with construction of oil pipelines from the Midcontinent-Texas fields to the Atlantic seaboard.

Telegram to Shippers

Mr. Davies addressed identical telegrams to 32 East Coast oil shippers, as follows:

"In view of the impending petroleum shortage in the Atlantic Coast area, it is imperative that drainage of stocks from this region be avoided. I suggest therefore that no further sales of petroleum products for offshore shipment be made without prior consideration by this office."

Maritime sources in Philadelphia said that the export ban would affect at least ten vessels scheduled to sail from there for foreign ports before the end of July with oil shipments. Seven are Japanese and three are Danish.

All have contracted for lubricating oil in containers.

These are in addition to the Japanese freighter Azuma Maru, still docked in Philadelphia after yesterday's order stopped her from taking on a 240,000-gallon oil shipment.

La Guardia Charts His Moves For Civilian Defense Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—The Nation had before it today the pledge of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Federal Director of Civilian Defense, that an effective civilian defense force would soon be built for the protection of all Americans.

Without fanfare, the Mayor discussed the "cold, hard facts" of home defense over the nationwide red network of the National Broadcasting Company last night, beginning with the salient observation that, since changed rules of warfare have extinguished the rights of noncombatants, every civilian population must face the fact that it is exposed to air bombing.

Proper preparations against air bombardmnt can cut down fatalities and damage, Mayor La Guardia said, but these preparations will require hard work, and hard work without delay.

Nine Regional Offices

The mayor described the primary function of the office of Civilian Defense as the formulation of a general plan, accompanied by technical instructional data, which would be used by state and municipal defense councils and groups in fitting their activities into the national pattern.

Nine regional defense offices will be set up, corresponding to the nine Army Corps areas from coast to coast, with nine Defense Directors establishing direct contact between the local and state governments. Regional headquarters will be near the headquarters of the Army Corps areas in Boston, New York, Baltimore, Atlanta, Columbus, Chicago, Omaha, San Antonio, and San Francisco.

It will not be difficult to set up the basic organization, Mayor La Guardia continued, but the training of the civilian population will take longer. He listed 20 major subjects to be covered by brief but comprehensive teaching.

Score of Major Subjects

The public will be instructed, he continued, in arrangements for receiving and giving air-raid warnings, collecting and recording information of air-raid damage, care of casualties, including first-aid and ambulance service; clearance of debris, repairs of utilities, demolition of unsafe buildings, detection of chemical gas, and decontamination of gassed areas.

Civilians will be trained to serve as volunteers in vital state and municipal activities, to plan air-raid shelters, to evacuate and control traffic in event of attack, and a wide array of other crucial taxes, including the spotting and extinguishing of incendiary bombs.

Mayor La Guardia said the response of volunteers for defense had been most encouraging and had come from all sorts of organizations in all sections of the United States. He singled out women for especial praise, and said their help would be required in every branch of the defense work.

Belgian King Irks Nazis by Silence

NEW YORK, June 17 (AP)—King Leopold of Belgium, held prisoner just outside Brussels, has steadfastly refused to deal with his German captors, one of his generals said yesterday on arrival from South America.

Lieut.-Gen. Raoul Daufresne de la Chevalerie, who escaped from a prison camp in Holland and is en route to England to join Belgian forces there, said the King was strictly obeying a Belgian law which forbids him to rule "while he is incapacitated for any reason."

"It annoys the Germans, who would like him to express opinions and co-operate with them," Mr. de la Chevalerie said, "as a matter of fact, they don't know what to do with him."

Lumber Is No. 1 Industry in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Back in the earliest days of British Columbia, when the Hudson's Bay Company still held sway and Indians outnumbered the white settlers, lumbering was the No. 1 industry of this area. Today it still retains that ranking.

Last year the forest industries of British Columbia produced to the value of more than $100,000,000—an all-time record, indicating that in spite of the disruption of world markets resulting from the war, British Columbia lumber was able to hold its own.

Vancouver's participation in the lumber trade dates back to the days when the old Hastings Mill was the landmark for sailing ships as they beat up the Straits of Georgia for cargo. The Hastings mill has gone to make way for a modern metropolis, but British Columbia today derives her lumber revenue from a battery of giant mills scattered through the lower mainland in the Fraser River country within 20 miles of Vancouver and on Vancouver Island's east and west coasts.

Hub of Lumber Industry

Vancouver is the hub of the lumber industry just as it is the base for all British Columbia's growing industrial operations. Here is the headquarters of the Seaboard Lumber Sales, which before the war was second only to the Soviet timber trust as an exporter of softwoods; the great H. R. MacMillan lumber enterprises which rated as the world's greatest individual charterers of ocean tonnage before the war; the Canada Western Lumber Company, operating at Fraser Mills the largest single lumber producing unit in the British Empire, with an output of over 200,000,000 feet last year, placing it in a similar category with the Weyerhaeuser and Long-Bell plants of the State of Washington.

While the logging camps are as busy as ever and the sawmills continue to operate at close to capacity, there is no denying that the war has had a far-reaching effect on lumbering; it has brought about an almost complete re-routing of shipments in many instances. Some markets have dropped out of the picture entirely; others have sprung into unaccustomed importance.

Lumber Exports

A dozen years ago British Columbia sold lumber heavily in the United States, but a succession of high tariff laws virtually eliminated that market. The Ottawa Conference in 1932 which ushered in the Empire trade agreements and a preference on Canadian lumber in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa brought about a drastic change in selling policy.

Instead of depending on the United States and the Orient, which had become prominent in the era following the Yokohama-Tokio earthquake, the bulk of British lumber exports went to the Empire, especially to the British Isles, which in the last few years have taken more than a billion board feet annually. The war intensified demand for lumber in the British Isles, but the ship tonnage shortage posed a serious problem for the industry and for some months now west coast mills have resorted to the expedient which would have been fantastic in peacetime of shipping overland to Atlantic seaboard ports for transshipment to Britain.

Ships are still scarce and lumber has temporarily been placed on a lower priority than munitions and foodstuffs — a combination which has forced British Columbia exporters to revise their marketing program again. The situation has been further complicated by the fact that Australia and New Zealand, in an effort to conserve dollar exchange, have drastically restricted purchases of Canadian lumber.

Sales to Orient Drop

The Orient has been virtually eliminated by the Sino-Japanese war and the chain of economic events resulting therefrom. There was a time not so long ago when Japan bought close to 500,000,000 feet of lumber in British Columbia. Last year her purchases were negligible — less than 1,000,000 feet.

But the lumber industry has a way of keeping on its feet regardless of the shifts and turns of the market. Canada's own defense requirements presented the lumbermen with one of their greatest undertakings last year when 300,000,000 feet of lumber was needed in a hurry for the building of hangars for the air training scheme, for military encampments and war plants.

Dazzling Light Raid Protector

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 18—A brilliant canopy of dazzling lights spread over a city that would blind enemy fliers, would afford better protection than a blackout in the event of invasion. At least, this is the opinion of A. F. Dickerson, head of General Electric's illuminating laboratory and an outstanding authority on exterior lighting It's the same idea as the glaring headlights from automobiles put on a large scale, he says.

Contending that such a "roof" of protective light could be accomplished by the installation of numerous small though powerful searchlights, mounted on the tops of large buildings and other elevated points, Mr. Dickerson says that such a canopy would also silhouette bombers to the eyes of defenders in aircraft flying in the sky above heavy bombers.

Nazi pilots now engaged in night raids on London and other large English cities have apparently had little difficulty in finding them in the blackouts. Moonlight reflecting from the roof tops, and from such rivers as the Thames, plus parachute flares have helped the Nazi raiders in locating vulnerable targets. Even without moonlight, such cities as London, Birmingham, and Manchester have a different reflection than the surrounding country and, therefore, can be detected from the air, according to Mr. Dickerson.

The blackouts, plus cloudy and misty atmosphere, have helped the Nazi raiders hide in the night sky, making it difficult for English pilots to find them. The light canopy, however, would serve as a background against which the enemy planes could be seen in silhouette by protecting aircraft, and driven from the night sky. The lights would illuminate the clouds or fog banks so that they would appear lighter than the enemy planes whether they appeared above or below the enemy flier. The lights would also assist the antiaircraft defense in detection from the ground.

By installing these small powerful searchlights not only in the cities but also outside the urban limits in rural areas, the enemy could be decoyed into unloading his bombs on unimportant ground, Mr. Dickerson believes.

Committees to Co-ordinate U. S., Canadian Resources

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The United States and Canada have announced the establishment of joint economic committees to speed mobilization of American and Canadian resources for continental defense.

Announcements were made simultaneously in Washington and in Ottawa.

The State Department's statement said "the committees have been instructed to study and to report on the possibilities of:

"1. Effecting a more economic, more efficient and more co-ordinated utilization of the combined resources of the two countries in the production of defense requirements (to the extent that this is not now being done) and,

"2. Reducing the probable post-war economic dislocation consequent upon the changes which the economy in each country is presently undergoing."

After saying that establishment of the committees had resulted from the conference between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King at Hyde Park on April 20, the announcement continued:

"It is the common belief of the two Governments that such studies and reports should assist the Governments and peoples of each country in formulating policies and actions for the better utilization of their productive capacities for the mutually greater welfare of each, both in the present emergency period and after the emergency has passed."

The members of the American committee are William L. Batt, Office of Production Management; Harry D. White, Director of Monetary Research, Treasury Department; Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard Graduate School of Economics and the Federal Reserve Board; and E. Dana Durand of the Tariff Commission.

Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, will sit with the committee when required.

Members of the Canadian committee are R. A. C. Henry, Department of Munitions and Supply; Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, Special Advisor, Department of Finance; J. G. Bouchard, Department of Agriculture; and Alex Skelton, head of the Research Division, Bank of Canada.

H. L. Keenleyside of the Canadian Department of External Affairs will also sit with the Committee when required.

Service 'Rejectees' Tested For Other Army Service

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Twenty-six youths rejected by Selective Service officials for physical defects began taking physical examinations here June 17 for admittance to the first camp in the United States to be established for "rejectees."

The camp will be operated by the National Youth Administration on an experimental basis. If it is successful, similar camps are planned throughout the country.

Nazi News Service Unpopular

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—The New York Herald Tribune printed yesterday a letter it said Dr. Manfred Zapp, Director of the Transocean News Service, wrote to the German Foreign Office describing his efforts to induce the American press to accept reports of the German news agency and complaining that his difficulties were "enough to drive one to desperation."

The Transocean News Service, a German agency with no United States connections, was ordered closed June 16 in the presidential order directing the Germany Embassy to close consulates and other German agencies. Herr Zapp has been detained at Ellis Island since May 7 on a Federal indictment charging violation of the act requiring registration of all agents of foreign principals.

The letter, purportedly written Oct. 17, 1938, to "Günther Altenburg of the Foreign Office in Berlin, was among documents held by the Dies Congressional Committee investigating un-American activities.

"I offered this Transocean news to the American press only to meet with the stiffest resistance everywhere," the letter said. "Better than any other press in the world, the American press is informed of foreign political affairs in Europe through its own regular correspondents as well as through the well-known large news agencies. . . .

"Americans hold the peculiar subjective notion that only they are objective and consequently they will not read news that does not sail under their own flag. They are avid for 'news,' but it must come from American sources."

The letter urged Berlin to provide Transocean with "more exclusive news" than was available to American newspapermen in Berlin in order to develop Transocean service in America.

According to the letter, Herr Zapp said he experienced almost no success in selling Transocean news even in German circles in the United States and added: "If German circles show so little intelligence, what can you expect of Americans."

Saying that the difficulties were "almost superhuman," and that "dark is the foreboding for the sale of Transocean news to the American press," the letter continued to plead for a campaign to make the service acceptable to American newspapers.

"It would all take an enormous amount of time, effort, hard work, and conquest of opposition. But without it we cannot count on success. No effort, no monetary sacrifice that would bring us nearer to our goal ought to be considered too great."

The letter mentioned that in 10 years of untiring effort Transocean was able to sell its report to some of the Mexican press.

Argentina's Buying Group To Have New Chairman

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 18 (AP)—Col. Antonio Parodi, present head of the Argentine Committee for Aeronautical Purchases in the United States will replace Maj. Pedro Zanni as military attaché in Washington, D. C., it was announced today.

Major Zanni is to return to Buenos Aires and Col. Alfredo Paladino, who just arrived at New York, will replace Colonel Parodi at the head of the Purchasing Committee.

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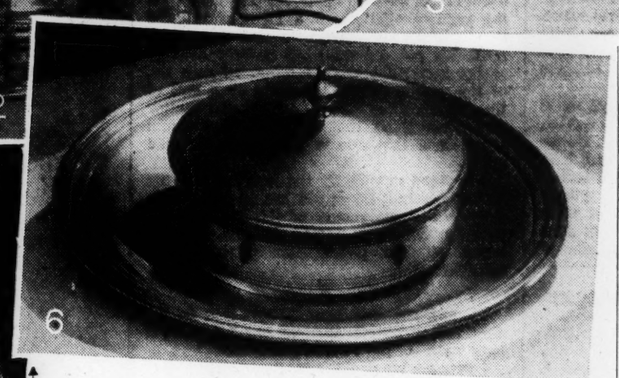

1—This table is set with sterling in the Colonial Shell pattern, a design which has the dignity and feeling of Colonial days. Sterling is easier to own today because you can buy one place setting at a time. From International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

2—Beautiful examples of the modern silversmith's art: centerpiece, water pitcher, goblet, tray, and berry bowl. From Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass. 3—Dessert sugar and creamer, lovely in their classic simplicity. From Reed & Barton, Taunton, Mass. 4—The chaste simplicity of the Fiddle Thread pattern makes it a perennial favorite, suitable alike for modest cottage or stately mansion. From Frank W. Smith, Inc., Gardner, Mass. 5—Ornate silver is coming back into popularity. Here is a complete table setting in the Meadow Rose pattern. From the Watson Company, Attleboro, Mass. 6—Cheese and cracker dish. From the Alvin Corporation, Providence, R.I.

For Centuries Silver Has Been The Gift of Gifts—It Still Is

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Beautiful! Exquisite! Just what I wanted!" brides have exclaimed for thousands of years over the lustrous sheen of their sterling silver wedding presents. They have said it in Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Chinese, French, English—in fact, in the tongue of every cultured land. Their praise and pleasure in possessing fine silver have echoed through past ages for then, as now, gifts of the ageless, romantic metal have been the choice par excellence for commemorating important occasions.

Many of you, looking for gifts, are asking questions right now about fashions in silver. Is plain silver as practical as the decorated patterns? Which finish should you buy, the bright or the gray? What about viande knives? What type of soup spoon should you choose? And so on.

To answer these questions I have just visited six factories in New England. It was like seeing the fabulous wealth of the Indies created before my eyes. I watched silver-haired craftsmen painstakingly fashioning the flatware and hollowware that will later gleam in the display rooms. I talked with designers whose families have been in the business for three generations. I studied, read, dreamed of silver.

A Few Technical Points

In the beginning, let's have just a few technical words. You know, of course, that flatware refers to knives, forks, and spoons; that hollowware means the articles that stand upright and provide hollow areas in which to hold something. Pure metallic silver is too soft for practical use, so a tiny bit of copper is added before the craftsman begins his work—only 75 parts of copper to 925 parts of pure silver—to make the quality known as sterling. And that makes sterling silver purer than the silver coins you use to purchase it.

Now to answer your questions.

The designers and manufacturers are constantly doing a great deal of research before they bring out new patterns. Religious, economic, and racial changes are reflected in designs, but changes come slowly in this traditional field. In furniture, architecture, and silverware alike, you see the influence of period design—such as the Gothic floral motif, the English Renaissance shell and swag, the Georgian Gadroon border and oval shield, and the American Colonial bonnet top. The designers also study you and your taste. And they know that, in general, the South and West buy decorative patterns while New England prefers the plain.

James D. Grassick, advertising manager of the Alvin Corporation in Providence, R. I., has this to say about styles: "Plain patterns are always with you, never fading out, but ornate silver is coming back. Plain silver, used daily, may show scratches at first, but after six or eight months there are so many scratches it takes on a definite patina in which individual scratches do not show. The bright finish is more popular in New England and the gray elsewhere. Yet after a year of use, the two finishes come out alike."

So plain silver is as practical as the ornate kind! And the original finish isn't too important!

Touring the Factories

But wouldn't you like to follow me to each factory? Because you and your questions, dear reader, were in my mind every minute as I went about with a seeing eye.

At the large brick and clapboard factory of the Watson Company in Attleboro, Mass., I talked with Mr. Percy P. Ball, a designer and merchandise manager whose father had been in the silver business in England.

"Fine sterling flatware is easier to own now than ever before," he said. "You can buy one six-piece place setting at a time. And every one of our patterns in flat silver can be matched in hollowware. Candlesticks have always been popular, but the use of candelabra is growing. The arms of many candelabra can be unscrewed to leave a single candlestick." He also showed me several hurricane lamps, but predicted that they are a passing fad.

Many manufacturers make children's silver as a sideline, but Watson features it. Baby's flatware includes loop-handled spoons in quaint designs, or knife, fork, and spoons sets in simple patterns. Sterling silver bowls, plates, cups in various sizes, and porringers are nice gifts to help children develop a taste for loveliness.

News About Soup Spoons

And so to Providence where Mr. Grassick at the Alvin Corporation had a fund of answers to my questions. "You want to know about soup spoons?" he repeated as we talked in his office. "The oval soup or dessert spoon is very practical, but the biggest seller is the cream soup spoon. And that size usually goes with the luncheon knife and fork, teaspoon, butter spreader, and salad fork to make up the most popular place setting plan."

Here I learned of a new trend in hollowware. People now prefer to give and receive pieces that have multiple uses. The well and tree platter, popular in plated ware, is outsold in sterling by plain silver platters. For instance, a wonderful but not expensive present would be Alvin's entree or chop dish. With its glass center, it is an entree dish; without the glass, it is a simple platter just right for chops, roasts, molded salads, cold meats and so on.

There were also tall silver goblets in the display cases. These are always good, but they are in particular demand down South. Another fact I discovered for your sake was that open vegetable dishes sell better than covered ones. And you can buy two open ones for less than one covered dish, because the handles on the cover make the latter expensive. But if you want covered vegetable dishes, by all means buy them, because they are beautiful and practical.

At the Frank W. Smith Co., in Gardner, Mass., I learned more facts about silver from Mr. Frank M. Favor, the treasurer. This is a very old firm with craftsmen who have dedicated their lives to the work. "A bride should have her presents usable whether she lives in a cottage or a mansion," he said. For instance, "our Chippendale pattern is at home wherever she wants to use it." I liked also their new Fiddle Thread and Fiddle Shell patterns.

No doubt, you have been or are in a quandary about initials. Should you use your own initial or your husband's or a monogram? It is a personal matter. This company has the wise suggestion that you give silver without initials. If you are a bride, show your jeweler a sample of your chosen engraving, or have all your silver engraved after the wedding to be sure you have no duplicates.

I wish you could have been with me to see all the unusual pieces at this company. I marveled at a double open vegetable dish. And dainty shell bonbon dishes. And trays! A galaxy of trays in the Chippendale pattern included a rectangular one and six round sizes. You need not worry, I discovered, about the handles of your knives coming loose. The blades of stainless steel are fastened into the sterling handles so securely that they can even be boiled without harm.

Combines Old and New

Then I called on Mr. George Morrison, advertising manager of the International Silver Company, in Meriden, Conn. This company is the largest manufacturer of silverware in the world and believes in supplying a knife, fork, and spoon for every pocketbook, from inexpensive plated ware to sterling. Here I learned that the viande knife—long handled, short bladed—is popular only in plated ware.

"Sterling is such a traditional business that changes come slowly," said Mr. Morrison. "In sterling you take the best of the old and add the best of the new. The pretty-pretty patterns without background sell only a short time. People prefer the conservative and traditional."

One trend that will catch your attention when you go silver-hunting is that hollow-handled butter spreaders are becoming popular. Two new patterns that I admired here were Royal Danish, a magnificently cut design of rich beauty, and Colonial Shell, which has the dignity and feeling of Colonial days.

You will find here a complete line of baby silver. Also, lovely silver picture frames, and pitchers and goblets in matching patterns. And you who like museum pieces should see the Old Masters Silver faithfully reproduced from rare pieces of early American craftsmanship which have been cherished through generations.

A Matter of Taste

And so to Taunton, Mass., where Mr. William T. Hurley, Jr., is the advertising manager of Reed & Barton. "People look at plain silver and say it must scratch easily," he remarked. "They look at the ornate and say it must be hard to clean. There's really no difference. Some people think silver is a beautiful metal by itself, others think the craftsmanship makes it beautiful. Our two most popular patterns are the antithesis of each other—plain and ornate. The kind of sterling silver you buy is a matter of personal taste. Absolutely! Our job is to reflect and anticipate public taste. We notice that people no longer live in the grand manner with numerous servants."

"Yes, I hear occasional complaints from wives that it takes so much work to keep silver shining," I said.

"Everything to do with living takes time—your shoes, your teeth, your cooking. Not over half an hour a week will do the job for silver. We recommend that you keep ahead of the work by wiping your silver frequently with a silver cloth and polishing it about once a month. A good polish should not be too abrasive. It should remove the tarnish but not the silver."

Interesting Pieces

When we walked about the lovely pink and dubonnet display room, I studied individual pieces. The variety of bowls was amazing. And it seems that the ribbing and fluting on them gives added strength. This company, too, finds that epergnes are losing popularity, and that while round silver bowls are always good, oblong silver bowls are gaining in sales. Here I saw a silver marriage cup of delicate shape inspired by antique French originals. On the side can be engraved the names of the bride and groom with the place and date of the ceremony. And later—well, later it can have a dozen decorative uses in any home.

All of these companies have display rooms you can visit by taking a letter from your jeweler or dealer. Your orders must go through him, so don't expect to buy at the factories. At the Towle Silversmiths in Newburyport, Mass., however, there is a waiting list of women's organizations within a hundred miles which are booked for a tour through the Towle factory. Here Mr. H. E. Nock, vice-president, took me into the sunny display room where six large paintings depict graphically the story of silver.

"In America," he pointed out, "we follow Continental traditions, yet in silver styles there is a distinct association with the times. Today we find the best forms of Colonial styles sought after. Never before has silver been made with such care and precision."

While admiring a table setting, I asked for advice about the most popular type of salts and peppers. The salt shaker is still preferred, but there is a noticeable tendency to open salts. Many of these come with blue glass centers. On two long tables I noticed the succession of flatware patterns made by the company through the years since the Moulton family started the business in 1690. An amazing display! All the Towle patterns remain open stock so you can add to your set whenever you wish. And that's a great advantage.

But don't let me keep you from rushing right out to your jeweler today! He will show you the patterns and pieces that caught my delighted eye. And I hope you will insist on sterling always. It doesn't have merely a surface niceness. The finish won't wear off because it is silver through and through. It will stand more hard wear than your dishes. And please don't ever let me find you using it only on rare occasions. It's too mellow and stalwart and beautiful to hide its lovely light. For sterling silver is like a rare old tapestry to me. It's warp is the priceless heritage of fine design and expert workmanship passed on from father to son, and its woof is the patina of minute scratches that loving and daily use have put on it during the years. Sterling silver grows old gracefully. When you buy it today, you are really buying heirlooms-to-be.

Lapel Watches Add Gay Touches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For years, watches led a "Ho-Hum" existence, finding it quite satisfactory to sit quietly upon a lady's wrist. A watch was a wrist watch, and that was that! But, today, the watch has acquired a new style significance. It has now adopted new modes and suddenly become an important accessory in the fashion field.

And since this little utility piece got into its stride, fashionably speaking, it has shown a tendency to outsmart the smartest of accessories. Never has there been a greater display of ingenuity. It adopts almost any form and makes its appearance almost any place—sometimes in a whimsical or amusing manner, sometimes with dramatic effect.

The lapel is its principal stamping ground this year. Watches crop up in various interesting lapel styles. They swing pendulum fashion like an old-time grandfather's clock, or they top tiny gold or silver barrels. They pop up out of steel padlocks that are leather-trimmed, or make handles for daggers or swords.

Just to show that they have a patriotic spirit, watches appear topped with aviation wings, propellers, eagles, and other army and navy insignia. One little number has a red cross upon its back and a pert little red, white, and blue bow. Long flower stems and sprays burst into watch faces that look like buds or flower heads. Gay fruits are not neglected, either. Strawberries, cherries, apples, and pears are topped with timepieces.

A designer with a sense of humor must have thought up the ice-cube watches of crystal that hang on anchor chains which stretch across your suit front. Equally humorous are the watchman figures with clock faces and synthetic sapphire or ruby feet and hands. Both of these styles clip onto the lapel.

But while these lapel fashions are of outstanding importance, there are also those neat and very chic little watches designed for the purse—lipstick styles with a watch staring out of one end and your lipstick jumping out at the other.

Fashionable Nonchalance—In Linen

Navy blue linen and crisp white piqué combine to give this casual suit its air of fashionable nonchalance. The widely flaring skirt turns out to be cunningly concealed culottes, ideally suited for the footloose and fancy-free demands of summertime diversions. Designed for Avon by Charles James, sportswear stylist.

Be Your Own Artist in Gabardine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gabardine, one of the most interesting fabrics of the season, comes in sixteen different shades, which engage your fancies and persuade you before you know it to paint your own portrait in clothes through the magic of "assemble-your-own" combinations. Today, perhaps you'll wear a bright skirt and dark top, tomorrow, neutral or monotone slacks or skirt topped with a very flame of a jacket. New lights on your own abilities as an artist!

Wall Hangings—Novel, Neat and Nominally Priced

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If you hang up, or drape on your walls another yard of material," Susan said, pulling us away from the yard goods counter in our leading department store, "I'm going to proclaim your house to the world at large, as the domicile whose walls are papered with cloth. And remnants at that!"

And we had to admit that Susan would be fairly close to telling the truth. It's become a habit with us, this business of hanging up a square of colorful chintz, a sample of toile, or even a yard or two of patterned oilcloth on the walls of our comfortable, livable home.

These hangings fulfil several purposes. They introduce color into a room at decidedly less expense than would be entailed were you to use an equally decorative picture. These fabrics hung upon the walls serve also in many instances as a protection to the wallpaper itself. Again, because materials may be purchased at sales so reasonably, you can change these hangings at short intervals without undue stress on the family finances So be kind to the budget, haunt the yard goods counters, and surprise the family with your ingenuity.

Oilcloth for the Kitchen

Let's begin in the kitchen. A square of figured oilcloth in an interesting, gay design, hung behind the stove, will protect the wall from grease and steam from the kettles, and will be decorative as well. If you cut all the way around the oilcloth with your pinking shears, a binding will be unnecessary. Hang it up with colored pushpins. If you live in an older house (ours is mid-Victorian), and are not blessed with a window over the sink which gives on an attractive view, then hang up another square over the sink, and amuse yourself examining its detail as you wash up the lunch dishes. You'll find it far more interesting than a blank wall.

Are you using pin-up lamps in any of your rooms? We have a pair over the twin beds. For reading in bed, they are lamps par excellence. But at first we didn't find them particularly ornamental, because they jutted out from the wall in such angular fashion. This was easily remedied, however, by hanging a length of gay chintzy material from ceiling to floor behind each bed. Then the lamps were pinned through that. The material, fifty inches in width, was arranged to hang in soft folds, thus making a perfect background for the lamps.

A Boon to the Hall

Do you have a table, lowboy, or chest in your entrance hall which serves as a catch-all for schoolbooks, mittens, toys, etc.? We have a maple love seat in our front entry way, which was littered with a clutter most of the time. And every time the children came racing through the front hall, and gave their books a toss, bang!, the love seat bumped the wall and marred the wallpaper.

How did we overcome it? By hanging a length of Palm Beach cloth in a rich wine tone, patterned with a generous, geometric scroll, on the wall directly behind the love seat. It served a double purpose, too. Not only did it cover the unsightly wallpaper, it so dressed up the appearance of the hall that the children have put forth an earnest effort to keep it tidy, and are now putting their things away. Well, most of the time, anyway!

There are countless ways in which fabrics may be hung to enhance the attractiveness of your rooms. And of your furniture! An old chest of drawers and a very inexpensive mirror take on new importance when backed by a hanging of soft sateen in the pastel shade which accents your bedroom. A square of glazed chintz in juvenile pattern hung on the wall beside the baby's crib will save the wallpaper, and entertain the tiny tot, too, in that period just before he drops off.

If you are fascinated by gay, colorful patterns, and curiously woven fabrics, and if you love to introduce a note of freshness into your home, at the same time being mindful of the budget, then we urge you to try a few wall hangings

D. C. D.

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The Home Forum

The House in the Bog

IT WAS a long time ago. My father and I were driving in Connemara, and he had to see John Morris on business—a tiny government contract that John had applied for, a matter of a few pounds perhaps. I remember we drove as far as we could along the narrow country lane, and then we had to leave the car and walk. We walked up some distance from the boreen and found the house, a whitewashed cottage, standing alone in the bog.

It would have looked desolate if the bog colors had not been so glorious, and if the rim of hills in the distance had not caught our eyes; and, when we turned, we could see, on the horizon, the thin, glittering line of the sea in the sun.

There did not seem to be any life about the cottage, though I have no doubt there were some hens and the usual shaggy small donkey somewhere at the back; until John himself came out, seeing us coming, and stood to welcome us.

* * *

He was a man not yet middle-aged, and he had the wild shy look of the bog-dweller in his eyes; but a look of deep and silent sadness, too. My father had told me John had lost his wife earlier in the year, that she had left him with "a long family" and the new-born baby.

He greeted us pleasantly and asked us to come in. He said his eldest, a little daughter, was caring for him and the children. So we went in. The cottage had the usual long room with the turf fire at the end, and it struck me that I had never seen anything so clean. It was shining bright. The table and chairs were scrubbed as white as sand could make them; the plates and cups winked on the dresser, which was shining, too. The hard-packed mud floor was swept clean, and the fire burned bright on the hearth.

* * *

Ann came to meet us. She was a little girl of about my own age, thirteen or fourteen. I don't recall what she looked like, except that she had dark hair, was slender and graceful, and dressed, as they all were, in homespun bauneen. She probably had the clear skin of the Irish peasant and those eyes which are like pools of sea water. What I did notice was that she brought with her a sense of enveloping peace and gentleness. She was hushing the younger children behind her, and they kept peeping out with curiosity and shyness mixed. There were only one or two with her, so the others must have been out somewhere—on the bog helping to cut turf, or at school maybe.

She seemed to have the children well in hand; and, though they peered and laughed softly to themselves, they were not unruly. She was like some little mother-bird as she settled them with a word or a glance. She brought forward a chair for me and then the regular offering of a glass of milk. I thanked her and sat down and drank my milk. We did not talk; but gravely listened to the men who were talking, as men do, of the weather and the potato crop and of the fishing. They talked, too, of the matter of a small gully that was to be made and some stone that was to be broken for road metal.

She stood quietly by the hearth, with the toddlers sitting on stools beside her, while she touched the rocker of the cradle softly with her bare foot as she listened. All was order, all was peace, and quietness and affection.

* * *

We did not stay long. They came to the door to see us off, and we went down the long path to the road, to our car.

I suppose we drove a long way that afternoon and probably I leant against my father, as I was allowed to do when the way had been long and I was sleepy. I know that I thought of Ann, and of how clean and bright the cottage was, and of how kindly she had looked at her little sister and brothers. I did not compare myself to her, for it seemed as if she dwelt in a far land whose borders I had only, for a moment, crossed. I accepted her for what she was and left the matter there. I thought of other things—whether I would make the hockey team next term and if there would be fresh strawberry jam for tea. I leant against my father and saw the brown hills lean also against the sky.

But I thought, too, of Ann's father, and of how he had looked at her,—as if she were some jewel which had been put into his hand.

A. J. S.

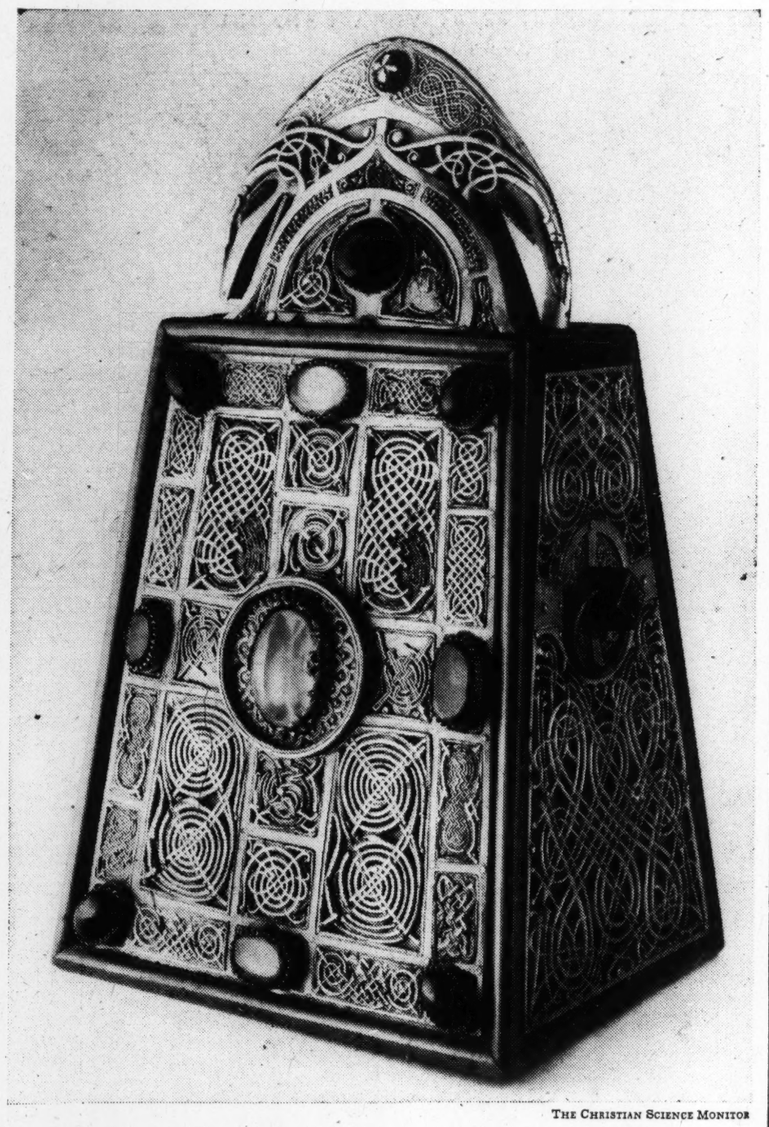
Rhymes in Lieu of a Proper Rebuttal

Sage and simpleton here we be,
since we never can agree:
one wrong, one right—
it must be so
all logic tells:
but what a plight!
how to know
who wears the laurel, who the bells?

You who are so richly versed
have yet to learn a simple rule:
that womankind cannot be moved
any more than can a mule
by steady fusillades of facts,
by corps of technicalities,
by figures, mummified in tracts,
parading as realities.
How the trick is really done
is something you must ferret out:
but this I'll say—more can be won
by a whisper than a shout.

I might have listened so much better
if you could have gagged that bird
that kept on saying: "Really! Why?"
though you plainly never heard.
"Really! Why?" it kept on saying—
such an ignorant little thing.
You were drowned, did you but know it,
by a bit of song and wing.

DORIS PEEL



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE SILVER-GILT CASE WHICH ENSHRINES ST. PATRICK'S BELL

THE CELTS were a prehistoric race which spread over Europe from Asia Minor to the northern reaches of Ireland. Their handiwork was characterized by profuse geometric patterns, the vigorous animation of which is comparable to ancient Chinese, Scythian, and Persian designs. When other tribes penetrated Europe, Celtic traits disappeared, or were absorbed, but Ireland preserved the precious style even after other elements had been introduced from classical sources and after Ireland was Christianized by St. Patrick.

The Celts were accomplished technicians in chasing and casting bronze; as goldsmiths they were surpassed only by the Etruscans, who are believed to have been their teachers. Their love of splendor and profuse ornament led them to intricate, restless line. But the decorative impulse is no mere objective embellishment; it reflects a sense of wonder about nature. The early tribes conducted their druidical ceremonies in moonlight in sacred groves of oak trees, according to the writings of Caesar. Their designs are like impassioned music, unrestrainedly expressive and exuberant.

One of the most important treasures of Christian Celtic art is the silver-gilt case which enshrines St. Patrick's Bell. (According to legend, St. Patrick, dressed in white, like the Druids, and riding in a carriage which was drawn by white stags, used this bell to summon the natives to prayer.) The reliquary case is covered with Celtic interlaced linear designs and encrusted with large gems.

DOROTHY ADLOW

A Tourist in Moscow

EXCEPT for the Tsarist conifers around the Kremlin itself, Moscow is almost completely treeless. . . .

We had a chance of getting the official, and therefore favorable view, of whatever amenities of everyday surroundings Moscow can offer, because we had three days of sight-seeing with Intourist coupons for personally conducted tours. . . . The main thoroughfares have been widened and are now immense. I doubt whether any other city has such wide roads or bridges. I saw no small streets of the type so common in London, or even in Boston, and there are many large public buildings now in progress of construction. Needless to say, it is obligatory to visit the new Moscow underground stations with their stainless steel fittings. It was the ambition of our Intourist guide to show that collective planning can produce anything which capitalism has created elsewhere and do it on a larger scale. She pointed with special pride to the foundations of a skyscraper which will be bigger than the Empire State building, if it is ever finished.—From "Author in Transit," by LANCELOT HOGBEN. (New York: Norton.)

"Heal the heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE PSALMIST prayed (Psalms 139:23, 24), "Search me, O God, and know my heart: try me, and know my thoughts: and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting," he indicated his understanding that the source of human discord is to be found in the thoughts of the heart, and that the divine influence can and does remove the secret thoughts which obstruct the sense of peace, and establishes the health-giving thoughts of harmony. The fact is that human welfare is enhanced by keeping the heart filled with love to God and by obedience to His holy law of good.

Beyond their metaphorical beauty the Psalmist's words point to the scientific truths which were made clearer through Christ Jesus' admonition to his followers (John 14:1, 6): "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. . . . I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." The trouble with many persons who suffer, mentally and physically, is not so much that they wish to disobey God, as that they do not know God or know how to come "unto the Father" through His Christ.

Christian Science makes the way clear to all sincere seekers after Truth. It shows the nature of God as recognized by Psalmist and prophets, and revealed through the great work of the Master, Christ Jesus. It makes plain the nature and the ever-presence of the Christ which Jesus demonstrated, in order to show men how to escape from sinful and sickly thoughts, and to prove their pure spiritual sonship with God. Thousands throughout the world, have learned of these healing truths and thereby have cleansed their hearts of sins and sorrows and consequently have been healed of disease.

To love God supremely is to heal the heart of self-will, fear, sorrow, conceit, and other evils; it is to know the serenity of peace in times of turmoil or in tranquil days, for the bliss of reality is not changed by the changing conditions cognized by material sense. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who saw humanity's need for a profound spiritual healing beyond physical relief, included in her beautiful hymn "Feed my sheep" (Poems, p. 14) the petition:

"Feed the hungry, heal the heart,
Till the morning's beam."

And in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 50), in answer to the question, *"Do you believe in change of heart?"* she gives a searching analysis of the human heart, saying, "We do believe, and understand—which is more—that there must be a change from human affections, desires, and aims, to the divine standard, 'Be ye therefore perfect;' also, that there must be a change from the belief that the heart is matter and sustains life, to the understanding that God is our Life, that we exist in Mind, live thereby, and have being." She says, moreover, "This change of heart would deliver man from heart-disease, and advance Christianity a hundredfold."

The truth set forth in these words, when understood and prayerfully adapted to individual need, will "heal the heart," searching out and removing those thoughts that do not reflect God, and establishing thoughts of love and peace, which come from divine Mind. The elements of evil apparently broadcast in the world today claim the power to make "the whole heart faint," in the words of the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 1:5), to produce the mesmeric sense of hatred and separation between friends, in families, groups, and nations. But whenever the heart is willing to be searched by Truth, to be cleansed of self-will and pride, rebellion and stubbornness, Love will "heal the heart," restoring the true sense of unity with God, and hence of brotherliness toward all mankind; for, as Mrs. Eddy says in the passage mentioned above, "The human affections need to be changed from self to benevolence and love for God and man; changed to having but *one* God and loving Him supremely, and helping our brother man."

In many instances, Christian Science has thus brought its holy influence into families, removing discord, teaching forgiveness, restoring harmony. And this is accomplished through teaching those who turn to it for help how to see, beyond the faulty human personality, the true individuality, the spiritual child of God, the immortal reflection of Love. Thus, hearts searched by Truth and purified, are healed and made ready to help in the great work of establishing the true sense of peace and unity between individuals and among nations. Well may we constantly rehearse the prayer of Solomon (I Kings 8:57, 58): "The Lord our God be with us, . . . that he may incline our hearts unto him, to walk in all his ways, and to keep his commandments."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

"СЕРДЦЕ ИСЦЕЛИ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Когда Псалмопевец молился (Псалтирь 138:23, 24): "Испытай меня, Боже, и узнай сердце мое; испытай меня, и узнай помышления мои. И зри, не на опасном ли я пути, и направь меня на путь вечный", он показал свое понимание того, что источник людского разлада находится в мыслях и что божественное влияние может устранить и устраняет тайные мысли, препятствующие чувству покоя, и устанавливает оздоровляющие мысли гармонии. Несомненно, что людское благополучие увеличивается путем преисполнения сердца любовью к Богу и повиновения Его святому закону добра.

Помимо их метафорической красоты, слова Псалмопевца указывают на научные истины, которые были разъяснены Христом Иисусом в его увещевании к последователям (Иоанн 14:1, 6): "Да не смущается сердце ваше; веруйте в Бога и в Меня веруйте. . . . Я есть путь и истина и жизнь; никто не приходит к Отцу, как только через Меня." Беда многих, которые страдают душевно и физически, состоит не столько в том, что они не желают повиноваться Богу, сколько в том, что они не знают Бога или не знают как придти "к Отцу" через Его Христа.

Христианская Наука указывает путь всем искренно ищущим Истину. Она показывает естество Бога, как оно было признано Псалмопевцем и пророками и открыто в великих деяниях Учителя, Христа Иисуса. Она разъясняет естество и всесущность Христа, которые были выявлены Иисусом, с целью научить людей как они могут избежать грешных и болезненных мыслей и доказать свое чистое, духовное сыновничество с Богом. По всему миру тысячи восприняли эти целительные истины и очистили, таким путем, сердца свои от грехов и печалей и, в результате, исцелились от болезней.

Любить Бога превыше всего— значит исцелить сердце от своеволия, страха, печали, высокомерия и иных зол; значит познать спокойствие мира во времена смуты или в тихие дни, ибо блаженство действительности не меняется с меняющимися условиями познаваемыми посредством материальных чувств. Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, которая видела нужду человечества в глубоком духовном исцелении, помимо физического облегчения, включила в свой прекрасный гимн "Паси овец моих" (Poems, стр. 14) слова:

"Голодного насыщай, сердце исцеляй,
До луча утреннего."

А в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 50), в ответ на вопрос *"Верите ли вы в изменение сердца?"* она дает проницательный анализ человеческого сердца говоря: "Мы верим и понимаем,—что важнее,—что должна произойти замена людских привязанностей, желаний и целей божественным образцом, 'Итак будьте совершенны'; а также, что должна наступить замена верования что сердце—материя и что оно поддерживает жизнь, пониманием, что Бог—наша Жизнь, что мы существуем в Разуме, живем Им и получаем бытие". Она говорит кроме этого: "Такая перемена в сердце освободила бы человека от сердечной боли и продвинула вперед Христианство стократно".

Когда истина выраженная в этих словах понята и молитвенно применена к нужде индивидуума, она "исцеляет сердце", выискивая и удаляя те мысли, которые не отражают Бога, и утверждая мысли любви и покоя, которые исходят от божественного Разума. Элементы зла, повидимому, рассеянные ныне по свету, заявляют притязание на то, что они могут заставить чтобы "все сердце исчахло", словами пророка Исаии (Исаия 1:5), и создать месмерическое чувство ненависти и разъединения среди друзей, семей, групп и народов. Но когда только в сердце есть желание проникнуться Истиной и быть очищенным от своеволия и гордости, непокорности и упрямства, Любовь "исцелит сердце", восстановляя истинное чувство единства с Богом и, отсюда, братские чувства ко всему человечеству; ибо, как говорит Mrs. Эдди в выше упомянутом месте: "Людские привязанности должны перейти от себялюбия к благоволению и любви к Богу и человеку; должны замениться признаванием *единого* Бога и наивысшей любовью к Нему и помощью ближнему".

Во многих случаях Христианская Наука, таким образом, внесла свое святое влияние в семьи, устраняя несогласие, уча прощать и восстановляя гармонию. А это достигается путем наставления тех, которые обращаются к ней за помощью в том, как видеть за несовершенной человеческой личностью истинную индивидуальность, духовное чадо Бога, бессмертное отражение Любви. Таким образом сердца, проникнутые Истиной и очищенные, исцеляются и делаются готовыми помогать в великой работе по водворению истинного чувства мира и единения среди отдельных личностей и народов. Хорошо было бы нам повторять постоянно молитву Соломона (III Книга Царств 8:57, 58): "Да будет с нами Господь, Бог наш, . . . наклоняя к Себе сердце наше, чтобы мы ходили по всем путям Его и соблюдали заповеди Его".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Masefield Called It the Most Interesting Room in London

NUMBER 18 was on the left of Woburn Buildings, as you went from Woburn Place towards Kings Cross. He always described it as "next door to a lapidary's shop." On the wood at the right of the door near the bull-pen was a small brass plate, with the name Yeats deeply engraved on it. The screwholes of the screws which held it could be seen there fairly lately. I hope that someone has kept the plate.

On entering the house, you went along the hall to the stair, which led inwards, then curved, and brought you to the landing on which he lived. On this, the second floor, he had a biggish front sitting-room and a small back kitchen. On the floor above, he had corresponding rooms, in which he slept.

His sitting-room was papered with brown paper; the window was hung with dark curtains; brown baize at one time; later a dim blue.

On the wall to the right as you entered, there was, what?

Who can recollect what there was, forty years ago? Was there not a large painting of him, done by his father, some years before? Later, on that wall, there was the picture of *Memory Harbour*, painted by his brother. Were there not also bookcases on this wall?

The window was over the front door; it looked out upon the court. On the wall to the left side of the window was there not a big black chalk or pencil drawing of him by his father, the original of the portrait reproduced as a frontispiece to the *Poems* (of 1899)?

The left side of the room had a fireplace in the centre. Over the mantelpiece hung a painting by his father illustrating a ballad by Blake, "I thought Love lived in the hot sunshine." There were also these things: Blake's first Dante engraving, *The Whirlwind of Lovers;* a little engraving of Blake's head; a print of Blake's *Ancient of Days;* and a little engraving from the *Job*. There were also two small pastels done by Yeats, of the lake and hills near Coole; and a beautiful pencil drawing by Mr. Cecil French, of a woman holding a rose between her lips.

To the left of the fireplace, a tall dark settle jutted out into the room. At its back were bookshelves which made, as it were, a screen to the door leading to the little kitchen. Behind this hung Beardsley's poster for the Florence Farr production of *The Land of Heart's Desire*.

To the right of the fireplace a small, dark divan ran along the wall to the outer wall of the house. Over this divan were a large photograph of a woman, and Blake's seventh Dante engraving, of Dante striking Bocca degli Abbati's Head.

The table stood in the centre of the room during meals, and was then lifted to the side. At mealtimes, it bore upon it a little curved metal gong or striker of an unusual oriental design (with some scarlet colour on it), which he struck to summon Mrs. Old.

The chairs were dark; the effect of the room was sombre. After 1904-05, he added to the room a big, dark blue lectern, on which his Kelmscott Chaucer stood, between enormous candles in big blue wooden sconces. These candles stood about four feet and were as thick as a ship's oar. The dim dark blue of this lectern was the most noticeable colour in the room. He added curtains to match it.

This sitting-room has been described in detail because it was the most interesting room in London. On Monday evenings, from eight until two or three in the morning, he was at home to his friends. It was the rule, that the last comer should always go down to let in the next comer. That curved stair, lit by a little lamp at the curve, was trodden by all who made our world.—From "Some Memories of W. B. Yeats," by John Masefield (New York: Macmillan).

Sand for Grandfather's Writing Table

OFTEN my grandmother and I would walk out of the town, and while on our side we came to the mountains, at her side we came to the plain. I knew that beyond the little villages which I saw dotted here and there the Rhine was flowing. The Rems, however, was our river. It flowed south, and its shallow bed was bordered by two dikes on which we often walked. Sometimes we might even go as far as the *Stadtwald* (town forest), in whose swampy recesses lilies-of-the-valley grew in profusion. In that wood, so different from the pine forests of our mountains, I came on deep pools covered with green slime amongst which white water-lilies bloomed. In spring, we gathered the wild orchises—which stood in purple patches on the slope of the dike. Their spotted leaves and the bitter sweetness with which they filled the air excited me strangely. . . .

In summer the slopes were dry, and I was little enough to sit half-hidden in the thin, waving grass. There were no trees to hinder the light which filled the still air and made it as if thinner and more transparent. It poured calmly and steadily through the immense space above me, down between the blades of grass where the bluebells still caught some of it in their cups. The beds of thyme smelled spicy and hot, and the marguerites stood in high clusters of white. But the *Labkraut* (bedstraw) fell in sprays of tiny white stars down the slope, a tangled veil over its thin green stems. The sky stood still and wide over me and the flowers and the flowing river.

After a while we would go down near the place where the women knelt washing clothes, for there we would find the white sand which we gathered in the . . . box my grandmother had brought for that purpose. It was meant for my grandfather's writing table, for he sanded his papers instead of blotting them; I loved to watch him and see how each stroke rising a little from the paper would look like the scratches I got in the gooseberry bushes.

On our way back we passed the alley where the ropemaker worked. Far away I could see at regular intervals the low posts upon which something wooden like the teeth of a rake had been fixed. If I was lucky, the man would be at work, walking slowly to and fro; and I could watch the rhythm of his steps and the motion of his hands in perfect harmony as he twisted the rope.—From "The House I Knew," by ELISABETH NEILSON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Old Aluminum for Defense ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Get out your old aluminum pots and pans. The Government expects to send somebody around for them about the middle of July. Office of Production Management officials generally have steered clear of "collection campaigns" in the present emergency, but they have decided to inaugurate one for scrap aluminum, which needs to be directed out of civilian possession and into defense channels to make more airplanes.

Unaware of just how much old aluminum is lying around in people's attics, cellars, or garages, the OPM decided recently to stage a trial collection in two typical communities. They chose Henrico County, Va. (Richmond and suburbs) and Dane County, Wis. (Madison and environs).

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, women's clubs, American Legion posts, and Veterans of Foreign Wars did the collecting. Housewives set leaky double boilers and discarded washing machines on their front porches. A few zealous patriots even bought new pans to contribute.

Boys and girls put them in big piles. Trucks decorated in red, white, and blue bunting collected them.

80,000 Pounds Collected

Local officials in the two counties still are busy sorting out aluminum from the other stuff that was thrown in, but reports to the OPM indicate that about 80,000 pounds of aluminum was collected in the five-day campaign.

At the same rate, officials estimate a nation-wide drive will bring in from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds, an amount that will be well worth the effort.

Besides that, there is the helpful effect of having everyone feel that he or she is doing something to help defense.

At the same time, OPM officials point out that many persons have an exaggerated idea of the value of collecting waste materials of all kinds for defense use.

Persons write in to say that they've seen Japanese picking up tinfoil in the gutters to send back to their country to build battleships. Tinfoil is only about 5 per cent tin and it would take a mountain of it to make any perceptible difference in Japan's fighting strength. That and the laborious task of sorting out tin, lead, and aluminum foil are reasons the Government is not asking Americans to save chewing gum and candy bar wrappers.

The question of salvaging old tin cans also has been raised. A special committee of the National Academy of Sciences recently looked into that, at the request of defense officials, reported that only about half of the used tin cans in the country could be collected economically for tin removal, and advised against Government financing of detinning plants for such operations "unless and until an emergency in the supply of tin renders it imperative to conserve tin without regard to cost."

Little Tin in a Can

"Many persons have labored and some still do labor under the misapprehension that the tin can thrown into the waste receptacle carries a much greater amount of tin than it actually does," the committee pointed out.

The average "tin can," the committee disclosed, is made of sheet steel with a thin tin coating. The tin amounts only to about 1.3 per cent of the weight of the can.

Only two private firms with five plants are successfully recovering tin from the waste tin at can manufacturing plants today. The committee expressed doubt that it was "an undertaking which 'venture capital' would make if it is competently advised."

Meanwhile, scores of suggestions for collecting and utilizing waste materials are pouring into Washington from thrifty folks. One woman wants to salvage old automobile upholstery to make warm clothing for the British.

Bacon Grease Offered

Last week a letter came from a woman in the Midwest saying she had read about a shortage of fats in European countries. She offered 12 quarts of bacon grease on her pantry shelf for use as the Government sees fit. She was sure other American housewives who give their husbands two or three slices of bacon morning after morning would be glad to make a similar contribution.

An OPM official replied in a letter commending her offer that the Government had no use for bacon grease just yet and suggested that she look around to see if she had any old aluminum pans to contribute.

The Government has issued just one word of caution. Don't give or sell your old aluminum to anybody but an authorized Government agent. Reports have it that racketeers are buying aluminum scrap and selling it at a high profit to pondefense industries. Aluminum bootleggers, in other words.

The Country Speaks: The South

The Pattern Changes ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

It's too early, of course, to tell precisely what's going to happen to the South in this war emergency. But something big is happening, something quite different and probably more fundamental than that which the rest of the Nation feels. The war crisis has jarred the foundations of Southern economy. It is possible that there will come out of it some new sort of social structure.

In short, defense production is building a new economy, something which years of planning and studied effort have failed to do. It is not only industrializing the South for the period of the war effort, bringing closer into balance the industrial and agricultural economies; it is establishing a base, and the impetus too, for a natural growth in the same direction after the emergency is passed. Whether other conditions will contribute to or hinder such growth remains to be seen.

Why has the South been the Nation's "number one economic problem," as President Roosevelt said? The destructive effect of the War Between the States, the maladjustments of the dark days of reconstruction after the war, coupled with the impact of the shift in the labor system—all these, with later irritations such as unequal freight rates, have shared the blame.

Circle Must Be Broken

A high illiteracy rate? Low wages? Low social and economic standards? Lack of money for education? Money comes with a high economic standard; more education is needed to help push up the economic standard. There's your vicious circle.

It has been seen now that the circle must be broken at the point just before you come to the matter of economic standards. The job is to provide the money, with which to provide the education, with which to build higher social standards, from which grows a better economic position.

Sole dependence on unreliable old King Cotton has brought a heart-breaking measure of self-insufficiency. Farm diversification, industrialization! That's what's needed.

Some heroic efforts have been made. Tax exemptions, free lots, all sorts of help and inducements. And they've aimed not only at inducing factories to move in from other areas, but at developing new ones, to use the South's own resources, lumber, for example. Some industries did move in. Some new ones were established. But the net result was not sufficient to move the over-all economic wheel.

Now comes the war emergency. And factories are blossoming out all over the South. Leaving out the coastal ship-building centers, there are some 107 so-called "defense centers" in the nation. Of these 40 are in the South. The money involved may not be much in proportion to the total in all United States industrial production. But it's tremendous in proportion to the amount of other industrial production in the South.

Long-Run Effect Uncertain

The protected position, the availability of raw materials, labor, and power, have joined to attract this activity to the interior South. Whatever the reason, it is stirring the kind of activity that breeds more of the same. Much of it may be of the "war baby" sort, but much of it, for instance the aviation business, is likely to stay. And the "war babies" pull others of a like, and a permanent nature.

It not only establishes the physical foundation, the nucleus, for later development, but brings home to the people of the South the fact that they can maintain factories, that they have an industrial labor supply, that they have resources which might as well be put into usable form right here at home.

It may mean some redistribution of industry. But the chief gain to the South will more likely come in the form of a new industry, new enterprise, expansion of the whole national industrial machine.

The long-run effect is not now at all certain. It is a fact, though that Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Birmingham, Nashville, Knoxville, Louisville, Charleston, Roanoke, Mobile, Hattiesburg, Macon, Columbus, Austin, Charlotte, Savannah, Greensboro, Wheeling, and a host of others are today buzzing hives of industry. And the influence is felt far beyond city boundaries. There are already farm and factory labor shortages. Industrial pay rolls seep out over wide areas. Diversified and mechanized farming links with industrial development to help tip the scales.

How the war will leave the South we can't tell now, but close observers, those who are only reasonably optimistic, are looking for a revolutionary change, for the better.

To Change the Subject:

House Mechanized ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

We women read in the papers about the mechanization of farming, and think it's remarkable that nowadays one man can take care of a big acreage while sitting perched on a tractor, listening to his radio. And we don't always realize that our own households are rapidly being mechanized. If the "hired girl" of our childhood hadn't gone and got herself a factory or office job and so displaced herself, we'd probably be able to talk about the technological unemployment of household help.

We complain because we can't get good maids-of-all-work, but we really don't need them as our mothers did. It's so much easier to do things ourselves, with modern invention to work for us and it's no longer tedious with a radio to keep us informed about world events as we do our household tasks.

Yes, things have changed. Take the kitchen floor and rug problem for example. Remember, from dim childhood recollections, how Polish Anna, in a gingham wrapper moist about the knees, used to scrub the wooden floor with a stubby brush and strong yellow soap? And how she used to sweep the carpets laboriously or hang them on a line and beat them?

Easy to Clean

Imagine any of us, particularly those of us who are part-time housekeepers with a profession on the side, finding it possible to do such chores in the absence of an Anna. Yet we do the equivalent. We pilot an efficient vacuum cleaner over the carpets or persuade the male members of our houshold to give us a lift. As for the kitchen floor, the mottled linoleum, waxed, really doesn't get dirty very easily, and when it does, it's no trick at all to mop it up. The girl who comes in by the hour to do our dishes won't demur if we ask her to remain a quarter hour longer and wipe up the floor, or we can do it ourselves.

Of course, the washing machine and the electric ironer make an enormous difference. One of the most important things they have done is to take the social stigma off of doing one's own washing. When I was a child we were inclined to rank neighbors socially by this test. Ladies just didn't do their own washing. But they do now. They discuss their latest electrical equipment at their bridge clubs. To possess one of the latest model washers is to be smart, even though on Monday morning it is oneself who goes down into the basement to start the machine whirring.

There are some chores, like cooking and baking, that you can't do by machinery but a handsome new enameled stove with delightful gadgets and an electric mixer can make the tasks fun instead of drudgery. Many of us really begrudge a maid the use of our kitchen playthings. And all of us can tell how an especially fascinating new machine, like a mixer, can be so attractive to the masculine head of the household that he insists on mashing the potatoes with it. So to that extent it saves our own labor.

That Modern Stove

Caring for the modern streamlined stove is just no trick at all. A swish of the dishcloth cleans it. But it wasn't so in the days of the coal range. Our Anna used to bring her lengthy kitchen chores to a climax by shining up the stove with blacking. I can remember the round box of jet paste with its picture of the rising sun, and Anna's besmirched hands. It was a messy job, one the mistress of the house would never do if she could avoid it. But now she doesn't have to black a stove, even if she has no maid.

There's one household chore that still seems to defy invention. That's dishwashing. I know there are wonderful dishwashing machines on the market. But the trouble is, they don't carry the dishes from the table, scrape, stack them and take care of the left-overs; and that, every woman will tell you, is the major part of the job. But even here modern life has lightened the burden of the home-maker. Father and the boys no longer think it unmanly to swing a dish towel. They are pretty likely to take over half the task of stacking and doing the evening dishes. And tasks shared are not even half so hard.

So if Anna's daughter now runs an adding machine, let's not complain. If all the Annas of yesterday were applying for jobs in today's mechanized homes, they probably couldn't find nearly enough work to go around. There is still need for some household assistance, and there probably isn't enough of the right kind of part-time help available, but that's something that we modern women who regard ourselves as intelligent ought to be able to find if we go at it in the right way.

Counselors of Chief Justice and Two New Jurists

Intimate glimpse given of the wives of men elevated in changes in Washington scene.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Agnes Harvey of Chesterfield, N. H., Maude Busch of Aiken, S. C., and Irene Gerhardt of Albany, N. Y. —what did they have in common? There's a good quiz question for you!

Answer is that the men they married all received Supreme Court appointments from President Roosevelt last week. In other words, they are today Mrs. Harlan Fiske Stone, wife of the new Chief Justice of the United States; Mrs. James F. Byrnes and Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, wives of new Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Something else they all three probably had in common last week was a feeling of surprised elation at their husbands' elevation. Not that people hadn't been talking about the three men as likely prospects. But as Mrs. Byrnes says:

"With a husband in public life, you never really believe anything until it actually happens."

Of the three, Mrs. Stone, on whose husband has just been bestowed the highest judicial honor in the land, comes nearest to being a "career woman," though her activities outside the home are of the unpaid variety.

Took Up Painting

A number of years ago when her husband was a New York attorney, Mrs. Stone took up water color painting. Her two sons, Marshall, today a mathematics professor at Harvard University, and Lauson, now a lawyer, had just gone off to college. Mrs. Stone sought some occupation to ward off loneliness and boredom. She hit upon painting, taking a few lessons, but mostly teaching herself through practice when she went away on her extensive summer travels.

Four years ago she was invited to hold an exhibit at Washington's Corcoran Gallery of Art. Twenty-four of her sketches were displayed, most of them scenes on Isle au Haut, remote Penobscot Bay island where the Stones have a summer home. Others were colorful pieces she did in Mexico during the summer of 1937.

Today, after being the wife of the Attorney General one year and of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for 16, Mrs. Stone wonders that she ever had the leisure to take up painting. On top of duties as an official wife, she has assumed numerous civic jobs. For the last five years she has been President of the Instructive Visiting Nurses. Just recently she stepped out of the Presidency of the Travelers Aid Society after serving three terms and has also been a trustee of the Y. W. C. A.

Quiet Entertainers

Though Supreme Court justices and their families are traditionally partial recluses, the Stones have been more in the public eye in Washington than most, since the days when the Justice used to leave home before breakfast to toss the "medicine ball" with President Hoover on the south lawn of the White House each morning.

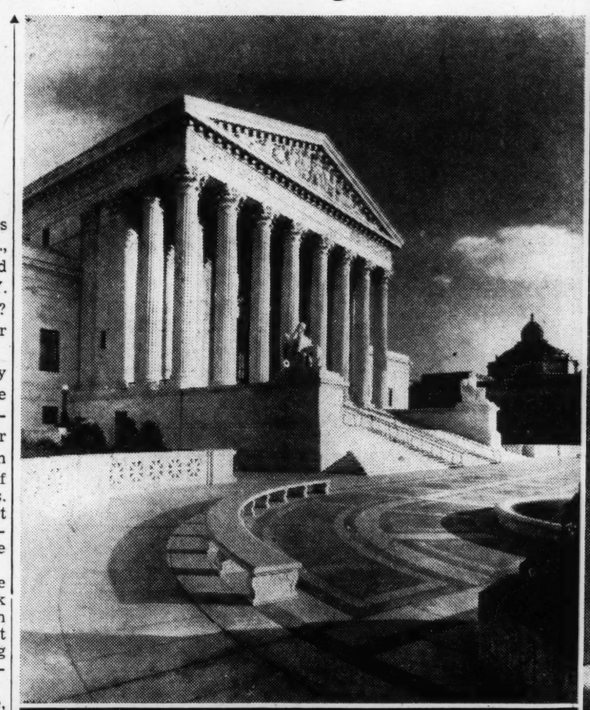
They entertain at dinner frequently in their massive house on Wyoming Avenue where the Chief Justice has a hideaway study with a secret entrance, behind shelves of books. Their guests are few in number, the food fit for gourmets and the occasion unpublicized in the society colmns.

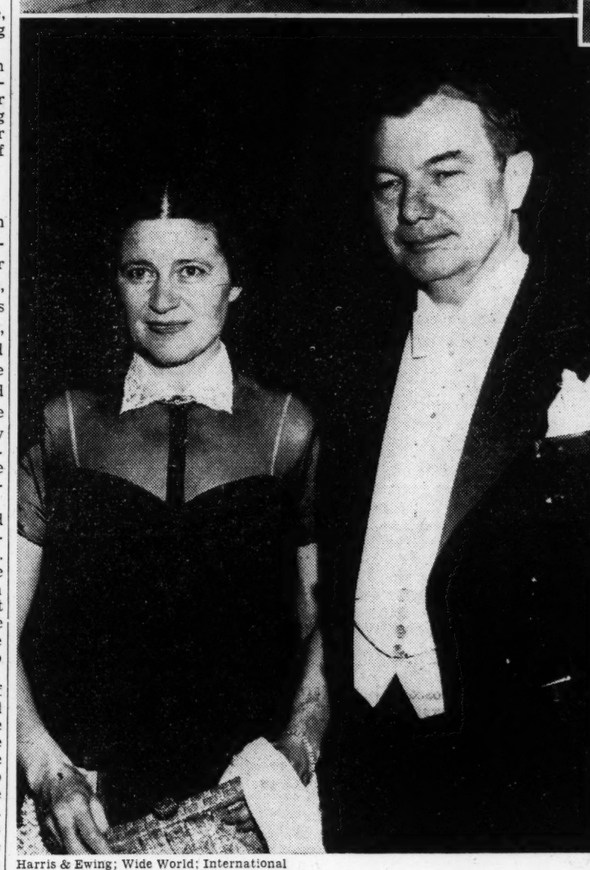
A Washington hostess tells how she called one of the Capital's finest groceries one day and asked for some menu suggestions for an important dinner she was giving.

"I can give you just the thing if you'll let me call you back," replied the grocer. "I'll give you Mrs. Stone's roast duck recipe, but I'll have to ask her permission first."

The Chief Justice is an expert on cheeses. He has his favorites from all over the world, but is still loyal to his native New England. The Vermont cheese the Stones order for their friends has become famous in Washington.

The Stones travel extensively in the summer, always ending up at their home on the Maine coast. This year they'll go from visiting their sons and grandchildren to Colorado and California where the Chief Justice can take long walks between his studies of court cases and his wife can pursue her painting.





Harris & Ewing; Wide World; International

Wives Have Their Role at the Capital to 'Warn, to Comfort, and Command'

While the Jurists are busy in the magnificent Supreme Court Building, the "home secretaries" have many activities in civic affairs. At upper right are Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone and the former Agnes Harvey of Chesterfield, N. H. Shown at lower left are Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson and the former Irene Gerhardt of Albany, N. Y., and at lower right are seen Associate Justice James F. Byrnes and the former Maude Busch of Aiken, S. C. Also an important member of the family, the terrier Whiskers.

No Time for Celebrating

Least surprised by her husband's appointment last week was probably Mrs. Jackson. Ever since her husband came to Washington in 1934 as General Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, he has been going up notch by notch. Somebody asked Mrs. Jackson one day whether they celebrated each new promotion or New Deal case won.

"We never get around to celebrating," she replied. "There's always another job waiting to be done."

When she first came to Washington, Mrs. Jackson was busy with her two children. This month she and her husband went to Yale University to see their son, William Eldred, graduate. Their daughter, Mary Margaret, who spent last summer working at the Federal Women's Prison at Alderson, W. Va., and last year made a joint debut to society with Jean Wallace, daughter of Vice-President Wallace, has one more year at Smith College.

Mary, Mrs. Jackson told a friend indulgently, "is a great person," She is specializing in psychology and when she graduates, expects to take up a career along this line. Her mother believes that a girl should be prepared to earn her own living.

Mary "loves outdoor things," Mrs. Jackson said. "She's like her father. When someone asked him what was his hobby, he said, 'Nothing indoors.'

"Mary goes in for skating, skiing, tennis, riding, all the active sports."

As her children have left home and her husband has emerged more and more into the limelight, Mrs. Jackson has entered more extensively into public life. For a rather shy and retiring person she had made a gay, friendly and chic appearance in the Cabinet line at White House functions.

With her husband holding positions that have long required quiet evenings for legal study and research, Mrs. Jackson has done a minimum of social entertaining at her Wardman Park Hotel apartment here.

The Jackson family have always been ones for sharing their fun with each other as much as possible. Mr. Jackson and his daughter often ride together on their Jamestown, N. Y., farm, in the Rockies, or in Rock Creek Park here. They all like ice skating and they all enjoy boating on Lake Erie when they're home.

Politics Ruled Out

Mrs. Byrnes, too, expects to go on behaving much the same despite her husband's appointment to the highest court in the land. The Byrneses live in an unpretentious apartment in the Capital's pretentious Shoreham Hotel, with their wire-haired terrier, Whiskers. They have no children.

Back home in Spartanburg, S. C., they own a large house and garden but Mrs. Byrnes has hardly ever gone there while the Senate was in session. She has strict orders from her husband to do her "gadding" between 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. and to be home when he gets there. Another thing—she doesn't talk politics or argue with him about questions of the day when he gets home.

"Arguing," she says, "only sounds like quarreling and doesn't get you anywhere. Jim's been in politics for 30 years and in politics there's always one fight after another anyway."

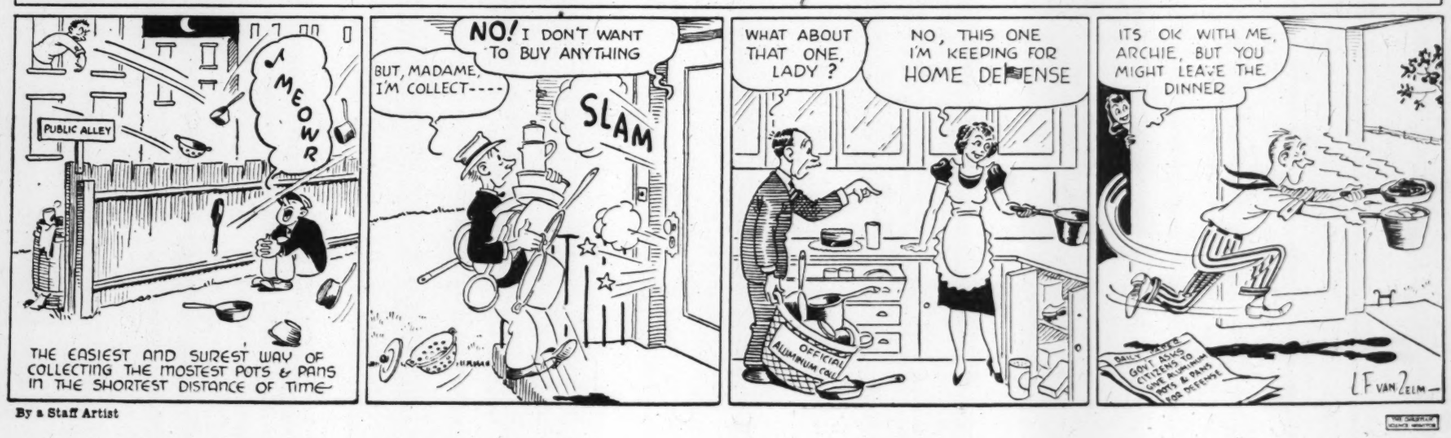
A pretty woman, with white hair, well-formed features, a pleasant voice and quick laugh, Mrs. Byrnes was a student at Converse Colege, S. C., when she met her husband, a young law reporter assigned to a judge in her home town of Aiken, where her father ran a resort hotel.

In the last 10 years since her husband has been in the Senate, most of the Byrnes activities outside her home have been those that automatically come to Senators' wives—such as the Senate Ladies Luncheon Club. Each Tuesday, this exclusive little group meets at the Capitol to do Red Cross work and to enjoy a "pitch in" luncheon. Senate restaurant waiters set the table and the women do the rest, each bringing something assigned to her by the wife of the Vice-President of the United States.

Since the Club extends its privileges to wives of ex-Senators as well as present members, Mrs. Byrnes will not have to give up seeing her Senate friends regularly. She's happy about that, even though the new company she and her husband are entitled to may be even more exclusive.

The other day after her husband's appointment a doorkeeper in the Senate gallery told her:

"I'm going to keep your seat here in the gallery for you, Mrs. Byrnes. I'll expect you to come back often." She was pleased at his thoughtfulness and promised she would.



By a Staff Artist

Red Sox Batting Attack Is Most Consistently Robust in Entire American League

Cronin's Famed Offense Often Rescues Pitching

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even though the Red Sox pitching is much more effective this spring than it has been for a couple of years, there are times when it runs into difficulty. Every staff has those bad days—days when no matter who is laboring on the hill, the opposition plays a merry tattoo on the fence with line drives. It is on such afternoons that Joe Cronin's famed offense is fully appreciated—a batting attack which today is the most consistently robust in the American League.

Not even the Indians, who early today sported a 3½-game margin over the third-place Red Sox, nor the Yankees, who were a game and a half up, could keep pace with the explosive Boston attack. In fact, only the second division Athletics have challenged the Hub leadership in the base-hit department in recent weeks.

Hit at Fenway

The Red Sox have lost none of their power at Fenway, where the barrier in left and left-center fields is within range of their guns. In taking both ends of the Sunday double-header from the White Sox, the locals amassed a total of 26 safeties. In yesterday's opener against the Tigers they added 15, for a total of 23 bases. Their output slipped to nine in the second game of the holiday twin bill, but the day saw Ted Williams pick up his thirteenth homer and Jimmy Foxx has ninth, and in all there were 19 Boston runs.

That first game with the Tigers was a typical Red Sox victory and emphasizes the loaded bats of Cronin and his mates. Give them an opening and they generally capitalize before you can throw water on the fire.

Mullin's Error

In the last of the seventh inning, the visitors were leading by 6 to 5. Luther Thomas was sailing along to a relief triumph. For a couple of innings he looked like the greatest pitcher in the league. But suddenly, without warning, the break came. Lou Finney hit a fly ball to center field. Pat Mullin should have caught it in his hip pocket. But he dropped it.

Then followed an avalanche of Boston hits. Williams homered, Cronin doubled, Jimmy Foxx singled, so did Tabor and Doerr, and almost everybody else who stepped up to the plate. Before the smoke had cleared the locals had tallied eight runs, their largest inning of the spring.

Two for York

To check the averages, Williams still paced both leagues this morning with a fine .424 average and was sporting a new hitting streak of seven games. With 13 homers, the left fielder was only two behind Rudy York, who picked up one in each contest yesterday. Joe Cronin was high among the A. L. leaders with a .356 figure; Jim Tabor had a respectable .326 mark and was in a streak, and Dom Di Maggio stood at .320.

Boston's most unpopular umpire today was young Art Passarella. In the fifth inning of the second game yesterday, Johnny Gorsica hit a ball to Bobby Doerr. Bob made the play to first base and it was very close. Passarella first gave the "out" sign, then quickly shifted to "safe." Cronin ran over from his shortstop berth and shouted something at the umpire. Passarella wheeled on his heels and waved the skipper out of the game. There was no warning to Joe. Merely instant banishment without further chance to exercise the right of every manager—that of questioning a decision.

Poor Judgment

Passarella looked bad on the play. In the first place, a playing manager should never be tossed out of a game without fair warning and a moment to cool off, because of his value to the ball club. In the second place, Jimmy Dykes shouted his head off from the dugout all Sunday afternoon, but was still on the field when the final putout was made. There is no immediate way of knowing what Cronin said to Passarella, but Joe is not in the habit of using bad language.

Passarella appears to be a smart young umpire. He hustles and tries to get on top of every play. Off the field he is a nice fellow and eager to make himself one of the best arbiters in the business. But he should not always rely on snap judgment.

Galloping Golf

READING, Pa. (AP) — Veteran runner Gene Venzke introduces galloping golf to the sports world.

Just to see how fast a round could be played, the former Penn star sprinted and swatted his way around the long Riverside course in 42m. 49s. and 91 strokes.

Friends followed in an automobile with Gene's clubs as he covered the 6,300-yard layout in an average of 2m. 20s. a hole. His card showed a par and a birdie. He was one over par on 11 holes.

Homebodies

DENVER (AP)—Denver University's Pioneers play seven of their nine grid games at home next season.

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Grove's Goal —By Pap'

AP Features

Lefty Grove continues to walk out to the pitching mound once a week, and all because he has his heart set on achieving a mark of 300 major league victories. At the start of the current campaign, Grove's record showed a total of 293 triumphs, and so far the Red Sox veteran has been able to add four more to his collection. His 296th victory was hung up at the expense of his old rivals, the New York Yankees. It was the thirty-fifth time that Lefty had humbled the New Yorkers in his major league career.

Grove began his amazing pitching career just 21 years ago with Martinsburg of the Blue Ridge League. He wasted no time in establishing himself as a strike-out artist for he fanned 10 Hagerstown batters even though he lost the ball game. It is interesting to note that Grove bade adieu to the Blue Ridge League with a two-hit shutout over the team that beat him in his first appearance in organized baseball. Baltimore paid $3,200 for his release and sold him to Connie Mack for $105,000. Lefty moved on to Boston late in 1933 in a deal involving several players and some $125,000 in cash.

One gets the full meaning of a total of 300 major league victories when such a mark is considered as meaning an average of 20 victories a season for 15 seasons. Only 11 pitchers in the history of the game have achieved those enchanted figures. Only four whose careers started after the turn of the century have reached that mark.

A couple of years ago it looked as though Lefty's pitching career was at an end. Everyone said he was through. Only Lefty felt that he could come back. And he did. He simply went off and rested for the remainder of the season and the following spring was on the job ready to pick up where he left off. Much of his old speed is missing, but he still has his old curve—and his keen pitching brain.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jim Wasdell, Dodgers—Homered with two on in tenth to beat Cubs.

Mort Cooper, Cardinals — Checked Phillies on six-hit pitching.

Ted Williams, Red Sox, and Rudy York, Tigers—Williams' two-run homer sparked eight-run rally that won first game; York homered with bases loaded in opener and with one on in nightcap.

Paul Derringer, Reds — Beat Braves by scattering 10 hits and fanning seven.

Carl Hubbell, Giants—Kept 10 hits well spaced for easy victory over Pirates.

Ed Smith, White Sox—Came to mound with one out and potential tying and winning runs on base and set down Yankees to save victory.

Joe Heving, Indians—Held Athletics scoreless after first inning to break Cleveland losing streak.

Deshong a Manager

ALLENTOWN, Pa. (AP)—Jimmy Deshong, former pitcher for the New York Yankees, Washington and Philadelphia, has been named manager of the Class B Allentown team in the Interstate League. He was released by Lancaster in order to accept the post left vacant by Cy Morgan's resignation. Morgan will become a scout for the Phillies.

Buffalo Sells Martin

BUFFALO (AP)—Sale of Smoky Joe Martin, veteran infielder, to San Antonio, of the Texas League, has been announced by the Buffalo Baseball Club. Operator of a business here, he said he would not report to his new owners.

Hilltoppers Out to Keep Crown in Great Eastern

A fish dealer, two high school boys, a turkey farmer and an automotive executive comprise the membership of the Hilltop skeet team, of Holliston, Mass., one of the nation's top ranking clay target busting combines.

Followers of the sport will see the Hilltop squad defend its team title at the 13th annual Great Eastern Skeet Championships, June 20, 21, 22 at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship, Conn. The Hilltoppers set a new Great Eastern team record last year when they broke 494 x 500.

Shooting captain and manager of the Hilltoppers is Robert W. Canfield, of Locust Valley, Long Island, secretary-treasurer of the Differential Wheel Corporation. In addition to leading his team to victory last year, Bob smashed 100 straight targets to win the coveted Great Eastern individual crown.

Dick Shaughnessy, of Dedham, Mass., national all-bore skeet champion, at 19 is regarded as the finest shot in the country. A high school student, Shaughnessy began shooting at the age of 12, and at 14 won the national crown, which he won again last year at Syracuse, N. Y., by a score of 249 x 250. He is the current holder of the Great Eastern 20 gauge and .410 gauge crowns, and is tied for the world's record high-over-all score of 296 x 300.

Though only 17, Jackie Horton, Edgewood, R. I., high school boy, does not rank far behind his team mate Shaughnessy. He has won the Great Eastern and National junior crowns, and holds the world's junior skeet record.

Dudley Shallcross, of Providence, R. I., is in the fish business. Although his business obligations keep him close to home he has managed to gain a place for himself among the nation's leading skeet shots. He was New England champ in 1937 and 1938.

Elliott Moore raises turkeys and chickens in Allentown, R. I. He holds many championships throughout New England, as well as the all-bore title of Rhode Island.

Since its organization in 1936, the Hilltop team has won more than 30 major individual and team titles. At the present time, the Hilltoppers are the holders of the world's record for total hits during team competition, 498 x 500. They also hold the world's record for consecutive hits, 366.

After this year it may be a long time until followers of the sport of skeet see the Hilltoppers in action again at a Great Eastern. It seems that a couple of members have a date to keep with Uncle Sam.

Dog Show Open To Public June 22

On June 22, at 1 p. m., Basquaerie, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Francis V. Crane on Golden Street, Holliston, will be open to the public as exhibitors and on-lookers for the Framingham District Kennel Club Sanction Show. This will be an all-breed show with Obedience, Children's Handling Classes Group Judging, as at regular licensed shows, ending with the judging of best dog in match. The entry fee, per dog, is 40 cents in each class entered, with three entries for $1.00. Admission is 25 cents, but members of the club will be admitted free-of-charge upon showing membership badge. This badge will also admit members to the Club's big show at Raceland, Framingham Center, on Aug. 24.

This sanctioned show has a fourfold purpose: so that everyone is granted an afternoon of pleasure and amusement at very little cost; to encourage the house-pet-dog-owner to come to the Match Show, bringing with him and there entering his dog in competition; to foster sportsmanship, a friendly competitive spirit, and co-operation; and to promote general widespread interest in the club's big show on Aug. 24.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Tomorrow

National League

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
(Only games scheduled.)

American League

St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

Game With Yale Closes Harvard Season

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's varsity baseball team this afternoon faced its last chance to salvage a bit of prestige out of a disappointing season as it played host to Yale in the second and final game of the 71st series between the two universities. Yale won the first game at New Haven yesterday by a 1-0 score.

Usually these Harvard-Yale affairs have been two out of three, with the third game being played on the afternoon of the big crew race at New London. This year, however, the date of the Crimson-Blue race was moved up one week, and as a result the baseball teams were cut to a two-game series.

Won Last Year

Last year Captain Tom Healey's nine lost the first game to the Elis at New Haven, 8-7, but came back to take the next two games by 4-3 scores and so end the season on a happy note. Today Captain Freddie Keyes' team could hope for no better than a tie with Yale—but even a tie would be a satisfactory conclusion to a spring which has seen the Crimson win only 7 of 24 games.

In a way this has been rather a hard spring both for the players and the followers of Harvard baseball. On very few occasions did everything go right, with the result that when the team found its batting eye, the fielders misplaced their gloves, and when the team fielded perfectly, the batsmen didn't hit. Out of the 24 games this season, 11 were decided by one run, and Harvard won only three of these decisions.

Schwede's Pitching

Yesterday's game was another of those decided by a solitary run, and even though Harvard was on the losing end, some measure of consolation could be taken from the work on the mound of Jack Schwede, the senior who only recently was promoted from relief hurling to starting roles. Despite his good work, however, Jack played in bad fortune all afternoon.

Previously young Schwede had done a good job against Dartmouth, and then last Saturday he gave up only two hits for eight innings against Brown before being removed for a pinch hitter. He lost both games. At New Haven yesterday he went the route, allowing just two hits until the last of the ninth, when Yale scored its lone marker to win. Facing him on the mound was Joe Wood, Jr., son of the Yale coach, "Smokey" Joe, Sr., who was touched for only two hits through the full nine innings.

By a Staff Photographer
Mort Waldstein
Harvard pitcher.

Hazen's Looper

In the last of the ninth Tom Whelan led off with a walk and was sacrificed to second. Schwede then forced Gerry Besse to fly out to centerfield before passing Catcher Jack Shroeder. With two out and the game looking as though it might go into extra innings, Roger Hazen, the Eli hockey and baseball star, came to bat to hit a Texas Leaguer, which Bill Parsons almost caught in short right field—but didn't—with the result that the winning run crossed the plate, to the delight of 6,500 Alumni Day rooters.

While Schwede deserved a better fate, the verdict was fully earned by the Eli pitcher, Wood, who was touched for singles only by Keyes and Lou Clay. In addition, he fanned 13 Crimson batters, just one man short of the Eastern Intercollegiate League record, held by Yale's Ted Harrison, who was slated to pitch today.

Waldstein to Pitch

Harvard's hurler today was scheduled to be Sophomore Mort (Bud) Waldstein, who won all of Harvard's four Eastern League victories. The Brookline youngster, who has shown marked improvement this season, figured to give the Eli batters a busy afternoon with his southpaw slants.

In shutting out Yale's Howie Kaye without a hit in four trips to the plate yesterday, Schwede practically handed the Eastern League batting championship on a platter to George Hain of Pennsylvania. Before the game Kaye had a .364 average and an excellent change of catching Hain at .419. Going into today's game, however, Kaye was down to .324, and even six hits in six trips to the batters' box would raise him only to a mark of .418.

Sports Around the Hub

Cook Wins Road Race

The colors of the Norfolk Young Men's Association were carried to the fore yesterday when young Eddie Cook, 18-year-old ice cream maker from New Bedford, beat a field of 45 to the finish line in the annual Bunker Hill Day handicap road race from Stoneham to City Square, Charlestown.

Despite his handicap of 1 minute 45 seconds, Cook crossed the line more than a minute ahead of the second runner, Joe Smith, of North Medford Club, to win the Mayor Maurice J. Tobin Trophy. In addition, his corrected time of 56:17 was good enough to win the time prize by 17 seconds over Smith.

Missing from the race were such stars as Johnny Kelley, Leslie Pawson, and Tarzan Brown, who were scheduled to start at scratch. The team prize was taken by the B. A. A. runners John Coleman, Ray Eland, and Norman Hanley, who finished third, fourth, and sixth. Last year's winner, Ted Carpenter of Melrose, finished fifth. Tony Mellino, first Charlestown runner to finish, won a special prize for his 19th place.

Hendriks Kulik, eighth-seeded New England player, was upset 6—0, 6—1 at Longwood Cricket Club yesterday by George Goodwin of Haverhill, ranked No. 12, in the annual Massachusetts singles tennis championships. Goodwin was joined in the quarterfinal round by Charles Swanson of Providence, Al Stitt of Newton, and Paul Guibord of Reading, with the other four quarter-finalists to be determined today.

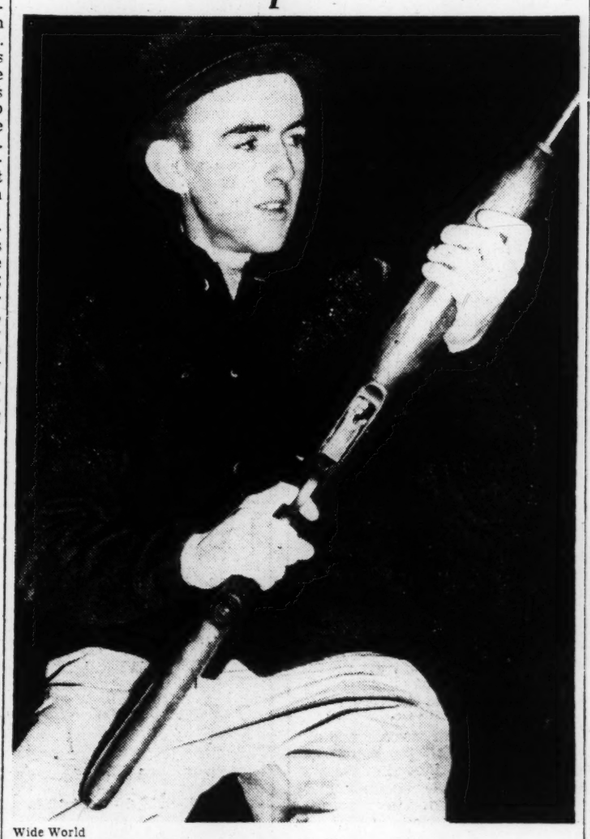
In the postponed final of the Rhode Island State doubles championship, which was moved to Longwood for the convenience of the players, Paul Guibord and Al Still defeated Sumner Rodman and Harrison Rowbothan 7—5, 5—7, 6—2. It took Guibord and Still four hours to retain their crown.

With a corrected time of 48h. 25m. 56s., Arthur W. Page's Rampage II won the Lambert Trophy yesterday in the 171-mile race from New London to Marblehead. The Rampage II crossed the finish line some 28 minutes behind Mark S. Hough's Awashonka II, but the latter's corrected time was 49:01:38.

Coach Bobby Moch of M. I. T. will leave Friday morning by auto with his varsity and freshman crews for the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie. His present varsity boating finds Bill Folberth, stroke; James Spitz, No. 7; Carl Mueller, No. 6; Alex Poskus, No. 5; Don Howard, No. 4; Ed Michaelajax, No. 3; Joe Gavin, No. 2; Jim Maldoch, bow; and Reece Wengenroth, coxswain.

Thelma Phillips and Henry Schreider, both State champions, scored 1,075 and 1,256 yesterday to pace a field of 50 archers in the second quarterly shoot at the Newton Archers' Club.

Skeet Champion to Defend



Wide World

Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass.

This high school boy, regarded as the finest shot in the country, will defend his Great Eastern 20-gauge and .410-gauge crowns in the 13th annual championships, June 20, 21, and 22, at the Remington Gun Club in Lordship, Conn.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	172	54	74	13	42	.424
Cronin	191	42	68	4	38	.356
Tabor	178	23	58	7	42	.326
Di Maggio	222	50	71	2	17	.320
Foxx	187	44	53	9	48	.283
Doerr	124	19	35	5	35	.282
Fox	69	8	19	0	7	.275
Pytlak	130	11	31	0	16	.238
Peacock	84	9	20	0	14	.238
Newsome	89	7	20	1	9	.225
Spence	78	8	17	1	12	.218
Finney	193	32	41	1	14	.212
Hale	24	5	5	1	1	.208
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	146	17	46	0	8	.315
Moore	174	23	51	4	15	.293
Rowell	205	23	56	3	18	.273
Hassett	55	7	14	0	6	.255
Masi	48	4	12	0	3	.250
Miller	199	23	49	4	23	.246
Sisti	140	14	32	1	11	.229
Berres	101	8	22	0	8	.218
West	157	21	33	6	24	.210
Manno	20	1	4	0	4	.200
Waner	70	2	12	0	4	.171
Ross	18	1	3	0	1	.167
Gremp	8	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	1	0	0	0	.000

Twin State League

NEWPORT, Vt., June 18 (AP)—Joe McDonough of Woburn, Mass., Northeastern freshman baseball coach, reported today to assume his duties as manager of the Newport Frontiers in the Twin State League. Herb Gallagher, Northeastern varsity coach, and Al Pajonas, sensational Northeastern shortstop, will report later in the day. The league gets underway Saturday.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Finney rf	6	2	1	1	1	0	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	3	3	4	4	3	0
L. Newsome ss	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Foxx 1b	3	3	2	3	11	4	0
Tabor 3b	5	1	3	3	1	1	0
Doerr 2b	4	2	2	3	3	5	0
Peacock c	4	0	1	2	4	0	0
Dobson p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wilson p	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	41	14	15	22	27	16	0

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mullin cf	5	1	3	3	1	0	2
Gehringer 2b	2	1	1	1	2	2	0
Ferry 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCosky lf	4	2	0	0	4	0	0
York 1b	4	1	2	5	7	1	0
Campbell rf	4	0	3	3	1	0	0
*Stainback	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McNair 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	1
Sullivan c	4	1	0	0	6	0	1
Croucher ss	4	0	1	1	3	1	1
Giebell p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Thomas p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newhouser p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	11	14	24	7	5

*Ran for Campbell in the ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	1	—	14
Detroit	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 6

Runs batted in, York 4, Mullin, Campbell, Williams 2, Foxx 2, Tabor 2, Wilson 2, Finney, Cronin, Doerr, Peacock. Two-base hits, Cronin, Foxx, Doerr, Peacock. Home runs, York, Williams. Sacrifice, Giebell. Double plays, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx; Doerr, Cronin and Foxx; L. Newsome, Doerr and Foxx. Left on base, Detroit 10, Boston 9. Base on balls, by Giebell 3, by Newhouser 2, by Wilson 2. Hits, off Giebell, 6 in 2 innings (none out in third); off Thomas, 6 in 4 innings (none out in seventh); off Newhouser, 3 in 2 innings; off Dobson, 4 in 1 2-3 innings; off Wilson, 7 in 7 1-3 innings. Winning pitcher, Wilson. Losing pitcher, Thomas. Time, 2h. 32m. Umpires, Basil, Geisel, Passarella. Attendance (estimated), 25,000.

Second Game

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mullin cf	5	1	0	0	4	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
McCosky lf	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
York 1b	4	2	2	6	8	0	0
Campbell rf	4	2	2	4	2	0	0
Higgins 3b	5	1	2	3	1	4	0
Tebbetts c	4	0	1	1	5	0	0
Croucher ss	5	0	2	2	0	3	0
Gorsica p	3	0	1	1	0	2	0
Benton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Radcliff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McKain p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trout p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	10	17	27	9	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	2	2	5	4	0	0
Finney rf	5	1	1	1	4	0	0
Williams, lf	1	2	1	2	0	0	0
Cronin ss	1	0	0	0	1	3	0
L. Newsome ss	3	0	2	2	2	0	2
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	4	7	3	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Doerr 2b	4	0	0	0	4	3	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wagner p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ryba p	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
†Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fleming p	1	0	1	1	1	2	0
Totals	35	5	9	16	27	13	4

*Batted for Ryba in sixth. †Batted for Benton in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	—8
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, York 2, Campbell 2, Higgins 2, Tebbetts, Croucher, Tabor 2, Di Maggio, L. Newsome, Foxx. Two-base hits, Campbell 2, York, Higgins, Finney, Williams. Home runs, York, Di Maggio, Foxx. Sacrifices, Tebbetts, Doerr. Left on base, Detroit 9, Boston 11. Base on balls, by Gorsica 4, by Benton, by McKain, by Wagner 3, by Fleming 2. Struck out, by Gorsica 4, by Trout, by Wagner, by Fleming. Hits, off Gorsica, 7 in 6⅓ innings; off Benton, 0 in ⅔ inning; off McKain, 2 in 1 inning, none out in ninth; off Ryba, 1 in 1 inning; off Fleming, 3 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Gorsica, Williams. Wild pitch, Gorsica. Winning pitcher, McKain. Losing pitcher, Fleming. Time, 2h. 28m. Umpres, Geisel, Passarella and Basil. Attendance (estimated), 23,000.

Braves

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber 3b	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
Frey 2b	4	2	2	3	1	4	0
Goodman rf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
McCormick 1b	3	1	1	1	12	1	0
Koy lf	3	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lombardi c	3	0	1	1	7	0	0
Craft cf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Joost ss	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Derringer p	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	3	5	7	8	27	12	0

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooney cf	5	0	2	3	5	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	2	1	1	5	0	0
West lf	5	1	3	4	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Moore rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
†Manno	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	37	3	10	11	24	4	0

*Batted for Sisti in ninth; †Batted for Berres in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	5
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Runs batted in, Rowell 2, Miller, McCormick 2, Koy, Craft 2. Two-base hits, West, Frey. Sacrifice, Goodman. Left on bases, Boston 10, Cincinnati 8. Base on balls, by Johnson 2, by Hutchings 3, by Derringer 3. Struck out, by Hutchings 4, by Derringer 7. Hits, off Johnson, 4 in ⅓ inning, off Hutchings, 3 in 7⅔ innings. Hit by pitcher, by Hutchings (Craft). Losing pitcher, Johnson. Umpires, Barlick, Pinelli and Ballanfant. Time, 2h. 3m. Attendance, 2,482 paid (6,136 women).

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Babe Ruth, after three years in retirement, signed as coach with Brooklyn Dodgers at $15,000 salary.

Further Steps Taken to Abolish 'Recruiting' and 'Subsidization' on Pacific Coast

Every Athlete Must Pay First $65 of Tuition Fee

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Pacific Coast Conference faculty and athletic directors took further steps towards abolishing "recruiting" and "subsidization" of athletes at the annual spring Conference meeting which resulted in much progressive legislation, including a vast program of co-operation with national defense.

Before the meeting opened in Seattle's Olympic Hotel, there was talk that the Conference would make their strict athletic code more lenient. No such action occurred. After upholding Athletic Commissioner Edwin Atherton in his recent action declaring 22 athletes ineligible for competition at Conference schools, the Faculty Athletic Committee made the restrictions and penalties more severe.

Fine Up to $1,000

In addition to the present rule which makes the player ineligible who is found guilty of an infraction of the purity code, a new rule was made whereby the offending schools may be fined up to $1,000 for each offense.

This fine applies when the school officials are to blame, or when they had knowledge of, or were co-operating with, alumni who broke the rules.

A seven-point program to assist in national defense was approved. Chief items were: reduced admission prices of 50 cents or less for uniformed service men; use of the equipment and fields of Conference schools for service teams whenever possible; and scheduling competition with service teams, especially with freshman squads.

Probably the most unexpected and progressive development, however, was a rule providing that every athlete must pay the first $65 of his annual tuition fees, but over and above the $65, a total of 60 athletes can be helped from any funds available for the remainder of their tuition. Beyond the 60 athletes so helped, only contributed funds can be used for assistance.

$65 Approximate

In setting up this law, the faculty expressed the desire that "every athlete should contribute toward his own education." The regular annual tuition fees at half of the Coast Conference schools are approximately $65. This new rule will be the most help to Stanford and University of Southern California. These schools have much higher tuition than the rest, and had been prevented from using athletic funds to help pay tuition fees, by a Conference ruling made in January.

Another interesting development was the interpretation of an "interview" as: "Any conversation in which information regarding a member institution is given to a prospective college student or in what are attempts directly or indirectly to persuade students to attend a particular institution."

Such interviews can be had only: (1) with registrars of a University or non-members of the athletic staff; (2) with coaches on the campus or in his office; (3) with an alumnus who comes in contact with a prospective student in normal course of social life or through no initiative on the part of the alumni; (4) with an alumnus or faculty member who has the right to seek students who have high scholastic ratings; or (5) with students who are not members of an athletic department.

No "Shopping Around"

High school athletes and prospective college students should note carefully these restrictions. The main basis of the present code is that the original desire to attend a certain school must come from the athlete himself. He can write to the coach or athletic department for information, but is barred from "shopping around" to find the best "offer."

A resolution was passed by the Conference officials condemning the professional baseball practice of "cradle-snatching," or taking college athletes before their four years of schooling is completed. The Conference formally asked the help of the National Collegiate Athletic Association to negotiate with major league baseball clubs and attempt to curb this practice.

Among other legislation approved were: advancing start of fall football practice from Sept. 11 to Sept. 8, but allowing only 21 field practices before opening game; allowing four years of competition in cross-country, fencing, skiing, soccer and gymnastics.

At the football coaches' meeting earlier in the week, the national grid rules were approved and coaches voted to have the head linesman use a new large dumbbell-like stick which will make the "down" visible on both sides of the stadium.

During the week three separate meetings were held—by the coaches, by the athletic director and graduate managers, and by the faculty delegates. Although the first two groups can suggest new legislation, it must go to the faculty for final approval or rejection.

The job of co-ordinating the work of these three groups fell upon Commissioner Atherton, and the former G-man did his work so well that there was nothing but approval from all concerned.

B. C.

Washington Not Ready for Time Trial on Hudson

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Covering the four-mile distance for the first time this year, the Cornell crew made what Coach Harrison Sanford described as "satisfactory time" in its preparation for the Poughkeepsie Regatta June 25.

Syracuse also held a time trial, and rowing at a fairly high beat showed up well to the three-mile mark, where the wash from a tanker began to make the going rough. The Syracuse frosh crew accompanied the varsity, and the yearlings' performance established them as early favorites in the two-mile race.

Washington, the classiest-looking crew on the river, had a light workout yesterday afternoon after a heavy morning session. Coach Al Ulbrickson said his Huskies would not be ready for a time trial before the end of the week "although we may paddle over the course Wednesday."

Coach Hubert Glendon, after two weeks of experimenting, has settled on combinations for the three Columbia crews. William Loweth is stroking the varsity while James Common, stroke during the sprint season, has been switched to the No. 4 position in the jayvee shell.

The Lions have put many miles of rowing behind them since their arrival here. Glendon said, "There will be no further changes in the crews."

Wisconsin's frosh eight rowed smoothly in a long pull yesterday afternoon and appears to have unlimited power, but the varsity was not impressive.

Princeton, Coach Spuhn said, would not be ready for a time trial before Thursday although the Tigers are taking two long workouts daily. He said Jim Pitney probably would remain as stroke with Tom Leas moving to the No. 7 spot in the shell.

Sport Siftings

Wesleyan has elected two captains for next season: Stanley F. Kay of Ridgewood, N. J., will lead the baseballers and Robert A. Baer of Maplewood, N. J., the tracksters . . . Eduardo Buse of Lima, Peru, has just won the New Jersey Center junior singles tennis title, defeating Frankie Warren, Arlington, N. J., 6—2, 7—5, 6—2 . . . David L. Polansky, co-captain of the C. C. N. Y. track team, will receive the Class of 1913 Award tonight at the College's 94th commencement exercises.

* * *

Bob Cochran fired a 66, six under par, to capture medalist honors in the Trans-Mississippi golf tournament at St. Louis . . . Fred Perry turned back Richard Skeen of Los Angeles in the final round of the Eastern professional grass court tennis championship at Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5 . . . Don Budge and Perry won the doubles title by defeating Bill Tilden and Vinnie Richards, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
Cleveland	37	23	.617	
New York	33	23	.589	2
Boston	30	23	.566	3½
Chicago	30	26	.536	5
Detroit	31	28	.525	5½
Philadelphia	26	30	.464	9
St. Louis	18	34	.346	15
Washington	19	37	.339	16

Results June 17

Boston 14, Detroit 6.
Detroit 8, Boston 5.
Cleveland 3, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 8, New York 7.
St. Louis at Washington, rain.

Clay Court Tennis

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Defending Champion Don McNeill of Gambier, Ohio, led the parade of seeded stars yesterday into the third round of the National clay courts tennis, breezing through Gerald Crowther of Hermosa Beach, Calif., 6—1, 6—2, 6—4.

Bobby Riggs, former national champion who was dethroned last season by McNeill, also advanced easily, eliminating Ken Dalby of Gambier, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. Third-seeded Joe Hunt of U. S. Naval Academy defeated Charles Mattman of New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Frank Parker, Altadena, Calif., the 1939 clay courts champion, defeated Edward Alloo of Winter Park, Fla., 6—2, 6—4, 7—5. Bryan Grant of Atlanta outlasted Gene Mako, former Davis Cup star of Hollywood, 6—1, 11—9, 3—6, 6—2. Ted Schroeder, Jr., of Glendale, Calif., conquered Seymour Greenberg of Chicago, Big Ten champion, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5.

Favorites likewise advanced in the women's division. Top-ranked Pauline Betz of Los Angeles defeated Marjorie Stafford of Madison, Wis., 6—0, 6—1, and second seeded Helen Bernhard of New York defeated Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, 6—2, 6—2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	GB
St. Louis	40	18	.690	
Brooklyn	37	19	.661	2
Cincinnati	30	27	.526	9½
New York	28	27	.509	10½
Chicago	27	29	.482	12
Pittsburgh	21	27	.437	14
Boston	18	33	.353	18½
Philadelphia	17	38	.309	21½

Results June 17

Cincinnati 5, Boston 3.
New York 6, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 6 (10 inns).

Huskies Training at Poughkeepsie

Washington's Varsity Eight-Oared Crew

Bow—*John Bracken; 2—*Paul Simdars; 3—*Bill Neill; 4—Doyle Fowler; 5—Capt. Chuck Jackson; 6—Walt Wallace; 7—Tom Taylor; stroke—*Ted Garhart; coxswain—Vic Fomo. (*Letters won.)**

Schedule Easier on Tribe This Time

By the Associated Press

This is the only eastern trip all season in which the Cleveland Indians do not have to tackle the dangerous New York Yankees and Boston Red Sox in succession.

The schedule for this particular jaunt has the Tribe traveling from New York to Philadelphia to Washington to Boston—Manager Roger Peckinpaugh is a mighty happy man about it today.

The Indians lost three straight in New York to the Yankees, saw their American League lead shaved to a single game, and were staggering on the edge of a precipice when they left the big town. They probably would have been easy prey for the roaring Red Sox.

Instead, they got a breathing spell last night against the Athletics. Although it was what might be termed a short breath, they came out with a 3-2 victory and gained another full game on the Yankees, whose eight-game winning streak was snapped.

Peckinpaugh took advantage of the letup against the sixth place A's by starting husky Joe Heving on the mound. The big right hander is a relief specialist and this was his first start of the season. He had to get himself into a jam to feel at home and did—promptly—by serving up Bob Johnson's 14th home run of the season with one on in the first inning. After that he allowed only seven hits and no more runs.

The Indians wormed their way to victory when Phil Marchildon wild-pitched the winning run across in the eighth. Hal Trosky, who had been in a batting slump, hit a homer for one of Cleveland's other runs.

Yankees Lose

Another benefit of this segment of the schedule is that it will allow Bob Feller to face every eastern club this trip, the first time he has been able to do it in regular turn since he has been with the Tribe.

The defeat of the Yankees was an 8-7 decision handed down by the Chicago White Sox. They started Johnny Rigney on the mound for his farewell pitching appearance before being inducted into the army Friday. He made three hits himself and held the Yanks to three in the first six innings, but fell apart to give up five runs in the seventh and eighth. Finally he had to be removed with the score tied and Jack Hallett received credit for the victory.

There were 20 hits in the game and all of them except a homer by Charley Keller were singles. Joe Di Maggio extended his hitting streak to 30 games.

Tigers Divide

The Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers divided a doubleheader. The Red Sox scored eight runs in the seventh to take the first game, 14-6, and Detroit retaliated with two four-run frames in the nightcap to win, 8-5. Rudy York homered with the bases loaded in the first encounter and with one on in the nightcap.

Mort Cooper regained his winning stride with a six-hit performance as the St. Louis Cardinals pummeled the Phillies, 11-3, thus maintaining the Red Birds' hold on the National League lead despite a 7-6 10-inning victory by the Brooklyn Dodgers over the Chicago Cubs.

The Dodger triumph came on a three-run homer by Jim Wasdell in the first of the tenth. It proved sufficient to offset a two-run homer by Hank Leiber in the Cubs' last turn at bat and brought Whitlow Wyatt his tenth win, even though he didn't finish.

Carl Hubbell coasted to a 6-3 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates when the wildness of Rip Sewell helped the New York Giants pile up a five-run lead in the first three innings. Sewell issued walks freely in his short stay on the mound, but his most damaging heave was a wild pitch with the bases loaded in the third, two runs scoring.

The Cincinnati Reds hopped on Art Johnson for four runs in the first inning and gave Paul Derringer easy sailing to a 5-3 verdict over the Boston Braves, although he gave 10 hits.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 17

International League

Jersey City 2, Rochester 0.
Baltimore 13, Buffalo 5.
Syracuse 7, Montreal 2.
Newark 2-5, Toronto 1-9.

American Association

Louisville 4, Milwaukee 1.
Kansas City 2, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 6, Columbus 3.
St. Paul 5, Toledo 3.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 7, Sacramento 1.
San Diego 7, Hollywood 0.
Seattle 4, Los Angeles 2.
Portland 10, San Francisco 9.

Texas League

Houston 10, Tulsa 8.
Shreveport 3, Fort Worth 2.
Beaumont 4, Dallas 2.
San Antonio 7, Oklahoma City 6.

Southern Association

Little Rock 4-0, Atlanta 1-1.
Nashville 3, New Orleans 2.
Knoxville 4, Birmingham 1.
Memphis 8-9, Chattanooga 5-1.

Eastern League

Springfield 5, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Elmira 1, Albany 0.
Hartford 4, Scranton 3.
Binghamton 4, Williamsport 3.

College Baseball

Result June 17

At New Haven: Yale 1, Harvard 0.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Did You Know?

The St. Louis Cardinals once scored six runs in one inning against the Phillies, yet made only one base hit.

New World Records Set In Big Ten-P. C. C. Meet

LOS ANGELES, June 18 (AP)—Two new world records were offered for official recognition today as another chapter was written in the annual dual track and field competition between picked teams of the powerful Pacific Coast Conference and the Big Ten.

California's four-man team surpassed the world mark in the mile relay, barely nosing out the University of Southern California; Oregon's Les Steers soared to new heights in the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 11in., and the Coast routed the Midwestern forces in team points, 80 to 56.

High point of the meet, held before some 10,000 fans, came in the final event when the Golden Bear quartet of John Reese, Fay Froom, Clarence Barnes and Grover Klemmer captured the mile relay in record time of 3m., 9.4s.

Klemmer Holds Off Threat

Klemmer held off a gallant threat by the Trojan anchor man, Hubert Kerns and gave the event to his mates by inches.

The time beat the world record of 3m. 10.5s. set by a Stanford team of Shaw, Clark, Williamson and Jeffrey last year.

Next in the thrill department was Steers' leap. Proving once again that he is unequalled in this event, Steers made the jump on his second try and broke his previous high mark of 6ft. 10⅞in. He tried to go over at an even seven feet but missed.

Coasters Run 1-2

Misfortune hit the invaders in their fifth straight loss to the coast team, in at least one event—the high hurdles. Every one, including the favored and pace setting Bob Wright of Ohio State, fell in the latter stages of the race. Chuck Horvath of Ohio State got up and managed to finish for third place. Art Kacewicz and Don Hommel of Southern Cal ran one-two as a result.

The coasters won nine first places and the mile relay in the 16 event program and swept the high jump. The Big Ten, bolstered by a plugging Indiana outfit led by Archie Harris and Roy Cochran, swept one field event—the discus. Harris won with a throw of 168ft. 4¾in., below par for the Big Ten champion.

From here the entire delegation heads for Palo Alto, Calif., for the National Collegiate championships Friday and Saturday.

Wojtkiewicz Wojciechowicz Hopes to Play at Pacific

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP) — Fun ahead for football writers and announcers. Wojtkiewicz Wojciechowicz has enrolled at the College of the Pacific hoping to play under Coach Amos Alonzo Stagg.

He says he's a brother of Alex Wojciechowicz, Fordham All-America center in 1939. His friends call him "Bow Wow."

Be smart... buy longer-wearing "G-3" ALL-WEATHERS while today's low price still holds **$10.45** 6.00-16 size with your old tire

IF you depend on your car to get you places, it's wise to get the toughest, safest tires you can—*at today's low prices.* There's no telling how long you may have to use them.

For long-time, long-distance service today's shrewdest buy is Goodyear's new better-than-ever first-line "G-3" All-Weather—the finest tire of its name ever sold at this low price.

Look at the extra safety, deep-channeled in that powerful tread. You can see how those sharp-edged diamonds point in ALL directions—to halt skids at any angle—to insure greater traction on any road.

But here's even better proof. Mark off one foot of that tread. Measure every one of those keen-cut gripping edges. Add 'em up and you'll find they total 19 feet of road-holding traction in every single foot of tread—*a 19-to-1 non-skid safety factor.*

What about mileage? Well sir, this new "G-3" All-Weather is built of so much tougher rubber, its new cord carcass is so much sturdier — it averages THOUSANDS of miles longer tread wear than previous models.

That means many months' extra service on your car — at no extra cost — if you buy at today's low price. You know how material costs are going up — better see your Goodyear dealer now.

Best Defense
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GREATER MILEAGE—from tougher thick tread
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AT LESS COST PER MILE THAN EVER BEFORE

Advice to Used-Car Buyers
You'll need good tires to get good service, especially if you drive a lot. Why gamble on unknown brands, when first-line "G-3" All-Weathers actually cost less per mile—and give thousands of miles longer, safer wear.

All-Weather—T.M. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

THE GREATEST NAME IN RUBBER
GOODYEAR
MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND

News of Plays and Players—Films in Prospect for Boston Screens

'There Shall Be No Night' Returning in the Autumn

Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer prize play, "There Shall Be No Night," will have a return engagement of a week in Boston in the autumn, according to an announcement of the Playwrights' Company and the Theater Guild. This year's tour of the play will begin in Montreal on Oct. 20. Following that engagement the company, headed by Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne will come to Boston before going into New York for three weeks in the metropolis. Thereafter the company will go into the South, with bookings in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. The route will then turn north with engagements in Kansas City, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Scranton, Washington, Baltimore, Syracuse, Albany, and other cities.

Last year's tour of the play also began in Canada, when the company appeared in Ottawa and Toronto and gross receipts of $29,201.50, said to be a record, were received. All of the profits of the engagement were donated to Canadian and British war relief funds.

The date for the arrival in Boston of Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," another Guild-Playwrights' production, in which Helen Hayes will star, is now set for Sept. 15 at the Colonial Theater. The play will reach New York a month later. Mr. Lunt will direct the production, a task which will occupy his attention until the start of his own tour.

A new version of the farce, "Women Aren't Angels," which was tested briefly in Boston in the spring, is now reported in prospect for New York, with Bobby Clark continuing in the cast.

Cornelia Otis Skinner, who is currently on vacation in Colorado, is going to Hollywood about the middle of July to appear in several short subjects, which she will adapt for the screen from her own short stories that have appeared in various magazines. Early in September she is to be back in New York for rehearsals in John Golden's production of "Theater," which was seen in the spring in Boston. The play is scheduled for a Chicago engagement in October before going into New York.

"Two-Story House," by Parker W. Fennelly, the New York Times says, will be tested at the Bass Rocks Theater, Gloucester, the week of July 14 for Brock Pemberton. Robert Shayne will be in the cast.

"New Orleans," the new Hamerstein-Romberg musical piece, which Max Gordon is producing, is now being mentioned in New York as likely to reach the stage in October.

"Goodbye Again" is to be the opening bill at the Boothbay Playhouse, Maine, the week of July 2.

The Harbour Playhouse at Marion, Mass., will present "My Dear Children" the week of June 25, with Taylor Holmes heading the cast and with Rachel Adams in one of the supporting roles.

Constance Collier is expected to appear at the Westport Country Playhouse the week of July 28 in "Comedienne" after a week in the same play at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis.

© Universal

Lou Costello and Buddy and Butch
In their current film, "In the Navy," at the Keith Memorial.

© Paramount

Mary Boland
Scheduled to open the season of the North Shore Players at Marblehead on June 30 in "Meet the Wife."

'In the Navy' Continuing; New Bill at Metropolitan

This is the season when films are likely to be held over at the first-run movie houses in town. This week, for instance, there seem to be more films continuing than there are new films arriving. At the Keith Memorial, to survey the situation briefly, "In the Navy" with Bud Abbott and Lou Costello, is remaining for a second week, together with its companion feature, "A Very Young Lady," starring Jane Withers. "In the Navy," as may be guessed from the presence of the two comedians who head the cast, is a farcical comedy in somewhat similar vein to "Buck Privates." Among the principal players are Dick Powell, the Andrews Sisters, Claire Dodd, Dick Foran, Butch and Buddy, Shemp Howard, and the Dancing Condos Brothers.

The players with Miss Withers in "A Very Young Lady" include John Sutton, Nancy Kelly, and Richard Clayton. A third item on the program, "Information Please," finds Wendell Willkie this week as guest expert.

Likewise continuing for a second week is "A Woman's Face," the melodrama at the State and Orpheum about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed physical appearance. But a week from Thursday, on June 26, a new comedy is expected to arrive at the two Loew houses. It will be the new Marx Brothers' film, "The Big Store," with Tony Martin in one of the star roles.

At the Metropolitan

"One Night in Lisbon," which is scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan, seems to be a distant adaptation from the play, "There's Always Juliet," now with a setting in Lisbon and with Fred MacMurray as a brash American and Madeleine Carroll as an Englishwoman to whom he is attracted. Virginia Van Upp, who wrote the screen play, and Edward Griffith, who directed, have collaborated previously on "Honeymoon in Bali" and "Virginia." Among the players are Patricia Morison, Billie Burke, John Loder, Dame May Whitty, Edmund Gwenn, Reginald Denny, and Billy Gilbert.

The second feature will be "Singapore Woman," with Brenda Marshall as a character described as a "jinx woman" of the Orient. David Bruce, Virginia Field, Jerome Cowan, and Rose Hobart are among the players.

At Paramount and Fenway

Beginning Thursday, the Paramount and Fenway will be showing the double bill of features now at the Metropolitan. One of them is "Caught in the Draft," the comedy of army life, in which Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour are co-starred, with Lynne Overman, Eddie Bracken, and Clarence Kolb among the other players. The other feature is "There's Magic in Music," with Allan Jones, Susanna Foster and Margaret Lindsay heading the cast.

At the Fine Arts

One of Greta Garbo's early films, "Streets of Sorrow," made in Europe some 15 years ago, opened Tuesday at the Fine Arts Theater. Only women are admitted.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the films at the Exeter will be "Ziegfeld Girl," and "Larceny Street," English mystery film, with Jack Buchanan.

Barbara Morgan

Hanya Holm
Who is directing a summer session of the modern dance, including classes and productions, at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, June 16-Aug. 8.

Film Assignments

Columbia is planning to produce 48 features, 16 double-star Westerns, 140 short subjects, and four serials for the coming season. An increase is planned in the number of comedies.

Alexander Korda has signed Patricia O'Rourke to play the role of Mahala opposite Sabu in the film version of Kipling's "Jungle Book." The production will be in Technicolor. This will be Miss O'Rourke's first movie role.

News of the Screen

A series of short subjects based on surveys and studies conducted by Dr. George Gallup and the American Institute of Public Opinion will be issued under the title of "Gallup Reviews." Each issue, it is said, will have as its theme a subject of current discussion. A new company, Film Institute, Inc., will sponsor the shorts.

Gregory Ratoff has been signed by Edward Small to direct "The Corsican Brothers," in which Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., will star. The film will be Small's second production for the new season. He is now completing a spy melodrama, "International Lady," in which Ilona Massey, George Brent, and Basil Rathbone are the principal players.

Queenie Leonard, an English actress who has not appeared previously in an American film, will have one of the roles in Columbia's production of "Ladies in Retirement." Morton Lowry, a young English actor, has been added to the cast of "Charley's Aunt" at 20th Century-Fox.

Lucille Ball has been given a starring assignment in the RKO Radio production of "Passage to Bordeaux." Robert Stevenson will direct. Budd Schulberg, who wrote the original screen synopsis, will enlarge this into a short novel to be published as the film nears completion.

A busy summer is forecast at the Universal lot, and several of the biggest pictures for the coming season are expected to be in process of filming during the coming four months. All of the 25 sound stages, it is reported, will be utilized. An announcement from the company says that a record number of workers is expected to be employed by July 1.

Berkshire Festival Tickets

The advisory committee of the Berkshire Symphonic Festvial, made up of community chairmen, was told Tuesday afternoon that the limit of 1,800 subscriptions had been reached for the three series of concerts of the 1941 festival, commencing July 31 and concluding Aug. 17. Plenty of tickets are available for single concerts in all three series, committee members were informed. Attendance at the concerts, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, are expected to be equally as great as that in 1940. Persons wishing tickets may communicate with local chairmen, or the Festival office in Stockbridge, or the office in Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th Street, New York.

Tonight at the Pops

"Stars and Stripes Forever" ..... Sousa
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"The Ride of the Valkyrs" .... Wagner
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"The Animals' Carnival" ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá—Leo Litwin
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Pomp and Circumstance" ..... Elgar

Amusements

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

'TENDER AND BEAUTIFUL'—Walter Winchell
WILLIAM SAROYAN
Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM. 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4258. Evgs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—SUN. PERF. 8:50 P. M.

Air-Conditioned CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220 Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Air-Conditioned — CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON · PAUL LUKAS · MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Cir. 6-6363 MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

THE YEAR'S GREAT THRILL PICTURE!
MAN HUNT
WALTER PIDGEON JOAN BENNETT
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. and 50th St

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
Joan Bennett • Franchot Tone
"SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS"
On Great Stage—"Merry-Go-Round"; Leonidoff's make-believe tour in five spectacular scenes with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet and Glee Club. Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee. 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pop Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Walt Disney Festival." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lost Patrol." Victor McLaglen, Boris Karloff and Alan Hale. 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:15, 5:30, 9. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero. 4:15, 7:50.

Fenway—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien. 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Streets of Sorrow," Greta Garbo. (For women only.) 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "Information, Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:45, 9:50.

Kenmore—
"Shop Around the Corner," James Stewart and Margaret Sullavan. 2:45, 6:15, 9:30. "21 Days Together," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Susanna Foster. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 5:35, 8:45.

Paramount—
"Devil Dogs of the Air," Pat O'Brien. 2:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"Miss Ten Days," 9:45 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6:10, 8:55. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 11:55 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25.

Scollay—
"Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell and Rita Hayworth. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "The Cowboy and the Blonde." 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—China Fights Back." "Empires in Exile." "Mediterranean Ports." "Photographing Girls for Magazine Covers." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Broadway Limited," Marjorie Woodworth, Victor McLaglen. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

Telenix—
"China Fights," "Top Flight Tunes," "Harriet Parsons," cartoons and 30 minutes news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis, and Humphrey Bogart. 9:37 a. m., 12:25, 3:13, 6:01, 8:49. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 11:17 a. m., 2:05, 4:53, 7:41, 10:29.

Tremont—
"Back Street," Charles Boyer. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:25, 8:05. "Flight Command," 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 6:05, 9:45.

Uptown—
"Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston, 1, 4:35, 8:15. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant, 2:30, 6:05, 9:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "They Met in Argentina," 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Goldrush Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Nobody's Children." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin, "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:50 and 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes Latin," Arthur Lake. 4:25, 8. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50, 9:25.

Brookline Village: "Knockout," Olympe Bradna. 1:50, 5:02, 8:05. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:12, 6:15, 9:27.

Cleveland Circle: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur and Charles Coburn. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart and Sylvia Sidney. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 7:45.

University: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. "March of Time." 2, 5:10, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day.

Dorchester: "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2. Continuous 7-11.

Franklin: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea and Ellen Drew. 3:25, 9:30. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:10, 8:19. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:54, 6:54, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "The Singing Hills," "The Last Mile." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 2:08, 9:23. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 1:30, 7:45.

Park: "Scarface," Paul Muni, George Raft. "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Jennie." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland, James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "The Penalty," E. Arnold. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Bayter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30, 8:15. "Let's Make Music," Bob Crosby. 4 and 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Boys of the City." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. 3:50, 7:35. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 1:45, 5:30, 9:15.

Mystic: "Horror Island," Dick Foran. 2:05, 7, 9:25. "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye, Don Ameche. 3:10, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Vivacious Lady," James Stewart, Ginger Rogers. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous 7—11.

Orpheum: "Land of Liberty," "The Invisible Woman," John Barrymore. 1:45 and 7:30.

Strand: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. 1:55, 7:50. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. 3:30, 8:20.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." 1:45 and 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Murder Among Friends." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 2:25, 8:25. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton. 4, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. "Ride on, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Great American Broadcast." 3:40, 9:40. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne, Kay Francis. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland. "The Penalty." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Men of Boystown," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day and Robert Young. "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea.

Strand: "Lady from Cheyenne," Loretta Young and R. Preston. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell.

REVERE—Boulevard: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen. 2 and 8.

Revere: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Sign of the Wolf," Michael Whalen. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," Johnny Downs. "Girl from God's Country," Chester Morris. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Central: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Leather Pushers." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Submarine Patrol," Richard Green and Nancy Kelly. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Judy Garland. "Roar of the Press." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Suez," Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. "Mad Miss Manton," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan and Mary Howard. 2:08, 8:08. "Her First Romance," Edith Fellows and Wilbur Evans. 3:42, 9:42.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur. "Power Dive." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "No, No, Nanette," Anna Neagle. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Land of Liberty." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Murder Among Friends." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy," Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard. 3:39, 8:09. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 6:40, 9:54.

Acquisitions Put on View At Museum of Modern Art

New York

The Museum of Modern Art has placed on view 10 paintings, 13 drawings, and two sculptures. The paintings are shown in the New Acquisitions Gallery, which the museum has recently set aside on the first floor for the exhibition of additions to its collection. The newly acquired drawings and sculptures in the present group are shown in the Graphic Arts Gallery on the third floor.

The paintings include gifts and purchases of work by masters of the School of Paris—Rouault, Derain, Vlaminck, Braque, Lucat, and Miro, and by several younger painters.

Outstanding among the paintings is a portrait in oil by Rouault never before exhibited in New York. The subject, Henri Lebasque, is a French artist of Rouault's generation noted for painting many public decorations, including some in the liner Paris.

The Rouault painting and an oil, "The Beach at Dieppe," by Braque, have been acquired through the Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Purchase Fund. The Braque was formerly in the collection of the Frankfort Museum but was "purged" at Hitler's order. It has never before been exhibited in America.

The English painter, Stanley Spencer, is represented in the new acquisitions by "The Nursery," a gift from the Contemporary Art Society of London which for many years has bought the work of modern English painters and presented them to The Tate and other galleries throughout England. This purchase was made in 1936 from a one-man gallery show during the first week of which 15 of Spencer's canvases were sold. Spencer is best known for his religious paintings, among which is the huge "Resurrection" in the Tate Gallery, one of the most famous English pictures of the twentieth century.

The marble sculpture by Hugo Robus, "Girl Washing Her Hair," was commissioned by the museum, which exhibited the plaster version two years ago in its exhibition, "Art In Our Time." The figure of the girl, leaning over and lifting her long, streaming hair, forms a smooth arc reflected in a mirror-like sheet of metal upon which the figure rests.

The other sculpture, "Children on the Beach," injects a note of humor into the group of acquisitions. It is constructed of plumber's hanger iron, galvanized wire cloth, screening, and various ornaments. It is by Toni Hughes, the young American woman who recently discovered a talent in herself for fantastic sculpture, principally in outline, of gay and characteristic figures, usually children, or period personalities such as the beaus and belles of the gay nineties, the Gibson era, and other easily recognized flora and fauna Americana.

The 13 drawings are the gifts of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Edward M. M. Warburg. With the exception of Gaston Lachaise, who was born in Paris but became an American citizen, the drawings are all by foreign sculptors, all but one of whom are represented by sculptures in the museum's collection. The one exception is the late Eric Gill, the English sculptor, whose "Torso" is on extended loan to the museum and at present on exhibition in the sculpture garden.

Phi Beta Kappa Members Named

Fifteen Massachusetts students, including Christian A. Herter, Jr., son of the speaker of the Bay State House of Representatives, are among 48 seniors elected to the Harvard University chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, it was learned today.

Approximately 10 per cent of the graduating class of more than 700 is now included in the membership of the Greek honor society.

Those elected are:

Gerald M. Alter, Mason City, Iowa; Wiley F. Barker, Santa Fe, N. M.; John T. Bonner, Rye, N. H.; John A. Bradshaw, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Roger E. Clapp, Indianapolis, Ind.; Maurice S. Cohen, Winthrop; Thomas J. Duffield, Jr., Cambridge; Richard Ehrlich, Ridgfield, Ct.; William T. Ernst, Canton, Ohio; Sheridan S. Evans, Iuka, Ill.; George W. Farwell, Seattle, Wash.; John B. Fisher, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dan E. Flickinger, Indianapolis, Ind.; Eliot Forbes, Cambridge; Alan Gottlieb, Winnetka, Ill.; Daniel C. Hamilton, Bronxville, N. Y.; Edward N. Hartley, Lowell; Lester G. Hawkins, Jr., Belmont; Christian A. Herter, Jr., Boston; Kurt M. Herzfeld, New York City; Morris E. Hurley, Jr., Berkeley, Calif.; Edgar C. Knowlton, Jr., Fall River; Joseph R. Levenson, Roxbury; Robert B. Lottfield, Euclid, Ohio; Duane B. Lueders, Henning, Minn.; Thomas F. McGann, Somerville; Carter H. Manny, Jr., Michigan City, Ind.; Dale H. Maple, Middleton, R. I.; Leo Marx, New York City; Philip Nogee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Henry D. Oven, New York City; Charles P. Price, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lorence Rapoport, Hartford, Conn.; Mortimer S. Rayman, Chicago, Ill.; Herman G. Ruedenberg, Belmont; Reinhold S. Schumann, Dusseldorf, Germany; Robert B. Seidman, South Norwalk, Conn.; Harold S. Shapero, Newton; Wheeler Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; Eliot Stellar, Roxbury; Gerhardt G. Thiem, Lawrence; James B. Tobias, Fremont, Ohio; Colton P. Wagner, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.; Warren F. Walker, Jr., Malden; Frank X. White, Jr., Arlington; Westmore Willcox, 3d, New York City; William H. Witt, Seattle, Wash., and Dewey K. Ziegler, Omaha, Neb.

© Paramount

Bob Hope
In "Caught in the Draft," moving Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway.

Consumers Group Urges Quality Tests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 18—Advocation of a testing device operated by the United States Government to prevent reducing quality in consumer goods was made by Arthur Kallet, Director of the Consumers' Union, as he addressed the special two-day meeting of the Union and the American Association of Scientific Workers being held here as a part of the University of New Hampshire's 75th anniversary program.

The big problem for the consumer today is to guard against deterioration in the quality of goods, he pointed out, emphasizing the fact that manufacturers are facing higher costs plus the Governmental efforts to keep prices from rising. "Some manufacturers will meet this by reducing the quality of their goods. To guard against this the Government must inaugurate a comprehensive testing program on all consumers goods," Mr. Kallet said.

The consumer meetings, which also heard, among others, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Chairman of the Physiology Department at the University of Chicago, and L. B. Arguimbau, Research Associate with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Electrical Engineering Department, were a few of some dozen general meetings held on the campus.

Speaking on the general "welfare of New Hampshire" program Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, National President of the General Federation of Women's clubs, presented a 12-point plan for women's assistance in national defense. Among the leading points advocated were the establishing of Americanization committees, the scientific study of food problems, the training of women for aviation ground crew work, the cooperation with Governmental organizations and the United Service organization, and the promotion of tolerance for religion and race.

At a mid-day luncheon session some 500 men and women interested in handicraft work heard Holger Cahill, Director of the WPA Art Project, blame the industrial revolution for the noticeable decline in art appreciation during the past century.

"The industrial revolution pushed arts and crafts out of the average community. It divorced the artist and the craftsman from the usual vocations of the community, and in doing that it practically shut off the average man from the arts. We must fight to bring art back to him."

Among other speakers heard throughout the day were Mary Ellen Chase, authoress and teacher at Smith College, and Mrs. William H. Champlin, past President of the New Hampshire Federation of Garden clubs.

Summer Service Of Steamers On

Under command of Capt. Archibald H. Brooks, the steamer Fairfax is today enroute from Pier 2, South Boston, for Norfolk and Baltimore, inaugurating the summer service of that passenger liner in the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company's schedule.

This will give Boston a passenger and freight sailing on Tuesdays and Saturdays weekly, with a "freight only" sailing on Thursday. Passenger service between Boston and Philadelphia will probably begin about July 1.

Plans for an extensive advertising campaign in New England and in the South, with a view to "selling" each locality to the other, were announced after a conference here by officials of the company's main offices in Baltimore. J. C. Clift of Baltimore, Passenger Traffic Manager, expressed optimism regarding the volume of ocean coastwise travel this coming summer, basing his opinion on advance bookings and indications of a good year.

Thomas Barber, New England Passenger Agent, who recently completed 51 years of service with the company, conferred with Mr. Clift, and with Arthur Doyle, General Agent in New England, relative to expansion plans.

Amoskeag Done: Dividend Declared

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 18 (AP)—The once-booming Amoskeag Manufacturing Company—it employed 17,000 workers during the World War and then closed its mills during the depression—has passed from existence.

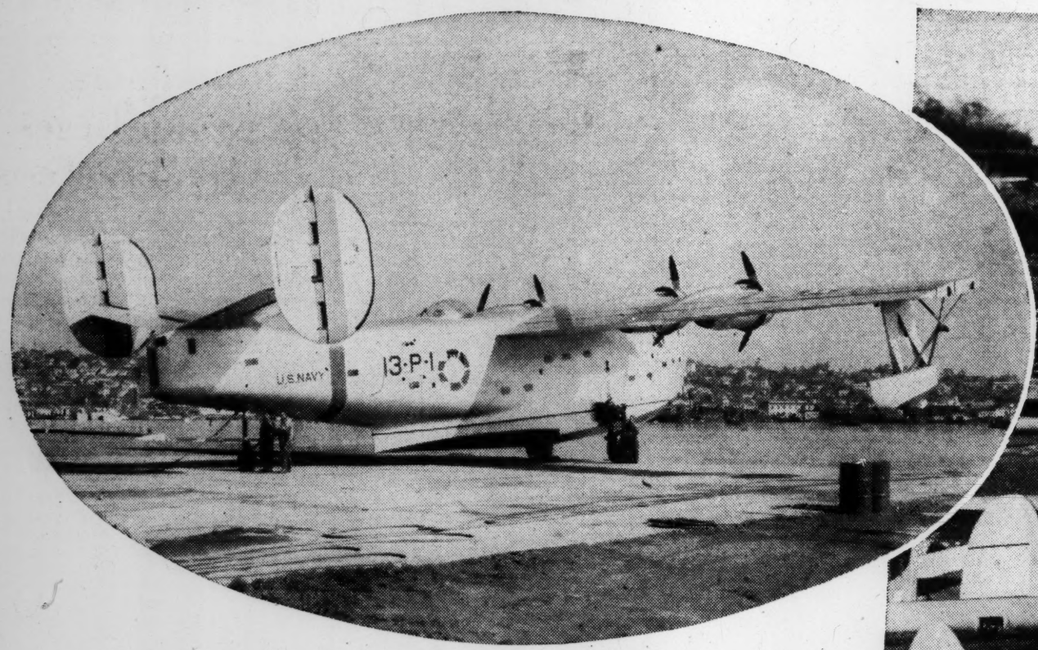
Shareholders in what was at one time one of the world's largest textile companies voted June 16 a final dividend of 70.4 cents a share on the 365,977 shares outstanding.

The company went into bankruptcy on Christmas eve, 1935, and the mills closed after futile attempts to continue business through reorganization.

In an effort to soften the blow to the City, a group of business men then put up $6,000,000 as Amoskeag Industries, Inc., purchased the mill property and leased sections of it to new industries.

Today, more than 7,000 persons are employed there making products ranging from pea soup to heavy machinery.

America's Aerial Defense and Striking Power Are Built Around These Planes



The Navy's Most Powerful Fighting Plane

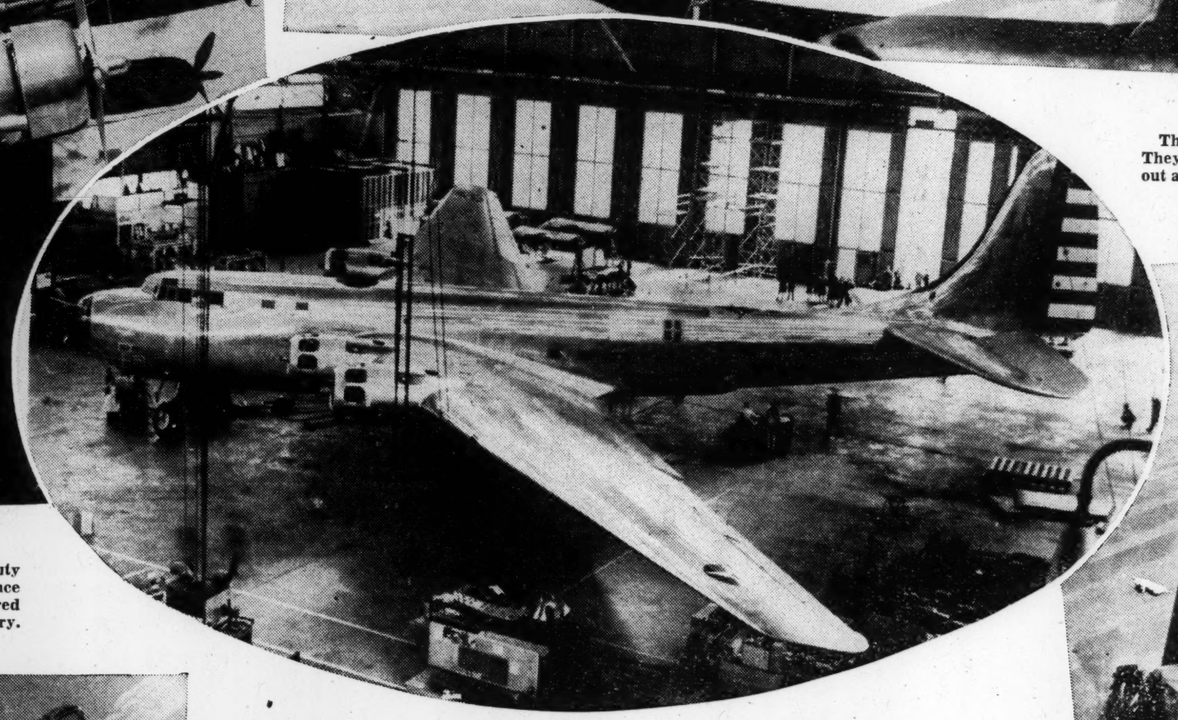
Consolidated's heavy patrol bomber, PB2Y-2, is the largest and most powerful in the Navy. Over water it can carry the fight far into enemy territory although designed primarily for patrol against submarines and surface craft.

U. S. Air Strength Massed for Defense

These Consolidated patrol bombers are the eyes of coastal defense. They are fast enough to do a bit of fighting, and big enough to carry out a bombing assignment against enemy craft.

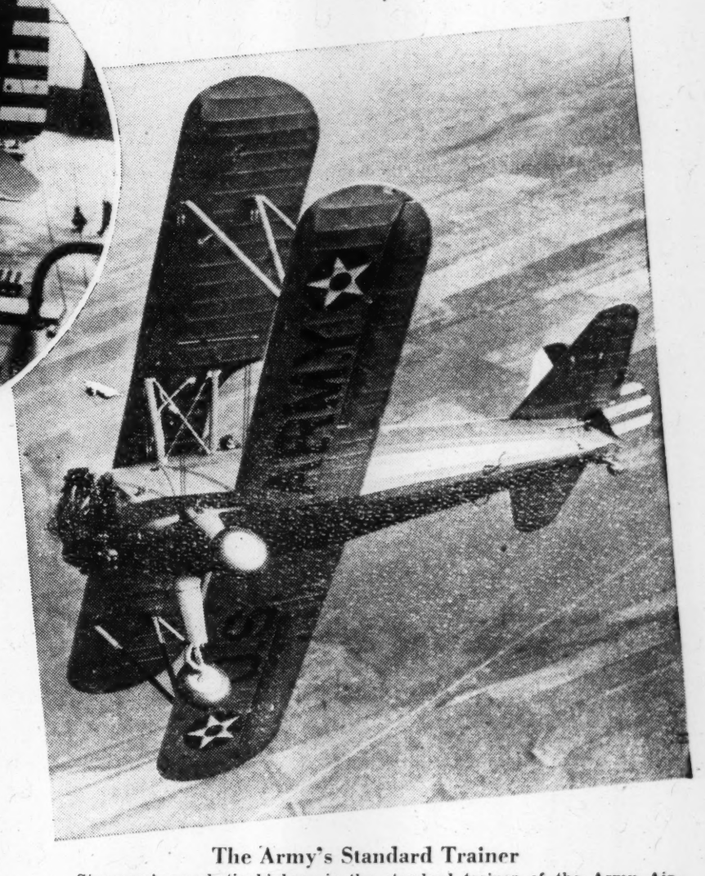
The Army's Flying Fortress

The Boeing B-17B is the largest Flying Fortress now on duty with the United States Army. Note how small the maintenance workers appear on its giant wing. This type is being manufactured for Britain, to carry the aerial warfare deep into German territory.



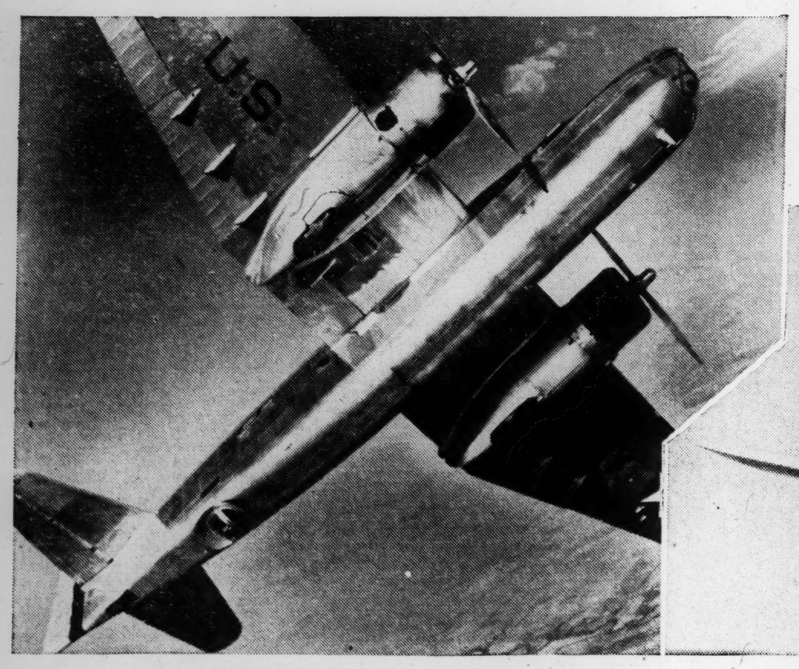
New Bomber Dwarfs 'Flying Fortresses'

Douglas's newest bomber, the B-19, is believed to be the largest fighting plane in the world. Dwarfing the present "Flying Fortress" this 82-ton bomber measures 132 feet in length and 212 feet from wing tip to tip. It is powered by four 2,000-horsepower Wright Duplex Cyclone engines. These huge planes are being built at the Douglas plant at Santa Monica, Calif.



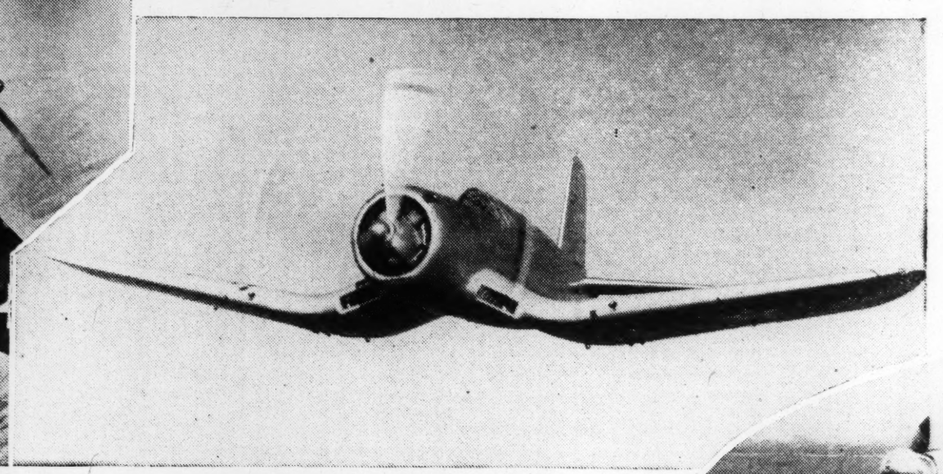
The Army's Standard Trainer

Stearman's acrobatic biplane is the standard trainer of the Army Air Corps. Most pilots have done their first solo flying in this type of ship, although lately all-metal monoplanes have been added to the training squadrons because the latter more resemble the planes used in actual air combat.



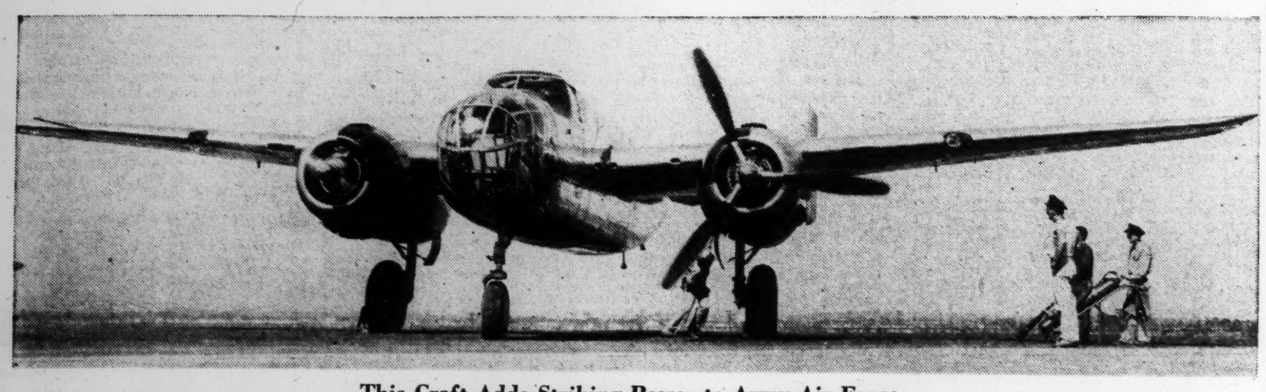
The Attack Bomber

The Stearman attack bomber is a twin-motored medium sized ship, big enough to carry a sizable load and yet compact and fast enough so that it can fight in its own defense if attacked by enemy planes.



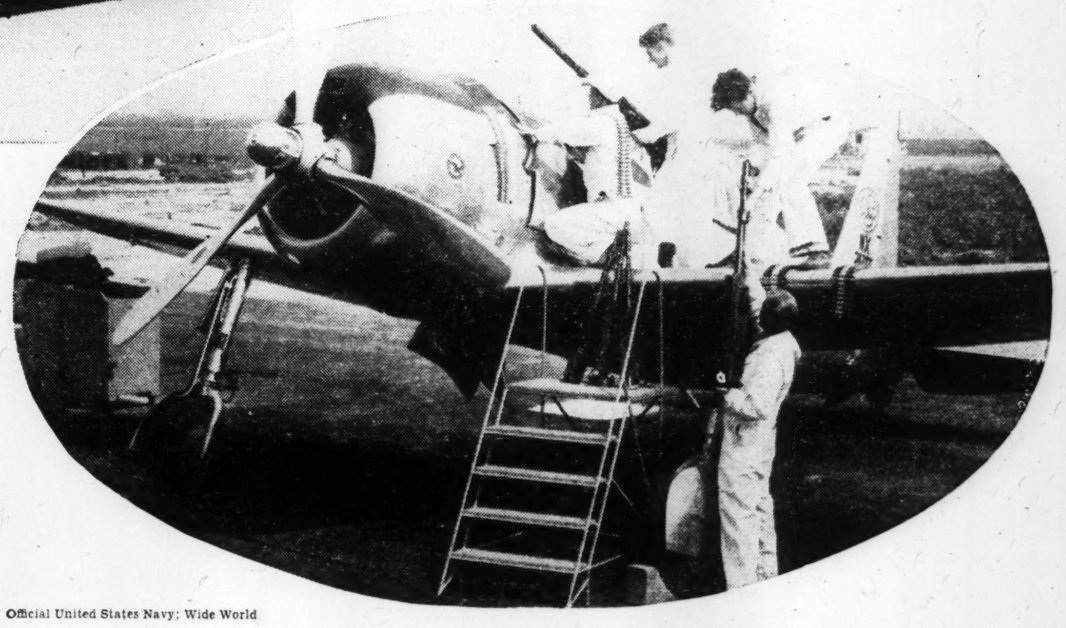
Aerial Defender for Warships

The Vought XF4U-1 is a fighter plane based aboard ship to defend warships against dive bombers as well as to square off against bomber escorts.



This Craft Adds Striking Power to Army Air Force

North American's B-25 is a medium bomber plane. Added to the Army Air Corps this twin-engined monoplane will provide greater striking power to carry the aerial warfare deep into any enemy's territory. It is planes such as pictured on this page that contribute much to the strength of the Nation's fighting air services and advances in design are being made all the time.



Official United States Navy; Wide World

One of the Army's Outstanding Fighting Planes

This Vultee Vanguard 48 is an interceptor pursuit plane and a top-speed fighting craft. Here the ground crew stock its many guns. This fighter plane's main task will be to intercept enemy bombers as well as to fight bomber escorts. It has won high praise in Army tests.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	403,880
1941 volume to date	59,174,172
1940 volume to date	120,975,245

Stock Prices Steady; Early Rally Fades

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Small gains were recorded in most sections today as the stock market broadened the previous session's advance. Most leaders ended the day ahead by major fractions or more, although the best prices were not maintained to the close, some issues running into selling resistance at their peaks and, thereafter, slipping. Sales totaled about 600,000 shares.

The rise came in the face of growing tension between the United States and Germany. Reports of British campaign successes over the Channel appeared to aid optimism.

Leading the upturn, in continuation of yesterday's trend, were U. S. Steel, Youngstown, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Western Union, American Smelting, American Can, du Pont, Eastman, Air Reduction, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania Railroad and Union Carbide.

Curb issues on the rise included Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Royal Typewriter, Singer Manufacturing, Heyden Chemical and New York Shipbiulding founders shares.

Widening interest in Heyden Chemical was the sale of 20,000 shares of 4? per cent preferred by underwriters.

Many investors were reported in the market for preferred stocks with dividend arrears in the belief present earnings would enable some of the companies to make arrearage settlements.

Rail Loans Active

Rail loans were fairly prominent in a slow rise in the bond market today.

Helping to revive buying interest in the carriers were highly favorable reports on May revenues and indications the improvement would be well maintained during the summer months.

Junior liens of Erie Railroad extended an advance that started yesterday after announcement of federal court approval of the road's reorganization plan. The 5s of '75 moved up about half a point.

Other corporate gainers, ahead fractions to around a point near noon, included Atlantic coast line first 4s, International Mercantile Marine 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Rock Island General 4s of '88, American & Foreign Power 5s, and New York Central 5s.

Silesian-American 7s came back around 5 points after a steep decline yesterday. The company, controlled by Anaconda Copper Mining Co., has been a subject of interest lately because of the approaching August maturity of the bonds.

U. S. Governments were narrowly mixed with trading at low ebb. Italian, German and Japanese bonds sold off fractions to more than a point.

Hog, Lard Prices Highest in 4 Years

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Live hog prices and lard futures moved into new high ground for the past four years today as the Department of Agriculture announced heavy purchases of meat products during the week ended June 14.

With total receipts of hogs in the livestock market down substantially from last week, buyers bid eagerly for choice offerings. Gains of 15 to 25 cents were recorded and a top of $10.15 a hundred pounds was paid. This was the highest hog quotation since July 13, 1938, when the price reached $10.20.

The average hog price today was about $9.90, or 90 cents above the $9 level which the Government set as its goal when Federal purchasing of dressed pork and lard began in early April. The average price a year ago was $4.85 a hundred pounds.

Wheat Prices Lower On Stop Loss Sales

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—After holding steady most of the session, wheat prices slumped more than a cent in the final hour today to the lowest levels in almost two weeks. July contracts fell below 99 cents at one stage.

Favorable harvesting weather and expansion of receipts at markets in the Southwest was accompanied by some hedging sales, although operations of this nature were restricted, due to the loan program. A reaction in soy beans, cottonseed oil, and lard induced some offerings of wheat, and, when prices slipped, stop-loss selling orders were forced into execution.

First Hide Sale Reported Under New Price Ceilings

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—The first spot sale of hides since establishment of price ceilings by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply was reported in the trade today.

The Chicago Packer Hide Association, comprising smaller packers, took business on 3,000 light native cow hides at 15 cents a pound, selected basis. This was the ceiling price imposed by OPM.

Selected basis, it was explained, provides for normal discounts from the 15 cent level for any inferiorities.

Sugar at New 1941 Highs

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—World sugar futures established new 1941 highs today on active Cuban and local trade buying. Liquidation subsided and offerings were on a scale up. Late prices held gains of 2 to 5½ points, with July trading at .94 and December 1.02½.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48½	48½	48½	+⅛
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	45½	45	45	Jun17
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	1	6	6	6	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	Jun 4
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	4	13⅛	12¾	13	Jun17
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	9	42½	42	42¼	+⅝
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	4	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun17
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+¼
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅝
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16	16	16	Jun12
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	16	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	155	154	154	−¾
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Jun14
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	12	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+¼
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	64	7	6½	6¾	+¼
81¾	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	4	81	81	81	−¾
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	21	29½	29¼	29⅜	+⅛
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	3	17¼	16¾	16¾	
1¼	11/16	Amal Leather	7	11/16	¾	¾	−⅛
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun12
58½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	5	58⅞	58½	58¾	+¼
18¼	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+¼
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	44½	43¾	43¾	−¾
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+¼
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun17
38	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	7	29	27¼	27¼	
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	12	1½	1½	1½	Jun17
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	13	85¼	84¼	85¼	+2¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	2	174¼	174	174¼	+4½
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	46	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	−⅜
73⅜	56	Am C & F pf (7)	12	74¾	73⅜	74	+⅝
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch & C(.80g)	2	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+¼
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	Jun10
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
15½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	15¼	15	15¼	+¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	¾	1¾	Jun12
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	7	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	−⅞
21⅝	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	20	21⅞	21	21	−⅝
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	35½	35½	35½	+¼
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	3	3	3	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	7	30¼	30	30	Jun17
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Jun16
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+½
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun16
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun13
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	36	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+¼
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	9	91¼	90	91	+1½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	5	4¾	4¾	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+¼
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4⅛k)	14	35	35	35	−½
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	22	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	11	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
115⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	9	14½	14⅛	14⅛	−¼
7	4¾	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun16
9⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	−⅛
45¼	34	Am Sm & R 1½g	19	42⅛	41½	41½	
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	4	147½	147½	147½	Jun17
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	3	44½	44½	44½	+½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	15	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10½	Jun17
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	17½	17⅜	17½	+⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	89¾	89¾	89¾	+¾
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13	13	13	Jun17
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	6	158⅛	158	158	
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	6	68½	68	68½	+1
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	5	148	148	148	Jun17
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
99⅛	85	Am W W 1 pf (6)	6	85	85	85	
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	18	7⅜	7	7	−¼
63¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	14	64¼	62⅝	62⅝	−⅝
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅞	5½	5½	−¼
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	52	52	52	Jun13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	84	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun14
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	+¼
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	5	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	17	4⅝	4½	4½	
61	47½	Armour Ill p pf	9	61½	60¾	60¾	−¼
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	64	64	64	Jun17
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	9	27⅛	27	27	
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+¼
8	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	31	8⅛	7⅞	8	+¼
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Jun 9
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	2	92¾	90¼	92¾	Jun 9
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	32	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	−¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	4	69½	68⅞	68⅞	−⅝
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	5	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
24⅝	13½	Atl G&W Indies	18	25¼	24¼	24¼	+¼
37¼	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	21	38¾	36	38⅛	+1¾
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾	Jun12
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	Jun17
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	64	64	64	−¾
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun17
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun11
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	21	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	42	15¼	14¾	15	+½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3½	3½	3½	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun14
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	−⅛
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	5	8¼	8	8	+¼
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	17	23	22⅝	22¾	+¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27	27	27	Jun16
25¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	19	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	4	16¾	16	16	
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	−¼
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	19	74¾	73½	73½	−½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	+⅛
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	Jun1[illegible]
21¼	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun1[illegible]
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¼g)	5	15	14⅞	15	Jun1[illegible]
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	17	16½	15⅞	15⅞	−⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	1	29	29	29	+¾
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	2	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	16	17¼	16½	16¾	
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	Jun11
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	3	10	10	10	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	8	20½	20¼	20⅜	+¼
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	39½	39½	39½	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Jun11
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+½
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	4	10½	10½	10½	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	14	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
34¼	23¾	Bullard Co (1g)	1	25½	25½	25½	+⅛
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun17
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun17
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	51	51	51	Jun12
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	1	8	8	8	−⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−¼
5¼	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+¼
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	9	9	9	
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	−1/16
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	3	11½	11¼	11¼	Jun17
13¾	10⅞	Canada Dry .60	5	13	13	13	+⅜
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	28	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun10
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun17
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27	27	27	Jun16
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	Jun16
62½	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	63	62⅝	62⅝	+¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	7	46½	46	46	
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	7	22⅞	22½	22½	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+¼
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	Jun17
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	1	32½	32½	32½	+¼
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun16
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	1	19½	19½	19½	+¼
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+¼
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	36⅞	36½	36½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97	97	97	Jun11
3	2¼	Ches Corp	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun17
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	1	1	1	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	14	3⅛	2⅞	3	−⅛
2⅝	11/16	Chi Great West	1	2	2	2	Jun16
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	2	6⅜	6¼	6¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+¼
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jun17
3/16	1/16	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
¼	3/32	C R I & P 6% pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun 9
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun17
13⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+1⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Jun17
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	22	59⅛	57⅞	57⅞	−⅝
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun10
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	Jun12
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br (.80)	3	26	25¾	25¾	+¼
38½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	28½	28¼	28½	+½
34½	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	4	35	34½	34⅝	+⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	6	90	89⅞	90	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Jun 7
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13½	13½	13½	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun13
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	11	20	20	20	+½
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17	17	17	
21¾	14⅞	Col Br A (.90g)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	−⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	18	3⅛	3	3	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	75¾	75	75	−¼
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	4	5	5	5	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	23½	23½	23½	
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	77½	77¼	77½	Jun17
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	10	23	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jun12
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	28¾	28⅜	28⅝	
110	102½	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jun13
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	23	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
11/16	5/16	Com'th & South	223	7/16	⅜	7/16	+1/16
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	30	62⅛	59¾	61½	+1¾
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	40	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	2	3¾	3½	3¾	Jun12
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	8	16	15¾	16	+¼
33	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	17	31	30	30	−⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	12	12	12	
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	32	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	56	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	10	99½	98⅞	99	−⅛
¾	½	Con Film Ind	12	¾	¾	¾	+1/16
8½	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	12	9	8¾	8⅞	+½
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laund	8	2½	2½	2½	Jun17
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	13	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	4	5¾	5½	5½	−⅜
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	25½	25½	25½	
106⅝	99½	Con Pow pf(4½)	5	101¼	101¼	101¼	+¼
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	9	14¾	14¾	14¾	+⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅜
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1/16
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	6	99	98	99	+½
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	6	34⅞	34¼	34¼	−¼
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	9	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
40¼	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
22⅞	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	15	22⅞	22½	22⅝	+⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	8	17¾	17½	17⅝	+⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	6	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun13
47¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+⅛
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Jun16
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	19	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	Jun16
7⅝	4⅜	Crosley Corp	16	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+⅝
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(¼g)	10	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+⅞
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	2	40½	40	40½	Jun14
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅜
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	19	39	38¼	38¼	
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	6	86¾	86¼	86½	+½
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+⅜
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+¼
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	8	14	13⅞	14	+½
25	20	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun16
1⅞	1	Curtis Publish	4	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
45	40	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jun17
34¾	29⅞	Curtis P p pf (3)	3	30	29⅞	29⅞	Jun17
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	89	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	14	27½	27¼	27¼	−⅛
19⅝	15	Cutler-H (¾g)	4	17¼	16¾	17¼	+¼
		D					
3¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	2	3½	3½	3½	Jun 4
17¾	14⅝	Davaga S pf(1¼)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Jun17
8⅜	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	−⅛
23	18⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	29	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	
29¾	27	Deere pf (1.40)	6	28	27⅞	28	+¼
18⅜	14⅞	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	15	15	15	Jun 7
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	2	10⅝	10½	10½	+⅛
3¾	2½	Del Lack & West	4	3½	3½	3½	
3/16	1/16	Den&Rio GW pf	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y21
23¼	20	Detroit Ed (.45g)	16	22⅛	21¼	22	+1⅛
29⅞	21½	Dia Match (¾g)	3	24¾	24½	24¾	Jun17
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	2	36	36	36	Jun17
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot(½g)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+¼
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	4	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	70	70	70	Jun16
9	7	Dix-Vortex(¼g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y15
23⅛	17	Doehler D C ½g	8	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+½
17	14¼	Dome Mines(h2)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	9	72¼	71	71	
141¾	120	Dow Chem (3)	5	127¼	126⅜	126⅜	−⅝
22½	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	3	22½	22	22	
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun14
9⅝	6⅝	Duplan S (.30g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+¾
164¾	138	du Pont deN3½g	9	153½	153¼	153¼	+1¾
126½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	1	126	125¾	125¾	+⅝
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	1	25¼	24¾	24¾	−⅜
5¼	3⅛	East Roll Mill	3	3⅝	3½	3½	
142	120¼	East Kodak (6)	4	134	133	134	+1
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (1½g)	3	32	31⅝	31⅝	−⅜
16	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	16	16	16	Jun17
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L (1½g)	6	27¾	27½	27½	
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	9	14⅞	14½	14½	
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	−¼
33	23½	El P&L 6pf(.60k)	2	32¼	32	32	+¾
37¼	27½	El P&L 7pf(.70k)	2	34¼	34	34¼	+¾
34⅛	28	El Stor Bat (2)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+⅜
31¼	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	4	31¼	31	31¼	Jun17
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+1¼
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	1	4	3¾	3¾	−⅛
80¼	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	74	74	74	Jun 9
83¼	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	+¾
½	3/16	Equit Off Bldg	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun 6
1¼	½	Erie RR	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	+¼
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	12	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
1⅛	½	Erie 2 pf	3	1	1	1	Jun17
3⅝	2⅞	Eureka V Clean	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun10
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	4	7⅛	7	7	
30¾	23⅞	Ex-Cell-O(1.30g)	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+½
⅝	3/16	Exchange Buffet	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun17
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Morse (1g)	12	38¼	37¾	38	+½
24⅞	17¾	Fajardo (1g)	2	18	17¾	17¾	−¼
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (2g)	1	24	24	24	−½
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (½g)	1	13	13	13	Jun13
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	4	2⅝	2½	2⅝	−⅛
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	+1/16
21⅝	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	2	21½	21½	21½	+¾
97½	91	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	−¼
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	
39⅜	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	8	39¾	39¼	39¾	+⅜
18½	15¼	Firestone (½g)	2	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jun10
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	3	36¼	36	36	Jun17
15	12⅛	Flintkote (½g)	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	−⅜
33⅞	26⅝	Florence St (1g)	1	27	27	27	Jun17
25¼	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun12
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	2	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	Jun17
29	22	Follansbee Stl pf	1	22	22	22	M'y12
32	24	Food Mach(.70g)	1	26	26	26	
20¼	13⅛	Foster Wheeler	9	16½	16	16	−¼
3¾	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
39	32½	Freeport S (2)	9	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	+1
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2½	1¼	Gair (Robert)	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
10⅛	7½	Gair(Rob)pf 1.20	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+⅜
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	63	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun12
11½	10¾	Gaylord C (½a)	6	11	10¾	11	Jun10
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	3	53¾	53¾	53¾	Jun11
5⅜	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun16
102⅝	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun17
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr 1½g	7	55	54¼	54¼	−⅜
7¼	5¾	Gen Bak (.30g)	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
16⅛	10½	Gen Cable A	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+¼
90	73½	Gen Cbl pf(3½k)	4	93	91	91	+1
19¼	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+⅛
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (.70g)	57	33	32¼	32⅜	+¼
39¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	1	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+¼
114⅛	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	M'y 9
11/16	3/16	Gen G & El A	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	+1/16
86	79½	Gen Mills (4)	4	79½	79½	79½	−¼
48½	36¾	Gen Mot (1¾g)	61	39¼	38⅞	39	
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	+¼
4⅜	3½	Gen Out Adver	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun17
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Jun16
7½	6	Gen P Ink (.60)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig (¼g)	11	15⅝	15¼	15¼	+¼
7/16	5/16	Gen Real & Util	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun13
29½	20⅛	Gen Refr't (.65g)	1	22½	22½	22½	−¼
11½	9½	Gen Shoe (.40g)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jun17
22⅛	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	20½	20½	20½	+¾
16¼	11	Gen Theat (½g)	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
21½	18⅛	Gen Time I (1g)	4	21¼	21	21¼	Jun17
13	10	Gen T&R (½g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jun17
3⅞	2⅛	Gillette Saf R	5	2½	2⅜	2½	+¼
37½	34⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	7	35¼	34½	34½	Jun17

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
67½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	65½	65	65	+¼
15⅝	12¾	Glidden Co (½g)	2	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	Jun16
2¼	1¼	Gobel (Adolf)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14¾	11½	Goodrich (¼g)	9	13¼	12¾	13¼	+⅝
65¼	58¼	Goodrich pf (5)	2	61	61	61	
20¼	16	Goodyear (1a)	13	17¾	17½	17⅝	+⅛
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	3	83⅞	83¾	83¾	−¾
1⅞	1⅛	Goth Silk Hos'y		1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun12
1⅛	3/16	Graham-Paige	14	11/16	⅝	⅝	−1/16
6⅜	4½	Granby M (.30g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun17
13¾	10⅛	Grand Un w ct	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 4
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	1	10	10	10	Jun17
12¾	9	Granite C S(¼e)	3	9½	9½	9½	Jun17
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jun17
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jun 4
16⅛	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	4	16	16	16	
28⅜	22	Gt Nor pf (1g)	7	26¼	25¾	25¾	−½
26⅜	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	6	23⅞	23½	23¾	−⅛
34	29⅛	Green (H) (2a)	12	32½	32	32	Jun16
12¼	9¾	Greyhound (1)	15	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅛
11⅝	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11	11	11	Jun13
17⅞	12¾	Grum Air (1¼e)	9	15⅝	15½	15½	−¼
1⅞	1¼	Guantan Sugar	4	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
3⅞	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
18¾	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	6	16½	16¼	16¼	+¼
		H					
33	28½	Hack Wat (1½)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun13
16⅜	11¾	Hall Print (1)	6	14	13⅞	14	
15	12¾	Hamil W (½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 9
25¼	17	Harb-Walk(¾g)	7	20¼	20	20	
6⅜	5⅜	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun17
3½	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	6	2	2	2	
95	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	7	80	80	80	+1
7⅜	6	Hecker P (.60)	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
96	70	Helme GW (5a)	1	75	75	75	
16⅜	10¾	Hercules M (½g)	1	14	14	14	+¼
77½	66	Hercu P (1.20g)	7	71	70¾	70¾	−1
56¾	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	1	50	50	50	Jun16
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	5	99½	99½	99½	Jun17
16	14½	Hinde & D (½g)	1	15	15	15	Jun13
17	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun 2
30¾	23	Holland F (2)	1	25	25	25	Jun17
9	6½	Hollander (½g)	9	8½	8¼	8½	+⅜
15	9	Holly Sug (¼g)	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
52⅜	42½	Homestake (4½)	7	47	46⅛	47	Jun17
39	32¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+⅜
13¾	10	Houd-Her B ¾g	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun17
64	48⅜	Household (4a)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+1
111	108⅜	Household pf(5)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	−1⅜
4¾	3½	Houston Oil	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	2	32	31¾	31¾	
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun17
3⅝	2⅝	Hudson & M pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y22
19⅛	15¾	Hudson Bay (1g)	15	18	17½	17¾	+½
4⅞	2¾	Hudson Motor	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	2	7/16	7/16	7/16	
		I					
8⅞	6⅛	Illinois Central	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20⅜	13	Ill Central pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	−⅛
6⅝	5	Indian Refin	1	6½	6½	6½	
21¼	18¼	Ind P&L(1.60)	3	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	−¼
26	20¾	Indust Rayon 1g	3	24	24	24	+¼
111½	93¼	Inger-Rand (3g)	1	98	98	98	Jun17
90½	69¼	Inland Steel (4)	4	74	73¾	73¾	+¼
13½	9⅛	Inspir Cop (½g)	10	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
6½	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	8	6	6	6	Jun16
25½	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	2	23	22½	22½	+⅝
4⅜	3⅛	Intercon R(.40e)	3	4¾	4¼	4⅜	+⅜
11¼	7	Interlake I (¼g)	12	8¾	8½	8½	−⅛
2⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	+⅛
49	30½	Int Agr pr pf	6	45	44¼	44¼	+¾
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	6	155	155	155	Jun14
53¾	43¼	Int Harv (1.60)	10	51⅝	51¼	51¼	−⅛
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	156	156	156	Jun13
2⅛	1	Int Hydro El A	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jun17
9⅝	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	−¼
3⅞	3	Int Mining (.15g)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
28½	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	21	26⅜	26	26	−¼
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	127	127	127	Jun 9
15½	10⅞	Int Paper & P	36	14¾	14¼	14¼	−⅜
73⅞	57⅛	Int P & P pf (5)	64	72⅛	71½	72	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
42½	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	Jun13
31¼	26	Int Shoe (1½)	8	28	27⅝	28	Jun16
36½	25¼	Int Silver	8	39¾	37⅞	38¼	+1¾
102	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'y19
3	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	14	2⅛	2	2	
3⅛	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun17
9⅜	5¼	Inters D S (.45g)	*15	9⅝	9½	9½	+¼
8½	7	Intertype (.40g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun13
33	27¼	Island Creek ½g	3	31½	31	31½	Jun17
		J—K					
14	9¾	Jarvis WB (¾g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
44	32	Jewell Tea(2.40)	5	36½	36½	36½	
63½	54½	Johns-Man 1½g	9	62½	62	62⅛	+½
110¾	97	Jones&L pf 2¼k	*4	103¾	103	103	−¾
12⅝	10	Kalam St (.30g)	3	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	Jun17
5⅜	3¾	Kan City South	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
20¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	3	19	19	19	
14½	12	Kaufmann (.80)	4	13	13	13	Jun 2
8	7	Kayser (¼g)	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun16
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 2k	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jun16
8½	5½	Kelsey-HW B	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
37¾	31	Kennecott (1¼g)	49	37¾	37⅛	37⅛	−¼
13⅝	12	Keyst S&W(½g)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jun16
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1a)	9	27	27	27	Jun16
2½	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun17
26⅛	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	Jun16
3½	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y24
27⅛	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	9	25¼	25¼	25¼	−⅛
29⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	2	25⅜	25¼	25¼	Jun17
		L					
13⅜	11¾	Lambert (1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
9⅜	7	Lane Bryant ½g	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	Jun14
27¼	21⅞	Lee R & T (¾g)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	−¼
25¼	19¼	Lehigh P C (1½)	2	22½	22½	22½	+½
1¼	½	Lehigh Val Coal	35	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	16	6⅜	6	6	−⅜
3⅛	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	8	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
22¾	19¾	Lehman (1a)	4	22⅜	22	22	−⅛
12¾	11⅝	Lehn & F (.70g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun17
24	21	Lerner Strs (2)	2	22	22	22	Jun17
45¾	26½	Lib-O-F G (1g)	15	28⅜	27⅞	28	+¼
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	22	5½	5⅜	5½	+¼
39	33⅛	Life Saver (1.60)	1	34	34	34	Jun16
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	84	84	84	+½
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	2	174	174	174	Jun16
20⅞	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	5	20	20	20	Jun 6
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	12	28¼	27½	27½	−¼
37¼	29	Link Belt (1)	2	30	29½	29½	Jun17
12	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	12	12	12	Jun17
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	18	15½	15¼	15½	−½
28⅜	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	36	24⅞	24½	24½	+¼
34⅜	28	Loews Inc (2)	15	30½	30¼	30¼	−⅛
109	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	105¼	105⅜	105¼	Jun 9
22⅛	14	Loft Inc (½e)	144	22⅝	21⅝	21¾	−⅛
41¾	35	Lone Star C (3)	2	42	42	42	+¼
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅝	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
19⅜	15⅛	Lorillard (.60g)	5	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+⅜
70¾	60	Louis & N (2g)	1	67½	67½	67½	+¼
20¾	17½	Lou G&EA(1½)	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	+⅛
		M—N					
31⅝	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	26	26	26	Jun11
33⅜	23⅝	Mack Trks(1½e)	16	29¼	28¾	28¾	+⅛
27	22¾	Macy (RH) (1g)	9	25⅛	25	25	+⅝
12½	11	Mad Sq G (.60g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
30½	23½	Magma C (1g)	1	27	27	27	Jun11
2⅜	1½	Manati Sugar	12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+¼
6⅞	5¾	Mandel Br (¼g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y19
14½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
1⅝	¾	Maracaibo Oil	2	1	1	1	Jun12
5¼	4⅛	Marine M (.30g)	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¾	13½	Marshall F (.80)	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
30¾	23	Martin GL(1½g)	7	28⅜	28	28	
12¼	7	Martin-Parry	15	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	−⅛
30	24⅛	Math Alk (1½)	6	28	27⅝	28	+¼
53¼	45	May Dept Str(3)	1	52½	52½	52½	−½
2⅞	2¼	Maytag Co(.15e)	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jun17
28	24¾	Maytag pf (3)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	−¼
14½	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	3	13	13	13	+¼
14⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
106¼	103⅝	McCrory pf ww 5	1	104¼	104½	104½	M'y26
25½	18½	McGraw El (2)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	+⅜
9	7¼	McGraw-H(.30g)	9	9	8⅝	9	Jun12
35	31	McIntyre h2.22a	1	33½	33½	33½	+¾
3⅞	3	McKess & Rob	9	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
30⅜	24	McKess & R pf	3	30⅛	29¾	29¾	−¼
7½	6	McLellan (.40g)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
9	7	Mead Corp (¼g)	1	8	8	8	Jun16
70	65	M pf B ww(5½)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Jun 6
33⅛	27¼	Melville S (2)	4	30½	29¼	29¼	−⅜
4⅛	3½	Mengel Co	5	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
30¾	14	Merch & Miners	1	24½	24½	24½	−¾
37	27½	Mesta M (1½g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun17
9⅝	6⅛	Miami Cop(.45e)	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17¼	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅛
38½	26⅜	Midland S (1g)	3	29¾	29½	29½	−½
45½	37¾	Minn-Hon (2a)	4	41	40¼	40½	−¾
4¼	2⅝	Minn-Moline	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	−⅜
67	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	64	64	64	+1
11¾	9⅜	Mission C (¾e)	18	11	10⅞	10⅞	
⅞	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	¾	11/16	¾	Jun11
3	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	4	2½	2¼	2¼	−⅛
3/16	⅛	Mo Pacific	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun11
3/16	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun10
15⅜	13⅝	Mohawk C (1g)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun13
88½	77	Monsanto (1g)	5	81½	81	81½	+⅝
39½	31½	Montgom W 1½g	35	36	35¾	35¾	−¼
43½	38¼	Morrell (J) (2)	2	38½	38½	38½	Jun 7
12	6⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	7	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅜
17⅜	14¼	Motor Wh (1.60)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	Jun16
24⅛	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
4⅞	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	7	4⅛	4	4	
11⅝	9⅝	Munsingw (½g)	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	Jun12
71¼	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	7	67½	67	67½	Jun16
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51½	43½	MyersBros(1½g)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jun10
5¼	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ⅛g	7	4⅛	4	4	
23⅜	16	Nat Acme (½g)	6	19	18¾	18¾	
7¼	5⅛	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
9	7	Nat Auto pf(.60)	7	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
10⅞	7¼	Nat Aviat (¼g)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	+⅛
18¼	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	20	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	−⅛
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	3	163½	163½	163½	Jun12
13¼	10⅝	Nat Bd & I (1)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun13
88¼	81¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	+1
17½	14¼	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	16	16	16	Jun14
9¾	6¾	Nat Can	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
13⅞	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	5	13	12⅝	13	+⅜
11	8¾	Nat Cyl (.40g)	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
14½	12¾	Nat Dairy (.80)	14	13½	13¼	13¼	−⅛
6½	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	6	6	5¾	5⅞	+⅛
8⅞	7½	Nat D S pf (.30k)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun14
24¼	17	Nat Dist (2)	7	20	20	20	+½
18⅜	12	Nat En & S (⅝g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
8⅞	5⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17¾	14½	Nat Lead (½)	11	16⅞	16¾	16¾	+¼
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	170	170	170	Jun16
23½	16⅝	Nat M & S (½g)	6	21	20⅝	20⅝	−¼
31	26	Nat Oil (1.10g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+1¼
7⅝	5¾	Nat P & L (.60)	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	−⅛
68½	49	Nat Steel (3)	9	53½	53	53½	+½
6⅝	4¼	Nat Supply	38	6⅞	6½	6½	−⅛
64½	41	N S(5½ pf (2¾k)	1	63	63	63	−1
13¼	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	15	13¾	13½	13½	+¼
5	3	Nat Tea	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun16
10⅛	9	Natomas Co (1)	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun17
9⅞	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅜
16	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	2	14	14	14	Jun14
45½	38	Newberry (2.40)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Jun11
31¾	22¼	Newmont (¾g)	5	29⅝	29	29	−⅜
8¾	5½	Newport I (.30e)	5	7	6¾	6¾	−⅜
27¾	20¾	Newp N S (.90g)	9	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	−½
110	106⅛	Newp N S pf (5)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jun14
45	31½	NY Air Br (1g)	1	40	40	40	
15¼	11⅜	NY Central RR	38	12½	12¼	12¼	−⅛
16	11¾	NY Chi & St L	1	14	14	14	Jun17
40¼	25	NY Chi&St L pf	4	37¼	37⅛	37¼	+⅜
24¼	15⅞	NYC Omnibus(2)	4	17⅛	17	17	−⅜
6¾	4¼	NY Dock	1	5	5	5	Jun17
12¼	8	NY Dock pf	5	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
¼	3/32	NY NH & H	2	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun13
1⅜	11/16	NY NH & H pf	4	¾	¾	¾	
¼	3/32	NY Ont & West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y24
31¾	24½	NY Shipbldg(1g)	30	30¼	29¾	28¾	−1
32¾	24⅜	Noblitt-Spk ½g	1	27	27	27	Jun11
185	182	Norf&West(10a)	2	196	195	196	+1
17⅝	12⅛	No Am Av (1¼e)	19	14⅞	14½	14½	
17⅜	12	No Am Co (.86f)	26	12⅝	12¼	12¼	−⅛
58¾	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	6	53⅜	52¾	53⅛	+⅜
57⅛	50¾	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	−⅛
7⅝	5¾	Northern Pacific	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
113⅛	110	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jun12
10¼	7½	Northwest Airl	3	9¼	9	9	Jun12
2¾	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	4	2	2	2	+¼
13¾	11⅛	Norwich Ph (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun10
		O					
9½	6¾	Ohio Oil (¼g)	25	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+¼
20⅜	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	9	20⅞	20¼	20¼	−⅛
10	4¾	Omnibus (.30g)	5	6½	6¼	6¼	
4¼	3	Oppenheim Col	2	4	3¾	4¾	Jun14
17¾	14½	Otis Elevat(.40g)	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+¼
10⅜	6½	Otis Steel	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
53½	40¼	Otis Stl 1pf 5½k	3	45½	45½	45½	Jun13
26¼	16	Out M&M (.80g)	4	17⅝	16½	17⅝	Jun10
49¼	38¾	Owen-Ill G (1g)	6	45	44¾	44¾	+⅜
		P—Q					
9¼	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+⅜
11¼	9¾	Pac Finan(1.20a)	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	−⅛
28⅞	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	8	24¼	24	24¼	+⅜
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+½
17⅛	11	Pac Mills	9	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	−¼
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (½g)	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
8	5½	Pac West Oil	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
3⅝	2½	Packard Motor	12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
16	10	Pan-Am Airway	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	−¼
10⅜	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun10
1¾	1	Panhandle P&R	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
37⅛	27	Paraffine (1g)	2	27⅜	27	27⅜	Jun17
12¾	10	Param Pic (.40g)	16	11	10⅞	10⅞	Jun17
99½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	97	97	97	Jun16
11¾	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
15¼	14¾	Park & Tilford	3	15	15	15	Jun13
2	1½	Park UCM (.10g)	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅝	25¼	Parke D (1.20g)	2	26½	26½	26½	
20⅜	17	Parker Rust (1a)	8	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	−⅛
1	11/16	Parmelee Trans	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	Jun13
9¾	7½	Pathe Film(.30e)	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	−¼
9½	6⅜	Patino M (1.10g)	4	8	7¾	7¾	−¼
48	43¼	Pen & Ford (3)	3	46	46	46	+1
87	74½	Penney(JC) (3)	6	80	79⅛	79¾	+¼
3⅛	1¾	Penn Coal & C	2	3	3	3	Jun17
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun17
50	34½	Penn D pfA 1½k	6	49	48⅛	48⅛	+⅛
14½	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	Jun17
25¼	22	Penn RR (1g)	24	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+⅛
24¼	21	Peoples D (.80g)	1	23	23	23	−½
45¼	36¾	People GL&C 4g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+⅛
2¼	1⅜	Peoria & East		2	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 5
11½	7	Pere Marquette	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	−¾
23½	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun17
7⅞	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
7⅞	6	Pfeiffer (1)	2	7	6¾	6¾	
35⅞	25⅝	Phelps D (½g)	21	30⅝	30¼	30¼	−⅛
46	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	4	45¾	45	45¾	+¾
12½	8½	Philco (½g)	7	9½	9½	9½	+¼
80	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	1	79½	79½	79½	
108¼	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	2	108	108	108	Jun11
7	4¾	Phillips-Jones	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun12
44	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	17	44⅜	43¾	43⅞	−⅛
3¼	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr15
23½	15½	Pillsbury (1)	5	15½	15½	15½	
7¾	4¼	Pittsburgh Coal	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun16
46½	30	Pittsburgh C pf	1	37	37	37	Jun17
8¾	5¾	Pitt C & I (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
15	9¾	Pitt Forg (¼g)	7	11¾	11¼	11¾	+½
7⅛	4¾	Pitts S & B(.30g)	14	5¾	5½	5⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6	Pitt Steel	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun13
1⅛	11/16	Pittston Co	2	1⅛	1	1⅛	Jun17
16⅞	14¼	Plym Oil (.60g)	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	−⅛
21	16	Pond Crk (⅜g)	2	18	18	18	Jun11
8⅜	5½	Poor & Co B	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+¼
10½	4½	Postal Tel pf	22	10	9¾	9¾	−⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Pressed Stl Car	18	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	−¼
13⅛	9½	Press Stl 1pf ½k	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 4
40¾	32½	Press Stl2pf 2½g	2	35	35	35	+⅛
58¼	50⅛	Proct & G (2a)	5	55⅞	55½	55½	+¼
29½	21¼	P S NJ (1.10g)	15	21⅞	21½	21½	
137	121¾	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	7	125	125	125	Jun13
123½	108	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	109	109	109	−¼
110	97½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	+⅛
117¼	114⅞	P S El&G pf (5)	[illegible]	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	M'y26
28⅛	22½	Pullman (1)	21	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+⅝
10	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
101½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	100	100	100	
91	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	7	90¾	90¼	90¾	+¼
11⅝	9⅞	Purity Bak (½g)	19	11¼	11	11¼	+¼
10¼	8¼	Quaker Oil(.30g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun17
		R					
4⅞	3½	Radio Corp(.20g)	49	4¼	4	4⅛	
62½	48¾	Radio cv pf(3½)	1	51½	51½	51½	+1
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	7	3	2⅞	3	
50	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	50	50	50	
20	17⅞	Raybest-M (¾g)	2	19	19	19	
17	11	Rayonier (¼g)	3	13½	13¼	13¼	
28⅞	23¼	Ray'ier pf (2)	1	25	25	25	+½
15½	12⅜	Reading Co (1)	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
26½	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	11	26	25½	25½	
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	23½	23¼	23¼	Jun12
1⅞	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y13
7¾	6⅝	Reliable Strs(½)	11	8	7¾	8	+½
12½	9½	Reliance (.45g)	1	10	10	10	Jun10
10¼	7½	Reming R (.80a)	24	9⅜	8⅞	9⅛	+⅞
67¼	57¼	Rem pf ww(4½)	6	60½	59	60½	+2¾
1⅜	¾	Reo Motors ct	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
22¾	16¾	Repub Stl (1g)	44	19⅜	19	19⅛	
97	82⅛	Rep Stl pf A (6)	4	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
11	7⅜	Rev Cop & Brass	1	8	8	8	−⅜
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	19	19	19	
13⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	+⅛
10⅝	6¼	Reynolds Spring	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
34¼	28⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	11	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	+⅜
9	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
9⅞	6	Ritter Dent (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
5¾	4⅝	Roan Ant (.14g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun16
17¾	14¾	Ruberoid (½g)	1	16¾	16½	16½	Jun16
13½	9¾	Rustless (.30g)	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	−⅛
⅞	3/16	Rutland RR pf	2	[illegible]	⅞	⅞	Apr 5
		S					
45	35	Safeway Str (3)	1	39½	39½	39½	−⅛
38⅞	28⅜	St Joseph Ld(1g)	14	35½	35	35⅜	+½
3/16	1/16	St L-San Fran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
½	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	3	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun 6
14½	12⅜	Savage (A) new	7	13¾	13½	13½	−⅛
11⅞	8½	Schenley (½g)	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	
87½	79¾	Schenley pf(5½)	1	80½	80½	80½	Jun17
38½	33¼	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	34	33¼	34	Jun12
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	4	3/16	⅛	⅛	−1/16
⅝	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	+1/16
15⅞	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	3	15½	15½	15½	
2⅝	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	15	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+¼
78¾	67⅛	Sears Roebk(3a)	12	72⅜	71¾	72	−¼
10⅞	8⅝	Servel Inc (1)	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
14	10¼	Sharon Stl (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
4⅞	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	1	4	4	4	Jun16
55¾	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	52½	52½	53½	Jun17
5¾	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	4	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
15	10⅛	Shell Un O (¾e)	10	14⅜	14	14¼	+½
5	4	Silver King .20g	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun13
21⅜	16¾	Simmons (2e)	12	18¾	18	18½	+½
2⅛	1½	Simms Petrol	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun12
27¾	23⅝	Sim S&S (1.10g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun16
28¾	18⅞	Skelly Oil (½g)	9	28⅜	28	28⅛	+¼
20	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	5	19½	18¾	18¾	−½
14½	9	Smith & Cor ¾g	*2	14	13⅞	14	Jun16
15¾	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	1	14	14	14	
9⅞	8¼	Socony-V (¼g)	71	9	8⅞	8⅞	
2½	1⅝	So A G&P (.10g)	4	2	2	2	+⅛
21	13½	So P R Sug(.65g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	13	So Greyh L(1½)	1	15	15	15	Jun17
28⅜	22⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	
11⅞	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+¼
12⅞	8	Southern Pacific	46	12	11¾	11¾	+⅛
14⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	18	12¾	12½	12⅝	+⅛
26⅛	19½	Southern Ry pf	15	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+⅝
32⅞	23¼	SoRyM&O ct (4)	1	28½	28½	28½	−1½
2	1	Sparks Withing	10	1½	1¼	1½	+¼
4½	3	Spear & Co	11	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
20¼	17¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	1	19	19	19	Jun17
38½	29	Sperry Corp(2e)	12	37	36¼	36¼	−¼
37¾	27½	SpicerMfg(1½g)	2	32	32	32	+1½
6⅞	5	Spiegel Inc(.30g)	6	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Jun17
37⅝	31¼	Square D (1g)	3	37¾	37¼	37¾	+¾
6⅜	5½	Stand B (.40a)	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
113⅛	108½	Stand B pf (4½)	7	109	109	109	+½
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	1	½	½	½	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun17
21¼	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	4	16	16	16	−¼
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	2	18¼	18	18	−¼
23½	17⅞	Stand O Calif (1)	26	21¼	20⅞	21	
31	25½	Stand O Ind (1)	48	30½	30¼	30½	+⅛
39½	33	Stand O N J (1a)	53	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+¼
42¼	34¼	Stand O Oh(1½)	11	42½	42⅜	42¼	
40	34	Starrett (2½g)	3	38½	38¼	38¼	Jun12
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	6	57	56	57	+1¼
8¾	6⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	13	7⅜	7¼	7¼	−¼
5⅛	3½	Stokely Bros	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jun16
8¼	5½	Stone & W (½e)	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+⅛
58¾	50	Sun Oil (1a)	1	54	54	54	+¼
9	7¾	Sun Min'g (1.60)	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21	15	Superheater (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	−¾
2¼	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	3	2	2	2	
17	11½	Superior Steel	2	14	14	14	
23¼	18⅝	Sutherland(1.20)	1	19	19	19	+⅜
4⅝	4	Sweets Co of Am	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y27
24¼	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	5	22½	22¼	22½	+⅜
19⅛	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
7¾	6⅜	Syming ww(½g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
6⅞	5	Syming xw(½g)	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
		T					
4¾	3⅝	Talcott (.20g)	1	4	4	4	Jun16
3¾	2¾	Telautogr (.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 9
9⅛	7⅜	Tenn Corp (½g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12¾	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅞
40⅜	34½	Texas Corp (2)	35	40⅛	39¾	39¾	−⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.10g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
38	31½	Texas Gulf S (2)	9	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	+⅜
6¾	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¼	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun17
10⅛	5½	Thatch Mfg	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun17
40½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	4	32½	32	32	Jun 4
3	2½	The Fair	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun11
5	4	Thermoid (.20g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2½	Third Av Ry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	−⅛
6	3¾	Thompson (JR)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun11
34	25¾	Thompson P(1g)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	−¼
1¼	⅝	Thompson-Star	6	¾	11/16	¾	Jun17
18	11½	Thompson-S pf	2	14½	13¾	13¾	+⅜
10¾	9⅜	Tide Wat A (.60)	8	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
99¾	96	Tide W pf (4½)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+¼
34¼	27½	Tim-Det A (2g)	8	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	
51¼	39	Timken R (1¼g)	5	45½	45¼	45¼	−¾
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	−⅛
17¼	9⅛	Trans & West A	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	−¼
8¾	6⅞	Tran & Wil(.30g)	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
2	1⅞	Tri-Cont Corp	28	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	4	Truax-Tr C(¼g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
10½	9½	Truscon Steel	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun16
7¼	5	Twenty C-Fox	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
19⅝	16½	Twe C-Fpf(1½)	1	18	18	18	Jun16
1½	1	Twin City Rap T	8	1⅛	1	1	−⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Twin C'ch(.70e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
		U					
34½	30	Underwood 1¼g	7	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+¼
12¾	9⅜	Union B&P(¼g)	9	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
72½	60	Union C (2¼g)	20	72⅞	72⅛	72½	+⅛
14¾	12¾	Union O C (1)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
75⅛	85⅞	Union Pac (6)	9	81	80⅝	80⅞	+¾
85¼	80	Union Pac pf (4)	2	82¾	82½	82¾	
13½	11½	Union Prem (1)	7	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Jun13
30⅞	25⅝	Union T C (2)	6	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
17⅛	9⅜	United Air Lines	7	10⅜	10¼	10¼	−⅛
44⅜	34¼	Unit Airc (2g)	30	40½	39⅝	39⅝	−½
14	11½	United Bisc(½g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun17
50½	40⅞	United Carb (3)	4	46¼	46	46	
20½	16½	Unit-C F (1.20)	2	17	17	17	Jun10
1½	½	United Corp	26	11/16	⅝	⅝	−1/16
30¾	18¾	Unit Corp pf	9	23¼	22¾	22¾	−½
4¾	2⅞	United Drug	6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
3¼	1½	United Dy'wood	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun13
5	3⅜	United Elec Coal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun17
42	33⅞	United E & F (2)	1	36	36	36	Jun14
70¼	60	United Fruit (4)	4	66½	66½	66½	+⅞
10½	6¾	United Gas (.80)	24	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
117	105	United G pf (5)	6	108⅝	108⅛	108⅝	+⅝
11	8⅛	Unit M&M(¼g)	6	10¼	10	10	
3⅝	2⅝	United Paperbd	1	3	3	3	Jun16
3½	2⅝	US & For Sec	13	3¼	3	3¼	
90	84	US & For pf (6)	2	88¾	88¾	88¾	+⅝
10¼	8½	US Freight (½g)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+⅛
69½	55	US Gypsum (2)	2	60	59¾	59¾	−¼
9	4⅞	US Hoffman M	7	8½	7¾	7¾	−¾
28¾	20	US Indust A (1a)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
4½	3¼	US Leather	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8½	5⅝	US Leather A	12	7½	7⅜	7½	+½
73	54½	US Lea p pf 6½k	1	73	73	73	Jun14
31¾	26⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	1	27¾	27½	27¾	+¼
34⅛	29¼	US Play Cd (2a)	3	31	31	31	M'y22
25½	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	3	21¼	21	21	
1⅞	11/16	US Real & Imp	1	1	1	1	
25⅛	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	34	22⅛	21¼	21¼	−½
94¾	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	4	93⅝	93¼	93¼	Jun17
65⅛	55¼	US Smelt (2g)	2	60	59	59	−1
76½	69⅝	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Jun13
70¾	49⅜	US Steel (2g)	87	57⅜	56	56	−⅝
130	115½	US Steel pf (7)	1	119½	119½	119½	−⅜
33⅜	22⅜	US Tob (1.28)	3	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
1⅝	1	United Stockyd	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun17
1¼	⅝	United Stores A	1	¾	¾	¾	Jun14
50	44⅞	Unit St pf (7½e)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y 7
16⅝	12	Univ-Cycl (.45g)	4	14	14	14	Jun11
59¾	48	Univ Leaf T (4a)	3	49	49	49	Jun16
		V—W					
½	3/16	Vadsco Sales	7	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun17
15	12	Van Nor MT ½g	6	12½	12½	12½	+⅛
27	22	Van Raalte (1g)	1	26	26	26	−1
34⅛	23	Vanadium (¼g)	9	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
44¼	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	4	41	41	41	+¾
24¾	20	Vic C Works .60g	6	24	24	24	+¼
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
27¼	19¼	Va-C Ch 6% pf	4	25½	25¼	25½	+½
42	37¾	Virgin Ry (2½a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Jun12
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	11	32¾	32¾	32¾	−¼
⅜	⅛	Wabash Ry	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun12
11/16	3/16	Wabash Ry pf A	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun14
9⅞	8	Waldorf Sys (1)	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Jun17
22¼	18	Walgreen (1.60)	4	19	19	19	+¼
105⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	3	99	99	99	Jun17
30½	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	1	27	26¾	26¾	−¼
14	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	1	14	14	14	Jun17
6⅛	4	Walworth Co	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+¼
5¼	3½	Ward Baking A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun10
1⅛	3/16	Ward Baking B	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
21	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¼
3⅞	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
1	½	Warren Bros	5	¾	¾	¾	+1/16
30	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun12
24	18½	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
16½	14	Waukesha M (1)	4	15	14¾	14¾	−¼
20¼	15¼	Wayne P(1½g)	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
4¼	2⅞	Webster Eisen	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun16
23⅛	16¾	Wess O & S (½g)	12	22⅝	22	22	−⅝
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	Jun13
18⅞	15½	WVaP&P (1.30g)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	+¼
105⅛	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Jun 6
29¼	23½	West Auto (2)	4	28¼	27¾	27¾	+¼
3¾	2¾	West Maryland	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	−⅛
7¼	6	West Mary 2 pf	1	7	7	7	M'y21
1⅛	3/16	West Pacific pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
24¾	18½	West Union (1g)	35	24¾	23¾	23¾	−¾
22⅞	17¾	Westing Air ½g	14	21¼	21	21⅛	−⅛
105	86	West E&M (2g)	9	99	97½	98⅛	+1⅛
34½	28	West El I (1½g)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	−⅜
36	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	1	32	32	32	+⅛
38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	21¼	Wheel Stl (¼g)	6	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+¼
76	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	2	69	69	69	Jun10
12¼	10¼	White Dent(½g)	4	12¾	12½	12¾	+¾
17⅝	12½	White Motor ¼g	5	15	14⅞	15	
7½	4	White Rock	2	5	5	5	−½
5⅛	4	White Sew Ma	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun13
50	41	White Sew M pf	1	45	45	45	M'y14
25½	20½	White pr pf (2)	9	25¼	25	25¼	+1
3¾	1⅝	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun10
2⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	4	1½	1½	1½	Jun17
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
5¾	4¼	Wilson & Co	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
74	65½	Wilson $6 pf4½k	5	72	72	72	+¼
33½	25⅛	Woodward I ½g	17	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
34½	26⅛	Woolworth(2.40)	18	28⅝	28⅜	28½	
24¼	16½	Worth P & M	16	21¼	20¾	20¾	−⅛
64¼	58	WPM cv ppf 2¼k	3	64	62½	64	+2½
60¼	54¼	WPM ppf (2¼k)	2	59½	59½	59½	
80	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	+1
		Y—Z					
22½	17⅝	Yale & T (.60)	3	20¼	20	20	
17¼	11⅝	Yel T & C (½g)	12	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
12¼	9⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun14
42⅛	30	Yng Sh&T(1¼g)	25	36	35¼	35¼	+¼
94¼	83	Yng Sh&T pf5½	1	86	86	86	Jun13
18⅜	13¼	Young St D (¾g)	16	16¾	16¼	16¾	+½
15⅞	10¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	4	12⅝	12½	12½	−⅛
2¼	1⅜	Zonite Products	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. ‡1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Exports of $287,550,000 Highest in Any Month Since 1937

Business and Industry

Differentials For Domestic Wool Sought

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—American wool growers, seeking to meet competition of imported clips, have asked Government officials to grant contract differentials to domestic mills filling orders for the Army and Navy if they use wool shorn in the United States.

Representatives of national and state wool growers associations conferred yesterday with Donald M. Nelson, Director of Purchases in the Office of Production Management; Major Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General; and Federal price-control officials.

Fred Marshall of Salt Lake City, Utah, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, said the domestic producers were apprehensive that unless the Government granted differentials, American mills would use foreign wools to save about 10 cents a pound. He asserted that the British Government fixed the price of the fine scoured imported wool in Boston at 90 to 95 cents a pound, while the domestic clip brought $1.05 a pound.

The wool growers asked that in the letting of contracts for all Government supplies of woolen goods in the fiscal year beginning July 1, Federal officials should grant the mills differentials in amounts equal to the margin between the domestic and foreign clips if the former were used.

The OPM recently announced that Government orders for 1942 would consume about 259,000,000 pounds of wool.

With Mr. Marshall were C. B. Wardlaw of Del Rio, Texas, president of the National Wool Growers Association; Price Maddox of Sweetwater, Texas, President of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Fred Earwood and J. T. Davis, vice-presidents of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association; Byron Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association: and C. J. Fawcett of Boston, Mass., manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who conferred with the wool growers, predicted that a "satisfactory adjustment" would be made of all problems arising in connection with the wool purchasing program of the Government.

U. S. Food Buying Plan Effects Big Savings for Army

CHICAGO (AP)—Gerrit Vander Hooning, consultant in the Office of Production Management, asserted that the most important element in building morale in both soldier and citizen in the country's defense program was "good food and plenty of it."

Addressing the annual convention of the National Association of Retail Grocers, Mr. Vander Hooning, in his prepared talk, said that every American soldier was being given a "fully balanced meal" thrice daily, "even to the right calory and vitamin count."

Mr. Vander Hooning, who is with the food procurement division of the OPM, said that "our control buying plan which now has gone into effect promises not only to assure that high quality of food but to secure it at a tremendous saving over what was formerly expended because we are now buying for the entire Army in one contract."

He cited two instances which resulted in savings of $100,000 and $175,000 in recent weeks because of the new policy.

Mr. Vander Hooning said there would be "no skyrocketing of prices as there was in the last war—we're not going to make 3,000 millionaires at the expense of the public."

"We now have a practical 1941 food administration," he said. "We can now adjust production through the AAA, with an organization set up in practically every agricultural county in the country. Through the ever normal granary we can regulate the prices and the in and out flow of the merchandise and, through British purchasing, we practically have control of the export market and the regulation of pricing."

Heyden Chemical Preferred Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made of 20,000 shares of Heyden Chemical Corp. 4¼ per cent preferred stock at 100½ per share by a group headed by A. G. Becker & Co.

Proceeds will be used to retire outstanding 7 per cent preferred, acquire additional buildings and machinery at the company's Garfield and Fords, N. J., plants and for other general corporate purposes.

Treasury May Sell Tax Anticipation Certificates

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau said the Treasury may be ready next week to announce plans for the sale of tax anticipation certificates.

He said that Federal Reserve officials were coming to the Treasury later this week to advice on the proposal.

Recently, Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury was considering the sale of special tax certificates which would be bought by taxpayers between now and the time they have to pay income tax next year, and so accumlate enough money to pay their tax bills.

Deep South Converts Its Pine Forests Into Paper

Wide World; Keystone

Various Steps in the South's New and Growing Paper Industry

(1) "Spotter" marking pine trees to be cut in a Champion Paper & Fibre Co. forest. A few trees are left on every acre for seeding and, as pine grows very fast, there is little likelihood of exhausting the supply. (2) Logs being received by barge at the Champion mill which is on the Houston, Texas, ship channel. (3) Cylinders where the logs are deposited from the wood-yard below by an endless conveyor system. Furious rotation of drums breaks bark from the logs and hurls them into a conveyor system that carries them to a machine which reduces them to chips. (4) Southern pine logs being mechanically ground into pulp. (5) Testing wood pulp for its sugar content at Herty Laboratory, Savannah, Ga. The amount of sugar in pulp indicates the strength of the papers which will result from the pulp. (6) Mill of the Union Bag & Paper Co. at Savannah, Ga., which is turning out about 230 tons of kraft paper and 25,000,000 bags daily. Stacks of pulpwood are shown in a row behind the oaks in the foreground. (7) Machine which manufactures paper from southern pine logs.

Small Business Hard Hit by U. S. Priority Orders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The impact of the defense program on industry may lead temporarily to unemployment and idle machines, Peter R. Nehemkis, OPM official, told field representatives of the defense contract service.

"Already not less than 10 entire industries whose supplies have been either drastically curtailed or completely shut-off must either close down or enter a new line of production," he said.

"It is one of the profound ironies of our defense effort that its total effect may well be to obliterate the smaller enterprises from the American business scene."

Mr. Nehemkis said that small business likely would be hit hardest by government priority orders on materials.

Conversion of civilian industries to defense work must be undertaken on an industry-wide basis, Mr. Nehemkis said, and cannot be accomplished successfully "through any piece-meal process."

Officials of several government agencies are working on the problem, he said, but "we are not yet prepared to announce any broad program."

Slab Zinc Production Increases During May

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of domestic slab zinc of all grades totaled 64,657 tons in May, compared with 62,210 in April and 51,457 in May, 1940, the American Zinc Institute announced.

Shipments in the month amounted to 63,638 tons against 62,974 in April and 57,224 a year ago. Stocks on hand of 8,305 tons were slightly ahead of 7,286 at the end of April but were all but negligible when compared with the 72,629 tons on hand at the end of May a year ago.

The huge drop in stocks from a year ago reflected the urgent demand for the metal for defense work.

Dixie-Vortex Co. Net

CHICAGO (AP) — Dixie-Vortex Company, manufacturer of paper cups and containers, reported net income of $840,911 or $1.95 a common share in the 12 months ended March 31, 1941. This compares with $858,385 or $2.03 a common share in the 12 months ended March 31, 1940.

Experiments Point to Nation's Independence in Paper Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Experiments which may lead to the development of a southern white paper industry equal in importance to the huge kraft, or brown paper industry, and make the United States independent of foreign sources of supply are going forward in the Herty Laboratory, where Dr. Charles H. Herty promoted the production of rayon, newsprint and other forest products from the Southeast's huge reserves of pine and gum trees.

It is expected that the new industry will supply the more than $200,000,000 worth of paper which the United States is said to have imported prior to the cessation of trans-Atlantic shipping of paper.

Upwards of 230,000,000 cords of pulpwood annually, it is estimated, can now be taken from Georgia and the Carolinas without exhausting its reservoir of pines. In the past 15 years several million acres of abandoned farm lands have grown up in pine and these resources represent only a small percentage of the young pine timber which has sprung up on more than 50,000,000 acres of cut-over lands. The present pulpwood cut from southeastern forests is estimated at about 12,000,000 cords per year.

Long before the Southeast had awakened to the possibilities of its great forests, Dr. Herty had discovered a method of extracting pitch from pines which revolutionized the turpentine industry and added more than $1,000,000 to the annual incomes of men in the business. Later he discovered that southern pines were no more resinous than the spruce for which the United States was paying some $170,000,000 annually to Canada, Sweden, and Norway, and could, therefore, be used in making newsprint.

As Dr. Herty realized, the South Atlantic States not only have pulpwood but also most of the other materials required in paper making. Enormous deposits of limestone, kaolin (clay derived from the decomposition of aluminous minerals) from which needed alum is derived, together with water from clarified rivers and artesian wells, are among the needed resources available. The locality is also free from ice and snow which permits logging throughout the year; and is easily accessible to middle west markets with ample rail facilities and to eastern markets because of proximity to the Atlantic Ocean.

The manufacture of paper requires a long and involved process. Before the final product comes flying from the rollers, natural scientists spend months, even years, in the laboratory measuring, weighing and cooking with chemicals various kinds and grades of pine wood, to see what combinations will produce opaque and transparent paper or high-grade paper suitable for books.

It is said that the southern forests can fill the Nation's entire paper requirements, including newsprint.

Italy Raises War Budget 10 Per Cent

ROME (AP)—The War Ministry's budget has appeared with an increase of about 10 per cent for the second year of the war.

The budget, as published in the official Gazette, totalled 4,657,306,200 lire, the equivalent of about $223,000,000. This was an increase of 426,000,000 lire, ore more than $21,000,000.

Missouri Fire Insurance Anti-Trust Suit Reopened

CHICAGO (AP)—Attorney General Roy McKittrick of Missouri on Monday reopened hearings in that State's anti-trust suit to prevent 123 stock fire insurance companies from operating in Missouri.

Mr. McKittrick said he would review 139 exhibits of memorandums written by Russell D. Hobbs, manager of the Western Actuarial bureau and adviser to the Subscribers Actuarial Committee.

Mr. McKittrick charged in previous hearings that stock fire insurance companies conspired through these two organizations to set rates.

The hearings are scheduled to continue to July 19 then adjourn to Sept. 15 when they are to be reopened in New York or Chicago. Mr. Hobbs will be the principal Chicago witness, Mr. McKittrick said.

Commercial Banks Lend $1,093,000,000 To Armament Firms

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commercial banks have lent a total of $1,093,000,000 to the manufacturers of defense items, the Office of Production Management made known.

These advances, for plant expansion or working capital, represent about 8 per cent of all commercial loans of the 321 banks included in a statistical survey made by the OPM's defense contract service.

Seventy-four of the 3,627 individual advances were for more than $1,000,000 each, and 101 involved sums of less than $1,000. The majority, 2,528, did not exceed $100,000.

The defense contract service also reported that, as of April 30, figures for defense contracts, by Federal Reserve Bank districts, were as follows:

Boston, $1,375,513,000; New York, $1,932,878,000; Philadelphia, $1,076,743,000; Cleveland, $571,176,000; Richmond, Va., $1,075,912,000; Atlanta, $494,519,000; Chicago, $1,361,702,000; St. Louis, $518,099,000; Minneapolis, $47,904,000; Kansas City, $341,292,000; Dallas, $223,483,000, and San Francisco, $1,813,343,000.

Senate Would Refund Old Processing Taxes on Hogs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed legislation to refund to producers processing taxes paid on hogs marketed for slaughter under the first AAA before it was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The measure was sent to the House.

Senator Gillette (D) Iowa said that of the $263,230,867 in processing taxes collected on hogs under the invalidated act less than $1,000,000 has been refunded to producers who filed claims.

Most of the claims now outstanding against the Government are small, Mr. Gillette added.

Massachusetts Investors Dividend

Trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust have declared a dividend of 21 cents a share, payable July 19, to stock of record, June 30. This compares with a distribution of 20 cents a share in the previous quarter and 21 cents a share in the corresponding quarter of last year.

U. S. Exports In April Best In Four Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said revised merchandise export figures showed that the $385,454,000 shipments in April were the highest for any month in recent years.

Although the department is refusing to give the destination of special products, the figures indicated accelerated shipment of airplanes and other war materials to Great Britain.

Merchandise imports totaled $287,550,000, and were the highest for any month since early 1937. Exports exceeded imports, however, by $97,904,000, compared with an excess of $89,449,000 in March last and $110,586,000 in April, 1940.

Export Excess

In the first four months of the year exports totaled $1,371,424,000, imports $1,017,694,000, and the export excess was $353,730,000. In the similar period last year, exports were $1,390,910,000, imports $871,167,000, and the export excess was $519,743,000. In the early months of this year exports failed to equal similar figures of last year, because trade lanes to France, Italy, and much of the rest of Europe were open until June, 1940, and are now closed.

Airplane exports in April totaled $66,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000 over March. The April figure trebled that of a year ago. Shipments of heavy iron and steel products were $43,000,000 in April, a gain of one-eighth over March. Exports of firearms and explosives, worth $16,300,000, and of metal-working machinery, worth $22,400,000, also were substantially higher than in March. Other increases were shown in exports of lubricating oil, lumber, wood pulp, rayon manufactures and other manufactured goods. Declines were shown for automobiles, gasoline, and manufactured cotton goods.

Shipments Increase

Other indications of lease-lend operations were increased shipments of wheat flour, canned milk, milled rice and other manufactured food products. Shipments of unprocessed foods and agricultural products, including wheat, cotton and tobacco, declined.

The rise in imports was attributed partly to the purchase of strategic war materials, including copper, tin and unmanufactured wool. Sugar and coffee imports also increased.

Comparisons of principal agricultural commodities, follow:

(Figures given in this order—April, 1940, March, 1941, April, 1941, first four months of 1940, first four months of 1941.)

Exports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds)—192,607,000; 52,614,000; 39,347,000; 1,429,424,000; 158,746,000.

Imports of unmanufactured cotton (pounds—8,098,000; 23,136,000; 24,472,000; 40,333,000; 84,987,000.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—15,912,000; 19,404,000; 14,030,000; 103,557,000; 63,208,000.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco (pounds)—5,790,000; 7,087,000; 5,927,000; 22,407,000; 24,179,000.

Exports of wheat (bushels)—1,833,000; 1,998,000; 1,246,000; 7,375,000; 3,346,000.

Imports of wheat for milling and reexport (bushels)—754,000; 533,000; 584,000; 3,369,000; 2,306,000.

Exports of corn (bushels)—1,303,000; 24,000; 139,000; 14,126,000; 1,457,000.

Exports of meat products (pounds)—9,314,000; 5,716,000; 6,021,000; 90,767,000; 22,564,000.

Imports of meat products (pounds)—7,300,000; 12,582,000; 14,354,000; 35,188,000; 50,528,000.

Exports of lard (pounds)—18,849,000; 24,329,000; 22,375,000; 92,624,000; 75,200,000.

New Life Insurance In May Shows 5½% Gain Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of May total writings of new life insurance amounted to 5.5 per cent more than in May a year ago, while the aggregate for the first five months this year was 1.7 per cent correspondingly above 1940, according to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in a report to the Department of Commerce.

The report summarizes the new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, of 39 companies having 82 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

The following tabluation shows the amount of insurance written in each group in May with a comparison for last year.

	1941	1940	P.C. Chg.
Ordinary	$458,872,000	$438,951,000	+ 4.5
Industrial	151,391,000	141,922,000	+ 6.7
Group	49,812,000	44,869,000	+11.0
Total	$660,075,000	$625,742,000	+ 5.5

Business written in the first five months follows:

Ordinary	$2,197,042,000	$2,129,619,000	+ 3.2
Industrial	710,455,000	654,658,000	+8.5
Group	223,624,000	294,852,000	—24.2
Total	$3,131,121,000	$3,079,127,000	+ 1.7

Defense Savings Bonds

WASHINGTON, (AP) The Treasury reported that $75,009,000 of defense savings bonds were sold during the first week of June, bringing to $513,239,000 the total sales since the program was begun May 1.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1941 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25, 1941.
GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer.
June 16, 1941.

Court Names Five Managers To Effect Erie Reorganization

CLEVELAND (AP) — Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin has confirmed designation of five reorganization managers for Erie Railroad. The managers have full power, under court supervision, to put into effect the railroad's reorganization plan, replace old securities with the new issues provided by the plan, and appoint directors. Stockholders will have an opportunity to vote upon the directors within 120 days of their appointment, which is not expected for several months.

The managers are J. K. Thompson of Cleveland, Erie vice-president; Frank C. Wright, representative of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Harry C. Hagerty, representing Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; John W. Stedman, representing Prudential Life, and Henry S. Sturges, vice-president of the First National Bank of New York.

Erie went into trusteeship in January, 1938, when it was unable to meet interest payments. The reorganization plan, previously approved by the court, was confirmed after security holders approved it in a vote conducted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It halves Erie's old fixed charges, bringing them down from $14,000,000 to about $7,000,000, including certain rentals for leased lines. Holders of common and preferred stock receive new no-par common stock on the basis of one share for five shares now held. In addition they receive warrants entitling them to purchase 1¼ shares of common for each share now held, at $37.17 a share. The plan provides various treatments for the several different classes of bonds issued by the road.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, which paid $44,000,000 for its Erie stock holdings, gets 10 per cent of the new common. This gives it an 8 per cent voting interest, since the common as a whole will have 80 per cent of Erie's voting power.

N. Y. Central Plans $15,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York Central Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $15,000,000 in equipment trust certificates to increase its rolling stock.

The funds would be used toward the purchase of 4,000 55-ton steel box cars; 1,000 70-ton high side gondola cars; 15 oil-electric switching locomotives, and 15 Mohawk type freight locomotives.

Cost of the new equipment was estimated at $16,808,000.

Bids for the certificates will be opened next Thursday in New York.

Howard Tropical Worsted Suits
(Coat and Trousers)

$17.50
No Charge for Alterations

Just slide into one of these feather-weight suits. You'll agree it's cool . . . it's comfortable . . . it's smart! In character, in tailoring, in quality, these Howard Tropical Worsteds are exactly like our year 'round suits . . . but they are lighter in weight. The fabric is porous to permit air to circulate so that you can emit excessive body heat. Plain colors, light tones, dark tones, new neat patterns . . . in plaids, stripes and tweed effects . . . all sizes up to 52 stout. For a real retreat from the heat, better buy a season's supply of Howard Tropicals.

HOWARD TEN PAY PLAN
It enables you to purchase the clothes you need with a small outlay of money. Open an account . . . pay a little down and budget the balance in weekly or twice monthly payments for a period of ten weeks. The service fee is only one dollar.

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
Air Conditioned Stores

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1655 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • **Brooklyn** . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton St. 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St. **Ridgewood** . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • **Jamaica** . . . 165-20 Jamaica Ave. **Flushing** . . . 39-09 Main Street • **White Plains** . . . 186 Main Street **Newark** . . . 82 Market Street • **Jersey City** . . . 520 Central Avenue **Paterson** . . . 160 Market Street • **Philadelphia** . . . 1215 Market Street 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. • **Upper Darby, Pa.** . . . 67 South 69th St. • **Boston** . . . 605 Washington St. 342 Washington St. **Worcester** . . . 104 Front Street • **Providence** . . . 200 Weybosset Street **Syracuse** . . . 325 South Salina Street • **Pittsburgh** . . . 233 Fifth Avenue **Chicago** . . . 220 South State Street 6345 South Halsted Street

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Seizure Bill Hit as Military Dictatorship

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Senator Sheridan Downey (D-Calif.) protested today that "property seizure" powers asked by the War Department would "create a military dictatorship under which tens of thousands of small businesses will be ruined."

"If this is absolutely necessary, then let's face the facts," Senator Downey, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, told Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The California Senator said both Army and Navy officials had informed him that they intended to seize machines and tools of many small southern California industries as soon as the property seizure measure was law.

Sees Small Firms Destroyed

"I look with horror on this," Senator Downey said. "Within 24 hours after this is passed many small industries in my State will be destroyed."

Secretary Patterson explained that the War Department was not opposed to changing language of the broad-termed bill but needed power to acquire materials and machines necessary for national defense.

Senator Downey said both the War and Navy Departments favored concentration of defense production in large corporations and plants and that these concerns now were planning to take over machines and tools of smaller industries in his State.

Mr. Patterson said that the War Department had information that many machines and tool were being held for higher prices "not only by second-hand dealers but by those who want higher profits or hope to get contracts."

"It may be necessary to have that kind of military dictatorship, but I don't believe the committee should underestimate the power included in this bill," Senator Downey declared.

Mr. Patterson said the War Department wanted to use machine tools in the plants where they now were placed but desired the authority to requisition the tools if they could not be so used.

Willing to Restrict Bill

Senator Downey asserted he was informed by Navy officials that they desired to concentrate ship building contracts with large firms, preferring to have machine tools assembled in a central location.

The California Senator contended that while the Government might pay for machine tools it requisitioned, its seizure of such tools might "wreck" a going business with no adequate compensation paid to the owners.

Mr. Patterson countered that the War Department was willing to accept restricted language so long as it did not "cripple" the authorities in their attempts to equip the army.

The Undersecretary said he had discussed the bill with Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the World War Industries Board, and Mr. Baruch expressed the opinion that it was "appropriate" legislation.

The United States, Mr. Patterson asserted, is "imperilled by the aggressive designs of the Axis powers" and "no time should be lost, no effort spared, to equip our armed forces."

"The need today for procuring arms for the troops in the field is as urgent as if we were at war," he continued. "We are drafting men into the service, are we to refuse to draft materials?"

Gilt-Edged Issues Strong in London

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Steady demand for gilt-edged issues again made for pronounced firmness of prices in this division of the stock market today.

There was a good reinvestment call for British funds. Strength of India bonds reflected market belief the Indian Government may shortly redeem the outstanding £87,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds.

The industrial list had a good tone but dealings were light. Heavy industry shares continued to attract a fair interest. Investment opinion was that the taxation situation had been discounted to a considerable extent.

Home rails were steady. Kaffirs advanced on local and Cape Town buying. Oil shares were firm.

Export Licenses Issued For Minerals, Machinery

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced that general licenses had been issued for the export to Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland of eight categories of minerals and machinery.

Collectors of customs have been authorized to permit exportations of mining, well and pumping machinery; quarrying machinery, mine hoists and derricks; construction and conveying machinery; stramonium; fluorspar; cryolite; columbium, and tantalum.

The State Department also announced that general licenses authorizing the exportation of cork to Canada, Great Britain and Northern Ireland had been revoked in the interest of national defense.

At the same time it was announced that general licenses had been issued authorizing the exportation of barbed and twisted wire and woven wire fencing to Argentina, Brazil and Cuba.

Heads Western Union

Blank & Stoller

Albert N. Williams

Western Union Elects Williams As New President

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company, announced the election of Albert N. Williams as its new president and member of its board of directors.

He began his career as a rodman on the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad at the age of 16.

In 1910 he was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. From 1910 to 1917 he occupied various positions in the transportation industry and went to the petroleum field where he remained in various executive capacities until 1921.

He returned to the railroads with the Midland Valley and in 1932 was elected president and general manager of the Belt Railway of Chicago, where he remained until he became chairman of the board and executive vice-president of the Lehigh Valley in 1939.

In January, 1940, Mr. Williams was elected president of the Lehigh.

He is married and has three children. His home is at Florham, N. J.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.00½	.98¾	.98⅞	1.00⅜
Minneapolis	.97⅛	.95½	.95⅝	.97
Kansas City	.91½	.90	.90	.91½
Winnipeg			.77½	.77½
September Wheat:				
Chicago	1.02¼	1.00½	1.00½	1.02
Minneapolis	.98¼	.96⅝	.96¾	.98⅛
Kansas City	.93½	.91¾	.91⅞	.93½
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.04¼	1.02½	1.02½	1.04
Minneapolis	.98½	.98½	.98½	1.00
Kansas City	.5½	.93⅞	.93⅞	.95½
July Corn:				
Chicago	.73¼	.72⅞	.73⅛	.73⅛
Kansas City			.68⅛	.68¼
September Corn:				
Chicago	.75¼	.74⅞¼	.75¼	.75
July Oats:				
Chicago			.35⅝	.36⅛
Minneapolis	.32⅛	.31¾	.31¾	.32⅛
Winnipeg	.38	.37⅝	.37⅞	.37¾
Rye, Chicago				
July old			.50	.50⅜
new	.55⅜	.55⅛	.55¼	.56
Sept. old			.50½	.50½
new	.57½	.56½	.56½	.57¼
Dec	.60	.59	.59	.59⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jly	10.32	10.45	10.32	10.32	10.32
Sep	10.55	10.67	10.52	10.52	10.55
Oct	10.65	10.67	10.62	10.65	10.65
Dec	10.85	10.95	10.85	10.85	10.85

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jly	1.42⅞	1.43⅞	1.39⅜	1.39⅝	1.42⅞
Oct old	1.33⅛	1.34½	1.30¼	1.30½	1.32⅞
Oct new	1.33⅛	1.34½	1.30⅜	1.30½	1.32⅞
Dec	1.34¼	1.35¾	1.31½	1.31⅞	1.33¾

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.8
Ooce.	93.3	93.3	93.2	93.2	93.6
Dec.	93.5	93.5	93.2	93.2	93.6
Tope					
July	126.5	127.0	126.5	127.0	126.8
Oct.	123.3	123.4	123.0	123.0	123.4
Dec.	121.5	121.5	121.3	121.3	121.6

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	14.25	14.25	14.08	14.09	14.21
Oct.	14.43	14.47	14.25	14.25	14.41
Dec.	14.52	14.56	14.34	14.36	14.50
March	14.56	14.62	14.40	14.40	14.55

Spots 14.79.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	14.74	14.74	14.60	15.68	14.75
Dec	14.74	14.75	14.60	14.71	14.70
June	14.54	-4.64	14.55	14.55	14.61

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NYSepNo3	2.57	2.61	2.57	2.60	2.57
WldSepNo4	.96½	.99½	.96½	.99½	.96½

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	11.69	11.84	11.65	11.69	11.75
Dec.	11.63	11.72	11.50	11.55	11.64

Crude Rubber

New Standard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.				20.60b	20.75
Dec.	20.70	10.76	10.70	10.76	10.65

b-Bid

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.81	7.87	7.81	7.82	7.84
Sept.	7.92	7.96	7.89	7.92	7.92

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July				11.90b	11.90

b-Bid

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.15	6.15	6.13	6.15	6.10

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	36.40	36.90	36.40	36.80	36.35

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	....	....	....	27.00b	....
July	....	....	....	25.60b	....
*Oct.	28.85	29.25	28.85	29.20	28.75

*S. s. † S. p. f. b. Bid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s 56-46	113.6	113.6	113.6
4¼ 52-47	119.6	119.6	119.6
2s 55-53	104.15	104.15	104.15
11 2¾s 59-56	110.6	110.4	110.4
New York City Bond			
4 3s 80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	54	54	54
1 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	41	41	41
4 Alleghany cv 5s 44	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2 Alleghany cv 5s 49	74¾	74¾	74¾
15 Alleghany 5s 50 st	50¼	50	50⅛
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	56¾	56¼	56½
19 Am IGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102½	102½
7 Am Int 5½s 49	100	99¾	100
2 Am T&T 5½s 43	101	101	101
16 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108⅝	108⅜	108½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	104⅜	104¼	104¼
1 Ann Arbor 4s 95	56	56	56
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	106	106
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95	109	109	109
10 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¼	104	104
5 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
6 A C Line clt 4s 52	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	69½	69½	69½
10 A C Line 4½s 64	64¼	64	64
40 A C Line 5s 45	90	89¾	89⅞
5 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	98½	98½	98½
6 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	65½	65½	65½
27 B&O 95 st A	34	33¾	33¾
3 B&O 2000 st D	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
14 B&O 96 st F	34	34	34
53 B&O cv 60 st	28¼	28	28
13 B&O 4s 48	63⅜	63¼	63¼
10 B&O S W 50 st	44½	44	44¼
3 Bang&Arro cn 4s 51	47	46⅞	46⅞
5 Mang&Aroo cv 4s 51st	47¼	46⅞	47¼
1 Bang&Aroo 5s 43	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 BellTPa 5s 48B	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Beth Stl 3s 60	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
25 Boston&Me 4s 60	28⅞	28¾	28⅞
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	67	67	67
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
7 Blyn Un Gas 5s 57B	104½	104½	104½
6 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	112½	112½	112½
5 Buf R&P 57 st	41½	41½	41½
4 Bush Term 5s 55	47½	47½	47½
25 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	75	75
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100½	100½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Can Pac 5s '54	79	79	79
5 Can Pac 4½s '60	74	74	74
1 Can Pac 4s perp	60¾	60¾	60¾
7 Celanese 3s '55	99¼	99	99¼
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '58	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107½	107½	107½
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	55⅜	55	55
5 Cen R R N J 5s '87	17⅝	17½	17⅝
12 Cen RR N J 5s '87 reg	16½	16⅜	16⅜
8 Cen R R N J 4s '87	16½	16¼	16½
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	87⅛	87	87
2 C&O 4½s '92	130½	130½	130½
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	104	103⅝	104
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	84½	84½	84½
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	82⅝	82½	82½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93	93½
3 CChi & E Ill inc '97	23¼	23¼	23¼
4 ChiGtWst inc 4½s 2038	34½	34⅛	34¼
7 Chi Gt West 4s '88	66½	66½	66½
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	27	27	27
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	9¼	9¼	9¼
52 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8½	8½
1 CMSP&Pac aj 5s 2000	2½	2½	2½
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	37	36¾	36¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	30	30	30
1 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
22 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
7 CRI & P 4s 88	20½	20½	20½
5 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13¼	13	13¼
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¼	108	108⅛
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¾	93⅝	93¾
21 Childs Co 5s 43	38	36	38
1 Cin Gas&El 3½s 66	108½	108½	108½
19 CCC&StL 4½c 77	56	55¾	55⅞
2 2 CCC&StL gen 4s 9	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	55¾	55⅞	55⅞
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	88½	88	88½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	69⅜	69¼	69⅜
7 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69⅜	69¼	69⅜
1 Col F & I 5s 70	80	80	80
26 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜
2 Columbia G 5s Ap	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
9 Columbia G 5s 52 May	193⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
38 ComlMack inc 69 ww	44	43½	43⅝
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109⅞	109¾	109¾
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
11 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¾	109¼	109¾
11 Con Edis 3½s 48	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Con Rys 4s 51	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	21½	21½	21½
7 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110⅞	110½	110½
4 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105⅝	105½	105½
3 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 Cuba NoRy5½s 42 rct	17	16¾	17
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98	98	98
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	107½	107½	107½
8 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	53⅛	53	53
11 D&RG 4s 36	13¼	13	13
1 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 Det Ed 3½s 66	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	98½	98½	98½
19 Erie rfg 5s 67	27¼	27	27¼
70 Erie rfg 5s 75	27¼	27	27¼
4 Erie 1st 4s 96	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
41 Erie gen lien 4s 96	56¾	56	56½
5 Erie cv 4s 53 A	51	51	51
2 Erie cv 4s 53B	51¼	51¼	51¼
1 Fed Lt&T 6s 54 B	101	101	101
20 Genl Stl Cast 5½s 49	91½	91¼	91½
5 GtNorRy 5½s 52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 GtNor 4½s 76 D	91½	91⅜	91⅜
4 GtNor 4s 46 G	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
8 GtNor 4s 46 H	97½	97½	97½
13 GtNor 3¾s 67	82¼	82	82¼
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	89	89	89
3 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	93	93	93
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	46½	46½	46½
1 Gulf St Util 3¼s 69	110	110	110
5 Housatonic 5s 37	63⅝	63¼	63[illegible]
3 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s 54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
24 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	39½	38⅜	39¼
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	122½	122½	122½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	45	45
3 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10½	10½
14 Ill Cen 4s 52	45½	45	45
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	44	43¾	44
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45¾	45¾	45¾
11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46½	46⅛	46⅛
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	52½	52½	52½
1 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	50	49⅞	49⅞
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45¼	45	45
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
2 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	99	99	9
6 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38¾	38¾	38¾
21 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	86	85⅝	86
22 Int Paper 6s 55	105½	104⅞	104⅞
23 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104¼	104¼
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	43⅞	43½	43¾
30 Int T&T 5s 55	45¾	45⅛	45½
5 James F&Clea 4s 59	55⅜	55⅜	5⅜
10 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	41½	41⅜	41½
1 K C South 5s50	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Keith (BF) 6s 46	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	82	82	82
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	68	68	68
4 L S & M S 3½s 97	91	90½	91
8 Leh & N Y 4s 45	42¼	42	42
20 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	70	70	70
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	57	57	57
6 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47½	47½	47½
11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33⅞	33½	33½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅝	30½	30½
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28½	27¾	28⅜
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55½	55½	55½
7 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96¼	96¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	124¼	124¼	124¼
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4 L & N Pad & B 4s 46	106	106	106
18 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	52	52
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	35	35	35
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47	98	98	98
1 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	111	111	111
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106⅜	106¼	106¼
13 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	12⅝	12½	12⅝
28 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11¾	11¾
20 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	29¾	29⅝	29¾
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11½	11½	11½
10 M-K-T 4½s 78	25⅞	25¾	25¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37	37	37
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
28 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	23½	23½	23½
8 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	24	23⅞	23⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
21 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	23½	23½	23½
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
25 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
9 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	106⅝	107
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	41	40⅞	40⅞
1 Mor'nEssex 4½s 55	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40⅜	40	40
1 Nash Ch&StL 4s 78	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 N Eng RR 4s 45	55	55	55
3 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
1 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 NO Gt Nor 5s 83	76	76	76
5 N O Pub Sv 5s 52A	106	106	106
3 NOrl&NE4½s 52	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	72	72	72
7 NOTex&M 5½s 54	41½	41¼	41½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 ct	39½	39½	39½
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42	42	42
2 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 NY&Putnam 4s 93	49¼	49	49
50 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅜	62¼	62½
65 NYC 4½s 2013A	57⅛	56⅞	57
16 NYC cn 4s 98	61¾	61⅝	61⅝
21 NYC 3¾s 46	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
11 NYC cv 3¼s 52	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
15 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73½	73⅜	73⅜
23 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	61½	61¼	61⅜
3 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 NY Connect 3½s 65	100⅞	100½	100½
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	75	75	75
5 NY Dock Co 4s 51	60½	60½	60½
2 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
24 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	42¼	42¼	42¼
4 NYNH&H 4s 47	22	22	22
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5 NYNH&H 3½s 54	21½	21½	21½
1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
1 NY Prov&Bos 4s 42	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	14	14	14
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	31	31	31
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	3½	3½	3½
3 Niagara FallsP 3½s66	110½	110½	110½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	100	100	100
2 Norf Sou 5s 61A	22	22	22
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	22	22	22
1 Norf&W 4s 96	127¼	127¼	127¼
23 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65⅞	65½	65½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57½	57½	57½
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞
4 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75½	75½
5 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	73	73	73
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43¼
5 Nor Sta P 3½s 67	110¼	110	110
15 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	107¾	107⅞
5 OklahomaG&E 3¾s 66	109⅛	109	109
9 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	105	105	105
2 Ont P NFall 5s 43	102½	102½	102½
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
5 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82⅛	82	82
1 Pac Gas & El 3½ s66	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
9 Pac G&E 4s 64	112⅞	112¾	112¾
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	86	86	86
6 Para Uict cv 3¼s 47	95	95	95
1 Parmelee T 6s 44	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Pen Co 4s 63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Pen P&L 4¼s 74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Pen P&L 3½s 69	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Pen RR gen 5s 63	112⅛	112	112⅛
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛
16 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
6 Pen RR 24½s deb 70	93½	93⅜	93½
15 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	192¼	192	192¼
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	102	102	102
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	108	107¾	108
13 Phila Co 5s 67	105 23-32	105 23-32	
11 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110½	110¼	110¼
22 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
29 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26½	26	26
39 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¾	104½	104¾
12 PCC & StL 4½s 77	103⅞	103½	103¾
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58A	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
19 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¼	81¾	82
3 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	67	67	67
10 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	105	105	105
4 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104	104	104
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	10½	10½	10½
3 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13½	13½	13½
4 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	89⅜	89	89⅜
12 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	72¼	71¾	72¼
4 St L Pub Svc 5s 59	81⅛	81	81⅛
35 St L SF 4½s 78	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
12 St L SF 4s 50 A	11½	11⅜	11½
7 St L SF 4s 50 A ct	11⅛	11	11⅛
5 St L SW 5s 52	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
36 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99	99	9
10 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞
5 Silesian-Am 7s 41	83	80	83
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
4 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 So Bell T & T 3s '79	107	107	107
16 Sou Pac 4½s '68	53¼	52¾	53
50 So Pac 4½s '60	53¼	52¾	53
12 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67¾	67⅝	67&
6 So Pac clt 4s '49	49½	49½	49½
7 So Pac 3¾s '46	68½	68⅛	68⅛
32 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54½	54⅛	54½
17 South Ry 6½s '56	87¼	86½	86¾
9 South Ry gen 6s '56	81⅝	81¼	81¼
16 South Ry gen 4s '56	62	61⅝	61⅝
9 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
5 Stand Oil N J 3¼s '53	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	106½	106⅜	106⅜
26 Swift & Co 2¾s '61	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Tex Corp 3s '59	106½	106½	106½
4 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	103⅛	103	103
2 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	71½	71	71
3 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	70	70	70
35 Third Ave aj 5s '60	16¾	16	16¾
9 Third Ave 4s '60	53½	53	53
6 T St L & W 4s '50	79	78¾	79
3 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	105	105	105
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
4 Un Pac 3½s '80	106	106	106
4 Un Pac 3½s '71	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	94¼	94	94
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103½	103¼	103½
17 Utah P&L 5s 44	103½	103¼	103½
2 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
8 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Wabash 1st 5s 39	58¼	58¼	58¼
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
10 Wabash 5s 80 D	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
19 Wabash 5s 76 B	13	12¾	13
17 Wabash 4½s 78C	12⅝	12¼	12¼
1 Walwrth 4s 55	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	95½	95½	95½
73 Warren Bros 6s 41	60½	58	59½
6 West Shore 4s 2361	52¼	52⅛	52¼
2 Westch Lt 3½s 67	110	110	110
14 Westn Md 4s 52	92¾	92⅛	92⅝
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25	25	25
3 Westrn Un 5s 51	83⅞	83⅝	83¾
18 Western Un 5s 60	82½	82⅛	82½
5 Western Un 4½s 50	79½	79⅜	79½
1 Wh&L E 4s 49	113¾	113¾	113¾
16 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	93½	93⅜	93⅜
1 Wilson&Co 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
11 WisCen 4s 49	37⅜	37	37⅜
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	103	103
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101½	101⅛	101⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb.	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
7 Australia 4½s 56	56½	56½	56½
2 Belgium 7s 55	80	80	80
3 Belgium 6½s 49	84	84	84
3 Belg 6s 55 wd	82¼	82¼	82¼
4 Brazil 8s 41	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17	17	17
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
18 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18½	18½	18½
3 Buen A 3s 84	35⅞	35	35⅞
14 Bpen A 4¾s 77	48½	48¼	48¼
16 Buen A 4½s Aug. 76	47½	47¼	47½
1 Buen A 4¾s 75	50	50	50
15 Canada 5s 52	101½	101¼	101½
1 Canada 4s 60	97½	97½	97½
1 Canada 3s 68	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Canada 3s 67	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1 Carlsbad 8s 54	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2 Chile MtgBk6s61asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 Chile MtgBk6s62asd	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
6 Chile 6s 60 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	11½	11½	11½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36	36	36
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36	35¾	36
8 Den 6s 42 wd	64¼	64	64
19 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6⅜	6	6¼
3 GerGovt5½s65unst	5	5	5
2 Ger Govt 7s 49	8⅞	8	8⅞
12 GtConElPJap 7s 44	72¼	72	72¼
5 Ital Cr Cons 7s 47B	20	20	20
1 Italy 7s 1951	26½	26½	26½
18 Japan 6½s 54	70	68¼	68¼
24 Japan 5½s 65	66	64½	64½
3 Mex 5s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
10 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5½	5½	5½
15 Mex 10 4s asd 45	5¾	5¾	5¾
9 Orient Dev 6s 53	43⅞	43	43
1 Orient Dev 5½s 58	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
2 Peru 1st 6s 60	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2 Rome 6½s 52	19½	19¼	19¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 50	17¾	17¾	17¾
13 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	55⅜	55	55¼
17 Shinyetsu E 6½s 52	51	51	51
4 Tokyo City 5½s 61	45½	44½	44½
1 Tokyo City 5s 52	20	20	20
13 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	45	42⅞	43
9 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s79	42½	42½	42½
18 Yokohama 6s 61	54	52½	52½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 3,300,000, previous day 5,331,000, week ago 6,289,800, year ago 4,393,700, two years ago 5,545,100. Jan. 1 to date 1,023,675,125 year ago 810,517,050, two years ago 797,650,000.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 18

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2375	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4175	.4175	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5331	.5331	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2456	.2456	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8800	.8887	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Holly Sugar Refunding

NEW YORK (AP)—Holly Sugar Corp. has completed arrangements to refund its outstanding first mortgage bonds with funds received from the sale of a new issue to Prudential Insurance Company of America. There are two issues outstanding totaling $3,860,000 as of March 31 and bearing 3¾ and 4 per cent coupons. The new bonds are 3¼s.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	7⅜	8⅜
American Hardware Co	20	22½
American Manufacturing	20½	23
American Manufac 5% pf	80	83
American Wringer Co	5¼	7¼
†Amoskeag Company	20	25
†Amoskeag Company pf	72	76
Appleton Company	22½	24
Appleton Company 7% pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4¼
Arlington Mills	38½	41½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¾	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	16½	18½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	23½	25½
Bausch & Lomb Optical pf	110	114
Berkshire Fine Spinning	5⅜	6⅝
Bird & Son Inc 5% pf	101	105
Boston Wharf Company	14	15¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	25½	28¼
Botany Worsted Mills pf	3¾	4¾
Brinks Inc	78	...
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	6
Central Railway Signal A	37	...
Chain Store Real Estate	10	12¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¼	34¼
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	12¼	14¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	22½	25½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5% pf	100	103
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27	30
Douglas W L Shoe Co pf	2¼	3¾
Draper Corporation	64½	68½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	12	14
Eastern Corporation	4	5
Eastern Corporation pf	12¾	14¾
5xolon Co	13¼	15¼
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17½
Franklin Proces	31½	34½
Fruit of the Loom	6¾	8¼
General Fire Extinguisher	14	16
General Machinery	25¼	28¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	13⅜	15⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	22	26
Graton & Knight Co	6	7
Graton & Knight Co 7% pf	65½	70½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	23	26
Great Northern Paper Co	35½	38½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	66
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	16	19
Harrington & Richardson	5	6
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7½	10
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10½	13
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¼	19¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	25¾
Hooker Electric Chem	15⅜	17¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	33¾	35¾
Hlgrade Slyvania Corp pf	41½	43½
Keith George E Co	86	10
Kendall Company	8½	10½
Kennedy's Inc pf	16⅝	18⅝
King-Seeley Corp	7⅝	8⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	20½	23
Lawrence Portland Cement	14½	17½
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	23¾
Do 7%	107½	...
Ludlow Mfg Associates	99½	104½
*Marlin-Rockwell Corp	53½	56½
Merrimack Manufacturing	23	25
Do pf	83½	85
Mid-West Refineries Co	290	370
Millers Falls Company	9	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5½	6½
Nashawena Mills	10¼	12¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	66½	71
Nashua Manufac Co	9	11½
Do 1st pf	47½	50½
Do 2d pf	10	12½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	10
National Skirt Shops	4¾	6
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	32½	35
Newmarket Manufac Co	34	37
Nicholson File Company	33	36
Nonquitt Mills	26	29
Parker Appliance	11¾	13¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	91½	96½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	15½	18½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	54½	..
Quisset Mill	30	33
Remington Arms Co Inc	4⅜	5⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	15¼	17¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf A	19½	21½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	30	...
Sanford Mills	23	27
Submarine Signal Co	27½	30½
Tampax Inc	2	3
Triumph Explosives Inc	3	4
Union Premier Food Strs pf	42	45
United ElasticCorp	7⅜	8⅞
US Envelope Company	44¾	49¾
US Envelope Co 7 pf	106¾	111¾
WJR Radio Station Detroit	24	27
Waltham Watch Co B	2½	4
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	17½	21½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	84	...
Wamsutta Mills Inc	11¾	13¾
Warner & Swasey Co	20¾	23¼
Western Real Estate Trustees	31	...
West Point Manufacturing	33¼	35¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	101	103½
Blacktone V G & E	4	1965	109	...
Cen Maine Power	3½	1966	107	108½
Florida Pub Ser	4	1956	103	105
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104	106½
Gulf Power Co	5	1968	104	...
Idaho Power	3¾	1967	109	110½
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	103¾	105¾
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	104	...
Narragansett El	3½	1968	109½	110¾
N. Y. State El & G	3¾	1964	109	110½
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	104½	106
P S of N H ser D	3¾	1960	107	...
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	...
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	...
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	...
Wisconsin Gas & El	3¼	1960	108	110
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	108	110

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	108	111
Arkansas Pow & Lt $7 pf	83	87
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	84	88
Blackstone V G & E 6 pf	113	..
Buff Niag 6.4 pf	17¼	19¼
Cen Ill Pub S $6 pf	86	90
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	61	65
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	130	134
Gen'l Wat G & E $3 pf	40	43
Interstate Nat Gas	18	21
Jamaica Water Supply	27	30
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	102	106
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100½	104
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	97	101½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	109	113
New Rochelle Wat pf	10½	13½
No. States Power Del 5 pf	110½	114
No. States Power Del 6 pf	69½	73
No. States Power Del 7 pf	76	80
Ohio Power 4½ pf	109¼	112¼
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	105	108
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114	117
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	80	84
Penn Power&Light $7 pf	110¼	114¼
Uub Serv Okla 5 pf	102¼	105¼
Public Electric Lt pf	84	88
Roch Gas & E 5 pf	95¾	99¾
Roch Gas & E 6 pf	102½	106½
San iDego Gas & Elec	14	15½
Savannah Elec & Pr 6 uf	95	97
18 Sierra Pac Power Co	18	29
Sierra Pac Power 6 pf	114	..
Tampa Elec Co	20	21½
Texas El Serv 6 pf	97	101
Texas Pwr & Lt 6 pf	97½	101½
Washington Ry & Elec units	13⅞	15⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	18¾	21¼
*do 6 pf	140	..
*do 7 pf	110	..
Beverly-Gas&Elec	51½	55
Brockton G&LY	4⅛	5⅛
Central Me Pwrs 6 pf	99	103
Do 7 pf	109	112
Cent. Vt Pub. Serv. 6 pf	103	107
Conn Lt & Pwr	39⅞	42⅝
Cumb Cty & Lt 6 pf	110	114
East Utl. Assoc	21½	23½
Do conv.	2½	3½
Fall River G. Wks	18	21
Fitchburgh G&L	38	42
Green Mt Powr. pf.	61	65
Hartford Elec.	55¼	58¼
Haverhill Elec.	36	40
Haverhill Gas	9	11
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	13½	15½
Lawrence G&L	38½	42
Lowell Elec	47	51
*Lynn Gas & Elec.	79	87
Mass. Pwr & Lt pf	16	18
Mass. Itl Assoc. pf	24⅜	27⅜
Narr. Elec pf	53	55
N.E. G&El. 5½ pf	14¾	17¾
*N.E. Powr. Assoc 6 pf	35	38
N.E. Pub Serv.7 pf ln.	65	69
do 6 pr. n.	62	66
do 7 pf.	7¼	9¼
do 6 pf.	6¼	8¼
Newport Elec.	25¼	27¼
Providence Gas	7¾	9¼
Pub Serv. of N.H. 6 pf	105	109
R.I. Pub. Serv $2 pf	31¼	33½
Rockland Lt.&Pow.	8⅜	9⅞
Springfield Gas	12½	14
Twin States G&E.2pr. pf	106¾	..
West. Mass. Cos.	23	25½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
*Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	15	16½
Bank of New York (14)	335	342
Bankers Trust (2)	51¼	53¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	71½	76½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	94¼	97½
Chase Nat (1.40)	29¾	31¾
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	43¾	45¾
Commercial (8)	175	181
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	12½	14
Corn Exchange Bk&T (3)	41¾	42¾
Empire Tr (3)	44¼	47¼
First National (100)	1450	1490
Guranty Tr (12)	270	275
Irving Tr (.60)	10¾	11¾
Manufacturers Tr (2)	36¾	38¾
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51½	53½
Natl City (1)	26	27½
New York Trust (5)	96	99
Public (1½)	29¼	30¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	1⅞	2⅞

*Ex-dividend. (a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	...
*First National (2)	42¼	44¾
Merchants National (12)	385	400
†New England Trust	‡400	...
National Rockland (2)	66	72
National Shawmut (1)	22	24
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	245
Second National (4)	140	150
†State Street Trust (8)	305	320
United States Trust (.80)	11¼	13¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	48	53

* Ex-dividend. † Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡ Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	36	38
Continental Illinois (4)	81	84

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	120	124
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	53	55
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26	27½
American Equit (1)	19¼	20¾
American Ins Nwk (½a)	12¼	13¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	41½	43½
American Reserve (1e)	10½	12
American Surety (2½)	45¾	47¾
Automobile (1a)	34½	36½
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
*Boston (16a)	588	608
Carolina (1.30a)	27¼	28¾
City of New York (1.30)	21½	23
*Conn Gen Lif (.80)	24½	26½
Continental Cas (1.20a)	30	32¼
Fid & Dep (4a)	121½	126
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	28½	30
Gen Reinsurance (½g)	39	41½
Georg Home (1a)	22½	25
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	43¾
Globe & Rep (½)	9¾	11¼
Globe & Rutgers	6¾	9¼
Great Amer Ins (1a)	25¾	27¼
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	87	90
Home Fire Sec	1⅛	2⅛
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30½	32½
Homestead (1)	16½	18
Knickerbocker (½)	9	10
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Mass Bond (36)	61	64
Maryland Casualty	2⅝	3⅝
*Natl Fire (2)	59¼	61¼
Natl Liberty (20a)	7½	8½
New Amsterdam Cas (.85)	16¾	18
N. Hampshire (1.60a)	44¾	47
New York Fire (.80)	14½	16
North River (1)	23¼	24¾
Northeast Ins	5⅜	6⅜
Phoenix (2a)	84½	88½
Prov Wash (1a)	33½	35½
Republic Ins Tex (1.20)	26¼	27¾
Rever(P)In(1.20a)	22½	24
Rhode Island Ins	3	5
St Paul Fire (8)	244	254
Springfield (4½a)	117	120
Standard Accident	46¼	48¾
Sun Life (15)	205	245
Travelers (16)	391	401
U S Fidelity & Guaranty (1)	21¼	22¾
U S Fire (2)	46¾	48¾
Westchester (1.20a)	33¼	35¼

*Ex-dividend. a Also extra or extras. g Declared or paid so far this year. e Paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.35	2.58
Amerex Hold	13.00	14.50
Am Business Shrs	2.67	2.92
Axe Hougton Fd	10.13	10.89
Boston Fund	13.36	14.37
British Type Inv	.07	.17
Broad St Inv	20.36	22.01
Bullock Fund	11.80	12.94
Can Inv Fund	2.50	3.15
Century Shrs Tr	24.43	26.27
Christiana Sec	2420.00	2620.00
Chain St Inv	15.51	...
Commodity Corp	9.46	10.35
Consol Inv Tr	23.50	26.00
Dividend Shrs	1.05	1.15
*Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	17.21	18.29
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.33	10.97
Equity Corp $3 p	14.75	15.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	15.55	16.73
Fund Investors Inc	15.17	16.62
Gen Capital	25.91	27.86
Gen Investors Tr	4.33	4.72
Incorp Investors Tr	13.85	14.89
Inst Sec: Bank Group	.86	.95
Inst Sec: Insurance	1.16	1.28
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	30.90	30.90
†Loomis Sayles Mutual Fd	74.80	74.80
Maryland Fund	3.00	3.90
Mass Invest Tr	17.48	18.80
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.18	8.80
Mutual Invest	8.44	9.23
Nation Wide Voting	1.02	1.14
New England Fund	10.65	11.48
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.00	17.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.33	.38
Putnam Fund	12.09	12.93
Quarterly Income Shares	4.40	5.30
Railway & Light Sec	5.50	7.75
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.15	3.52
Scudder S & C	76.80	78.36
Spencer Trask Fund	12.77	13.56
Stnd Util Inc	.20	.23
State Street Invest	59.25	60.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.45	.50
Wellington Fund	13.22	14.54
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.42	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.16	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.68	..
Diversified Tr C	3.15	..
Diversified Tr D	4.80	5.40
Fondation Tr Shrs A	3.35	3.80
Fnd Tr Shrs A	4.22	5.00
Nation Wide Sec	3.25	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.91	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.38	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.34	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.92	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.02	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.375	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.52	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.375	1.00
First Boston Corp.	12.25	13.75
Schoellkopf-Htton & Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	‡Sales Price	Common Stocks	‡Sales Price
B-1	31.13	S-1	24.79
B-2	24.95	S-2	12.28
B-3	15.92	S-3	9.28
B-4	7.75	S-4	3.47
Preferred Stocks			
K-1	16.03	K-2	13.43

* Ex-dividend. † Bid 2% less if not held 3 years. ‡ As of 1 p. m.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	106¾	109¾
Consolidated Aircraft $3 pf	61	66
Liberty Aircraft	7	8½
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	9⅝
Solar Aircraft	2⅜	3
Taylorcraft	1¼	2¼
Taylorcraft pf	5½	7½

Boston Stocks

June 18

		High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	104½	104¼	104½	104
8.75	Bos & Albany	88	87⅝	87⅝	88
2.00	Bos Edison	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	27⅝
5.00	Bos Elevated	43	43	43	43½
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6	6	6	6¼
..	Bos & Me st Apf	2	2	2	2
..	Bos & Prov	19	19	19	19
..	Copper Range	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
..	East Gas & Fuel	2	2	2	1⅝
1.50a	East G & F pf	33	33	33	32⅝
4.50	East G & F p pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
..	Eastern SS	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
1.00b	Employ Group	22¾	22¾	22	22½
.50a	Narr Rac A	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
..	Nat Tunnel	3	2⅞	2⅞	2½
3.50a	NE Tel&Tel	114	114	114	114
..	Old Colony	22	20	22	12
..	Old Col ctf dep	8c	8c	8c	10c
..	Quincy Min	1	1	1	99c
.27½	Shawmut As	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
..	Sulliv Mach	11	11	11	11½
1.00a	Un Tw Drill	37⅜	37	37⅜	37
2.50b	Unit Sh M	55	54¾	55	54⅞
1.50	Un Sh M pf	44	44	44	44

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	123.53	28.37	17.98
Net change	+.41	+.18	+.13
Previous close	123.12	28.19	17.85
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

Offers to Buy Lake Erie Bonds

NEW YORK—Holders of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company second mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1941, outstanding in the principal amount of $3,625,000, are being notified by Smith, Barney & Co. that this firm will purchase for its own account any of these bonds at 100 per cent of the principal amount and accrued interest if presented before July 1, 1941.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
20	Acme Wire (.80g)	21	21	21
200	Aero Sup B (.30g)	5⅜	5¼	5¼
100	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	109	109	109
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Allied Prod (1)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
250	Alum Co Am (2g)	119¾	118	119¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	112	112	112
400	Alum Goods (.40g)	14	14	14
100	Alum Ltd (h4g)	69¼	69¼	69¼
10	Am Book (1g)	27½	27½	27½
50	Am CP&Laww(2¾d)	18¼	18¼	18¼
1800	Am Cyan B (.60)	37⅞	37½	37½
100	Am Fork&Hoe (.70g)	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1300	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	24⅜	24	24¼
50	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	107	106⅞	106⅞
100	Am Republics (¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
2900	Am Superpow	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Am Superpow 1pf	48¼	46¼	48¼
200	Am Superpow pf	4	4	4
100	Appa El Pow pf(4½)	104¼	104	104
200	Ark Nat Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼
900	Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
100	Ark N Gas pf (.30k)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Ark P & L pf (7)	83¼	83¼	83¼
300	Art Met Wks (.60)	6⅞	6½	6⅞
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5	5	5
200	Automat Prod	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
400	Babcock&Wil (½g)	28¾	28⅛	28½
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35¼	35	35¼
1600	Baldwin Loco war	5	4¾	4⅞
200	Basic Refract (.40g)	7	7	7
1000	Beech Airc	6¾	6[illegible]	6⅞
300	Bell Airc	18¾	18½	18½
60	Bell T Can (h8)	99	97½	99
200	Bellanca Airc	3	3	3
100	Birds S Fdy (¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1800	Bliss (EW)	17⅞	17¼	17¼
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	34½	34½	34½
10	Bohack (HC) 1 pf	23	23	23
1200	Braz Tr L&P	4¾	4⅝	4¾
1500	Breeze Corp (1e)	9⅛	9	9⅛
800	Brewst Aero (¼e)	10¾	10⅜	10⅜
900	Brill A	3	2¾	3
100	Bril pf	43½	43	43
100	Brown Rubber	1	1	1
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	17	17	17
300	Bunk Hill & S (1)	11	11	11
500	Callite Tung (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Cap City Prod (.30g)	8	8¼	8¼
100	Carib Syn	1½	1½	1½
100	Carnation (1a)	37½	37½	37½
100	Carrier Corp	8¼	8¼	8¼
175	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	120	119½	120
100	Cen & SW Pt	⅛	⅛	⅛
70	CenNYPow pf (5)	87¾	87½	87½
200	Cen Ohio Stl (.70g)	8½	8¼	8½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	115	115	115
100	Cessna Airc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50	Childs pf	7¼	7	7¼
400	Cities Service	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cit Svc pf	57	57	57
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	6	6	6
20	Colum G & E pf (5)	55	54	55
1100	Colum O & G	1⅞	1¾	1¾
350	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	10¾	10¼	10¼
200	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	59	59	59
170	Con G&E Bl pf C(4)	180⅛	108⅛	108⅛
400	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Cons Stl Corp	6	6	6
10	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	90½	90½	90½
100	Cont Roll & Stl	6½	6½	6½
100	Cooper-Bess	7½	7½	7½
150	Copper Range (.30e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Creole Pet (½a)	16	15¾	16
500	Decca Records (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
10	Dennison M deb (8)	107	107	107
25	Dennison M pr pf (3)	46	46	46
200	Derby Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Diamond Shoe (1.20)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Divco Twin Trk (½g)	7	7	7
10	Draper Corp (3a)	65	65	65
300	Driver-Har (1.20g)	30	29	30
100	Durh Hos B	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Duro-Test	¾	¾	¾
100	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	8½	8½	8½
300	East Gas & F	2	2	2
150	East G&F 6pf(1½k)	33¾	33½	33¾
25	East G&F prpf (4½)	50½	50⅛	50½
200	East Sta Corp	½	⅜	⅜
125	East Sta pf A	14½	13¾	14½
900	Easy Wash MB2(¼g)	3	3	3
1200	El Bond & Sh	2¼	2¼	2¼
900	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	57⅜	57	57
300	Emerson Elec (.10e)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	91	91	91
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	92¼	92¼	92¼
10	Emp G&F 6½% pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
10	Emp G&F 6% pf	92	92	92
25	Equity Cp $3 pf(¾k)	15¼	15¼	15¼
300	Fairchild Av (½e)	8⅛	8	8
500	Fairchild En & Air	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Fansteel Met	7½	7½	7½
750	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	131½	130½	130¾
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.14e)	1	1	1
100	Geor Pow $6 pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾
1000	Glen Ald Coal (½g)	11¾	11⅛	11⅛
50	Godchaux Sug A (2)	27	27	27
100	Gorh Inc A	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Gray Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100	Grenef T & D (½e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Gulf Oil (1)	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
100	Hammer Pap (½g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
175	Heyden Chem (3)	84	83½	83½
300	Holling Gold (h.65a)	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
50	Holophane (1g)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Horn & Hard	25¼	24¾	24¾
100	Humble Oil (¾g)	60	60	60
300	Hum-Ross F .30G	5¼	5⅛	5¼
50	Ill ⅝inc	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Ind Svc 6% pf	19	18	19
50	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	75	74¼	75¾
100	Int Indust	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1900	Int Pap & Pow war	1½	1⅜	1½
1800	Int Petrol (h1)	9½	9½	9½
100	Inters Pw Del pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Jacobs (F.L.)	2⅛	2	2⅛
400	Jones&Laugh Stl	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	96½	96½	96½
200	Lake ShoreM (h.85g)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.20g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
30	Lane Bryant pf (7)	102	102	102
100	Le Tourneau (2)	32	32	32
1400	Lehigh C&N (.30e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
75	Long Is L pf	22½	22½	22½
50	Long Is L pf B	20¾	20½	20¾
800	Louis L&E (.20g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Lynch Corp (2)	18	18	18
200	Mangel Strs	1½	1½	1½
200	Master Elec (1.20g)	29½	28¾	29½
200	McCord Rad B	1⅛	1	1⅛
200	McWill Dredge	8	8	8
20	Mead John (3a)	130¾	130¾	130¾
100	Merritt-C&S	5	5	5
400	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	MichStlTube (.30g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
500	Michigan Sug	¾	¾	¾
700	MidWestCorp(.20g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Midw Pipe&S(.90g)	14	14	14
25	Minn M&M (1.20g)	48½	48½	48½
100	Mock J Voeh (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Molybdenum (¼g)	6½	6½	6½
900	Monogram Pict	½	½	½
200	Mt City Cop (¼e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Niag Sh Md B (.30e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Niles-Bem-P (1¼g)	48½	48½	48½
400	Nip'sing Mns (h.15e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Nor Am L&P pf	82	82	82
100	Nor Am Ray B (½g)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
10	N Ind PS 7 pf (3½k)	113	113	113
400	Nor Sta Pw A	6¼	5⅞	5⅞
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	22	22	22
25	Ohio Brass B (1g)	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32⅛	31¾	31¾
10	Pac Ltg pf (5)	104½	104½	104½
3900	Pantepec Oil Ven	3⅞	3¼	3⅜
1400	Pennroad (.20e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Pa-Cent Airl	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Muskeg PRing (½g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
700	Nat Bellas Hess	¼	¼	¼
100	Nat City Lines (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
275	Nat P&L pf (6)	99	98⅞	98⅞
100	Nat Refin	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Nat Rub Mch	4½	4½	4½
800	Nat Tun & Mines	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
275	Nev-Val El p	48	47	47¾
100	NEPA6% pf (3½k)	34½	34½	34½
30	New Eng T&T(3½g)	114½	114	114
100	N H Clock	3¼	3¼	3¼
250	N J Zinc (1½g)	65	64¾	65
200	NY Merchand (.60a)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	99½	99½	99½
100	NY Shipbd fd sh	27¾	27¾	27¾
10	NY Wat Svc pf	29	29	29
1900	Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2¾	2½	2¾
150	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	70	70	70
20	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	63¼	63	63¼
100	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Pa Salt (4½g)	165	165	165
400	Pharis T&R (.45e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
1500	Phoenix Sec	6½	6¼	6¼
400	Phoen Sec pf	39	38	38
200	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6	6	6
80	Pitts&LakeE (2½g)	66	65	66
100	Pitts Metallu (1¼g)	15	15	15
500	Pitts Pl Gl (2g)	78	77¼	78
300	Premier Gld(h.12)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	P S Ind $6 pf	55½	55½	55½
200	PugSdP&L$5pf3¾k	97½	97	97
550	PugSoP&L$6pf	51½	50¼	50¾
100	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
100	Reed Roll Bit (1a)	19	19	19
100	Republic Avia	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Richmond Rad	1½	1½	1½
400	Rio Grande Val G vtc	¼	¼	¼
100	Roosevelt Fd (.20e)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
400	Root Pet	2⅞	2½	2½
200	Root Pet pf	10¾	10⅝	10¾
150	Royal Type (2g)	56	56	56
600	Ryerson & Haynes	¾	¾	¾
1300	St Regis Pap	2⅛	2	2
250	St Regis Pap pf	98¾	93	98¾
200	Salt Dome Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
600	Schulte (DA)	¼	¼	¼
100	Scullin Stl (½g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Scullin Stl war	¼	¼	¼
100	Segal Lock & H	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Selby Shoe (¼g)	9	9	9
50	Sel Ind pr (5½)	46	46	46
100	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Sherwin-Wms (1½g)	75	75	75
40	Shrew-Wms pg (5)	111½	111½	111½
150	Singer Mfg (6)	112	109	112
300	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38	38	38
10	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	41½	41½	41½
100	Sou Pipe L (¼g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Southl Royal (.10g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Spencer Shoe	2¼	2¼	2¼
150	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	13½	13	13
100	Stand Dredge (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
100	Std Ddrgpf (1.60)	14	13½	14
200	Stand Prod (½g)	9	8⅞	9
200	Sterling Inc	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Stetson (JB)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Superior Oil Cal	32	32	32
1000	Sunray Oil (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Taggart	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900	Technicolor (½g)	8½	8½	8½
50	Thew Shovel (½g)	16	16	16
100	Tilo Roof (.80)	6	6	6
40	Todd Shipyds (3g)	100	99½	99½
100	Transwest Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Unit Airc Pr (½g)	8⅜	8	8⅜
200	Unit Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Unit Gas pf (4½k)	115⅞	115¼	115¼
500	Unit Lt&Pow B	¼	¼	¼
900	Unit Lt&P pf	24⅝	24	24
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	55	54⅝	55
1900	Unit Spec (.60a)	10⅛	9¾	10
100	US&I Sec pf (2½k)	55	55	55
500	US Foil B	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
100	US Lines pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	US Plywd cv pf(1½)	28½	28½	28½
100	US Rub Recl	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Unit Wall Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Util Equit pr (1k)	44	44	44
50	Valspar pf (1e)	16½	16¼	16½
600	Venezuela Pet	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	97	97	97
200	Vogt Mfg (.40g)	7¾	7½	7½
100	Vultee Airc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Walker Min	¾	¾	¾
1400	West Va C&C	3½	3½	3½
200	West Air Lins	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Williams (RC)(.30g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2½	2½	2½
25	Willson Prod (.60g)	11	11	11
300	Wright Harg(h.40a)	3½	3⅜	3⅜

Total stock sales today (estimated), 97,000 shares; year ago, 81,800 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
3 Am G&E 3½ 60	106½	106½	106½
13 Am P&L 6s 2016	108⅞	108½	108⅞
24 Appal El Pow 3¼s 70	107¼	107⅛	[illegible]
3 Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 As Elec 4½s 53	44	43¾	44
1 As G&E 5s 68	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 As G&E 4½s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Atlan City El 3¼s 64	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Baldw L 6s 50	115½	115½	115½
1 Beth St 6s '98	151¼	151¼	151¼
1 Birm El 4½s '68	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 BroadRiv P 5s '54	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Can Pac 6s '42	84½	84½	84½
1 Cen Ill P S 3¾s '68A	108	108	108
6 Cen St El 5½s '54	15¼	15⅛	15¼
11 Cen St El 5s '48	16¼	15¾	15¾
5 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	100	100	100
5 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	44½	44½	44½
2 Cities Ser 5s '58	89½	89½	89½
47 Cities Ser 5s '50	90½	90	90¼
14 Cities S P&L 5½s '49	98¾	98¼	98¾
26 Cities S Piw 5½s '52	98½	98	98¼
2 Commun P&L 5s '57	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
5 East G & F 4s 56 A	88½	88¼	88½
25 Elec P&L 5s 2030	92¼	91⅜	92
1 Erie Ltg 5s 67	109	109	109
3 Fed Water 5½s 54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Fla P&L 5s 54	104⅞	104⅝	104¾
1 Fla Pow 4s 66 C	106½	106½	106½
1 Gary E&G 5s 44 st	101	101	101
4 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s 56	102½	102½	102½
5 Gen W Wk 5s 43 A	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Geo P&L 5s 78	83½	83½	83½
19 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	87¼	87	87¼
1 Guar Inv 5s 48A	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Hygrade Fd 6s 49A	76¾	76¼	76¾
2 Ill Pow & L 5s 56C	106½	106½	106½
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Ill Pow & L 6s 53	108	107⅞	108
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	107	107	107
2 Ind Hyd El 5s 58	101	101	101
2 Ind Svc 5s 50	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Ind Svc 5s 63A	77¼	77¼	77¼
18 Inters Pow 6s 52	31¼	31⅛	31¼
35 Inters Pow 5s 57	77⅞	77	77¼
4 Lou P&L 5s '57	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 Metro Ed 4s '65 G	109	108⅞	109
5 Minn P&L 4½s '78	104¾	104¼	104¼
10 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Miss Pow 5s '55	105	105	105
3 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	118	118	118
3 N Eng G&E 5s 50	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
9 N Eng G&E 5s 47	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
8 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	94	93¾	94
16 N Enf Pow 5s 48	90½	90¼	90¼
4 N Orl P S 6s 49 A	102	102	102
5 Ohio Pow 3¼s 68	108½	108⅜	108⅜
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
5 Okla Nat Gas 3¾s 55	109	108¾	109
3 Okla P & Wat 5s '48	104	104	104
2 Pac P&L 5s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
15 Pen El 4s '71 F	106¼	106	106¼
8 Pen Wat & Pow3¼s'64	108	108	108
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61 D	105	105	105
1 Potomc Ed 4½s '61 F	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
4 Pub Sv Colo 3½s '64	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Pug Sd P&L 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
10 Pug SdP&L4½s50D	101⅛	101¼	101¼
3 Safe Har W 4½s 79	108	108	108
1 Scullin Stl 3s 51	81	81	81
7 Shaw W&P 4½s 67 A	85	84¾	85
1 Sher-Wyo 6s 47	98	98	98
5 So Cal d 3s 65	104	104	104
6 Stand G& 6s 48 st	87⅞	87	87⅝
5 Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
7 Stand G&E 6s 51	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Stand G&E 6s 57	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 Stand G&E 6s '66	88	87¾	87¾
6 Stand P&L 6s '57	87½	87¼	87½
5 Tex El S 5s '60	107	107	107
7 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	99½	99½	99½
7 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞
10 Unit L&P 6s '75	99½	99½	99½
9 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	100½	100½	100½
1 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	104	104	104
4 Utah P&L 4½s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	4½	4½	4½
2 West Newsp Un 6s 44	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 York Rys 5s 47 st	99	98¾	99

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
1 Guan & Wes R 6s 58	27	27	27⅝
3 Nippon E P 6½s 53	44	44	44

Total bond sales today (estimated) 700,000. Year ago 780,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am. Cap. Corp. pf	10c	..	July 1	June 18
Initial				
Am Barge Line	25c	..	Aug. 1	July 21
Mason Mines, Ltd	2c	..	July 15	June 30
Irregular				
Acme Stock Co	6c	..	June 20	June 10
Avondale Mills	15c	..	July 1	June 14
Intl Mining	15c	..	June 25	June 20
MachmnSpringF	66½c	..	June 28	June 18
Moneta Porcupine Mines, Ltd	2c	..	July 15	June 30
Pfaudler Co	50c	..	July 1	June 20
Sullivan Consolidated Mines, Ltd	2½c	..	July 15	June 20
Title & Mortgage Guar. Co., Ltd. (NewOrleans)	1.50	..	July 1	June30
Regular				
American Cast Iron Pipe Co 6% pf	3.00	..	July 1	June 20
Borg Warner	40c	..	July 1	June 17
Capitol Natl Bk & Tr Co (Hartford)	50c	S	July 1	June 5
Carnation Co	50c		July 1	June 19
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Chesapeake-Camp C'rp 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Chillicothe Paper Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Clearfield & Mahoning Ry Co	$1.50	S	July 1	June 20
Clearing Mch Crp	25c	Q	July 1	June 14
Conn & Passumpsic River RR 6% pf	$3	S	Aug. 1	July 1
Davenport Bank & Tr Co (Iowa)	$5	S	June 30	June 15
Evans-Wall Zinc	20c	..	June 30	June 20
Faultless Rubber	25c	Q	June 25	June 16
First Natl Bk & Tr Co (Ramsey, N J)	$3	S	July 1	June 4
Hard'g Corpets, Ltd	10c	S	July 1	June 14
High St Bk & Tr Co (Providence)	$2.50	S	July 1	June 30
Holmes (D. H.), Co Ltd	$1.50	S	July 1	June 21
Investment Co Am	25c	Q	July 1	June 14
Kahns Sons (E)	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Kaufman (C A)	50c		July 1	June 20
Lib Nat Bk (Chi)	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 25
Merc Trans & For 6% cum pf	3%	S	June 30	June 20
Merck & Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Meyer-Bl 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 25
Mid-C N Bk of Ch	$1	..	July 1	June 21
Do	$1		Oct 1	Sept. 20
Mich Silica	$5c	Q	June 23	June 20
Mont-Dak Util	10c		July 1	June 14
Mont-D Ut 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 14
Mor Pl Bk of Va	50c	S	June 30	June 23
Murray Ohio Mfg	30c		July 1	June 21
Nat Autom Fibres	15c	Q	July 15	June 25
Nat Bk of C (N O)	40c	S	July 1	June 13
Norwood-Hyde Pk Bk & Tr Co (Cinci)	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 20
Snyder Tool & Eng	10c	Q	June 30	June 10
Tampa Gas 8% pf	$2	Q	June 1	May 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 20
Tintic Std Mining	5c	..	June 30	June 16
Trico Produce	62½c	Q	July 1	June 16
Union Wire Rope	20c	Q	June 30	June 14
United Bk&Tr(StL)	50c	Q	June 30	June 20
Union Tr (Indpls)	$3	Q	July 1	June 20
United Fruit	$1	Q	July 15	June 19
Viau, Ltd, 5 pf	$1.25	Q	July 2	June 20
Vichek Tool	10c	..	June 30	June 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 30	June 20

Vultee Deliveries Above Schedule

DOWNEY, Calif. (AP)—Vultee Aircraft Corporation's May deliveries of basic training planes to the U. S. Army Air Corps, President Richard W. Millar said, were 83 per cent above contract schedule. Mr. Millar did not disclose the number delivered. He said March deliveries were 30 per cent and April's 55 ahead of schedule, due largely to use of a new mechanized assembly line.

Nazi Diplomatic Break Sought By Aid Allies Committee Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18 — Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany following closing of Nazi Consulates and propaganda agencies in this country was urged by Clark M. Eichelberger, Acting Chairman and National Director of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding The Allies, in a radio address over the National Broadcasting Company system last night.

Mr. Eichelberger has just returned home from an 8,000-mile trip throughout the country, where, he said, he found everywhere "an overwhelming majority" of the people in full support of the policy outlined by the President in his address of May 27. Save for a few "professional isolationists and their camp followers," he added, the only criticism he heard was self-criticism "because people had been so slow to awaken to the present crisis and the responsibilities it places on all."

Mr. Eichelberger appealed strongly for all aid to Britain and the Chinese, stressing that more lives had been lost in the Japanese war on China than all nations lost through the World War.

Quick Action Vital

"The choice confronting the American people," he said, "is to act quickly in co-operation with the British and the Chinese, who are fighting with a heroism unmatched in history, in order to defeat the Axis aggressors before they invade our shores or to let the rest of the world go down and then alone try to build a fleet big enough and an army large enough to protect the Western Hemisphere in the war that would most certainly be waged upon it from Asia, Africa, and Europe. If we resist now, we are co-operating with over a billion people who want freedom, many of whom are making the maximum effort to defeat the aggressors. If we wait until our Allies are defeated, we will find millions turned against us. The realistic policy for the United States to follow is to do at any moment what the strategy of that moment dictates to accomplish Herr Hitler's defeat."

Mr. Eichelberger urged open co-operation by the United States with the British Navy in policing the Atlantic.

U. S. Seeks Just World

The determination of the American people for an Allied victory was apparent wherever he went on his trip, Mr. Eichelberger said, adding that he had found an "overwhelming desire that at the end of this war the world will be so organized for security and justice that war again would be impossible."

"Groups throughout the country that would have been cynical a few years ago toward a discussion of the organization of peace now say we made a great mistake in withdrawing into isolation 20 years ago and were a major contributor to losing the peace," he continued.

"By such an organization I do not mean appeasement. Aggression must be completely defeated and Naziism eliminated before a just peace can be built. Once that is done, however, we must build anew and to do that we must begin now to plan for the kind of world we want after the war. The energies of free men everywhere will be inspired by this new hope and their resolve for victory immeasurably strengthened.

"Hitler has proclaimed a new order for Europe and Japan for Asia, an order as old as human slavery. Do we have the courage to proclaim a real new order based upon President Roosevelt's four freedoms—a new order which will insure permanent justice and security throughout the world?"

Nazi Service Quits

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—The Transocean News Service, German agency ordered closed June 16 by the State Department, has ceased all service to Berlin and Latin America, its principal news outlets.

Press Wireless, Inc., the transmission agency used by Transocean, revealed last night that the German organization's schedules had been canceled yesterday.

The State Department's order closing Trannsocean, all German consulates, the German Library of Information and the German Railroads Information Service, set July 10 as the effective date.

The Railroads Information office closed yesterday and telephone calls to the German Library went unanswered, leading to belief it also was closed.

The New York office of the official German news agency, DNB, said it had no information on the closures, but suggested Transocean's service to South America was being handled direct from Berlin.

Two of Transocean's executives, Dr. Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn, are being detained at Ellis Island on immigration and alien registration charges. Immigration authorities revealed that Herr Tonn slashed both his wrists and inflicted a small cut in his throat with a razor, but his condition was said to be not serious.

Testimony before the Dies Committee investigating un-American Activities indicated recently that Transocean filed an average of 3,000 or 4,000 words daily from this country. It also furnished mimeographed news reports to clients here, but these were understood to have been suspended several weeks ago.

Papers Burned

CHICAGO, June 18 (AP)—Attaches of the German Consulate in Chicago today were burning thousands of documents, copies of official reports to the Nazi Foreign Office in Berlin, as a preliminary to the closing of the Consulate as ordered by the United States Government.

Dr. E. L. Baer, the German Consul General, said the documents being destroyed constituted generally "political files" and occupied a whole room in the Consulate.

Another "roomful" of files at the Consulate will be retained and stored here when the offices are closed, he said. These are technical records, mostly concerning some 5,000 inheritance cases involving German heirs and dating back, in many instances, to 1870.

Sharp Note to Nazis Seen

Continued from Page 1

within the State Department and of consultation among Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Undersecretary Sumner Welles, and the President, and those who are familiar with the position which the Government has taken privately on the sinking report that the note will embrace these significant declarations:

1. The United States will refuse to accept the asserted right of Germany to attack American ships in any area over which it has not, in fact, established an effective blockade. It is pointed out that Germany had not established a blockade of South Africa to which the Robin Moor was going, nor had it claimed to have established such a blockade.

2. While the note will focus attention upon the claimed violation of the London Naval Treaty through failure to provide for the safety of passengers and crew in accordance with the terms of that treaty to which Germany is a party, the United States will not base its case primarily on this point. To do so would be to imply that if Germany always was careful of the safety of crew and passengers, it could go ahead and sink American ships at will.

3. The Government's main position will rest upon a vigorous assertion of the freedom of the seas for all American merchantmen which are not carrying contraband within the definitions accepted by the United States—not the definitions proclaimed by Germany. Berlin claims that the steel rails contained in the Robin Moor's cargo constitute contraband and Washington claims it doesn't and it can be said that the Government would authorize another "Robin Moor" to carry the same cargo through the same seas.

4. The United States will expect not only proper reparation for the loss of the ship and cargo and all costs which accrue to its sinking, but will require such a commitment against any repetition which will be so complete and definite that it can be accepted with some assurance.

5. In the event that such a clear and definite undertaking—which would amount to acceptance of the American position—is not forthcoming, there is no high official with whom any Washington correspondent has talked who doubts that the United States will begin at once—if, indeed, orders have not already gone out—to police the seas with instructions "to shoot if necessary" at aggressive craft.

It is admitted frankly that the note being drafted will place the severest if not the ultimate strain upon German-American relations, which already have been rendered taut by the mounting aid to Britain, by transfer of destroyers, by training of British pilots in the United States, by the freezing of all Axis assets, and finally by the closing of German consulates.

Unless Berlin is prepared to back down from the truculent position quickly taken by authorized Nazi spokesmen who have said that the sinking of the Robin Moor was justified and that any others will be sunk the same way, unless Berlin is prepared to go to the extreme in trying to keep America from fuller participation in the war, Washington officials frankly recognize that Germany will find it very difficult to offer any reply to the American note which can be acceptable. It is for this reason that the Government already is prepared for the eventuality of a complete severance of diplomatic relations soon.

Apart from the State Department's investigations, the mid-Atlantic sinking of this American ship also will be the subject of an official inquiry by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation of the Department of Commerce as soon as the officers and crew return to the United States.

Commenting on the rescue of passengers and crew of the Robin Moor, Commander Richard S. Field, Director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, said:

"The final arrival in a safe port of all the ship's company of the Robin Moor brings joy and relief to the Nation. The relatives and friends of those who were feared lost as well as the public at large will give full credit to the master, officers, and men of the Robin Moor for meeting a grave emergency with efficiency and fortitude.

"Under tragic and exciting circumstances the four lifeboats were lowered and cleared from the Robin Moor. The crew and passengers were equally distributed in the boats, and, from all reports, the whole unhappy business was handled to the great credit of the United States merchant marine and those officers of the Government who supervise the life-saving equipment of vessels and the qualifications of officers and seamen."

Chemical Head

© Harris & Ewing

Maj. Gen. William N. Porter

Nominated by President Roosevelt as Chief of the Army Chemical Warfare Service.

Stalin's Role in Future: Nazi Gauleiter of Russia?

Continued from Page 1

prevent that country from ever again becoming the anvil on which Western Europe could pound Germany into submission as it did in the last war.

There never has been any real secrecy about this in Berlin. And there isn't as much news in the present signs of growing friction as appears.

Herr Hitler began massing divisions along the Russian frontier as soon as the campaign in France was over. As early as last October there were not less than 110 division out of his total of 162 within striking range of Russia.

A wide gap between Russian raw material obligations under the trade agreement and actual deliveries became common knowledge in Berlin before the first war winter was over.

The visit to Berlin of Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff was a complete failure from the point of view of German-Russian collaboration. Comrade Molotoff learned in Berlin that the Germans intended to take back everything they had given him when it suited their convenience. And Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop learned that Russia was much more interested in a protracted war between Germany and Britain than it was interested in German victory.

When, Not If

The question has always been when it would happen, not if it would happen. It has not been to the convenience of either side to force a showdown up to the present. It is obviously not to Russia's convenience now. It is to Russia's interest to have Germany weakened, but by the efforts and sacrifices of some other country. Germany is today, and has been since the time of Bismarck, the greatest single danger to Russia. The Russian game has obviously been to have others bear the burden of defeating Germany and come in, if at all, only at the last moment.

Germany's original intention was to tackle Russia after the Western Powers had been conquered. But Britain's unexpected resistance changed the picture for Herr Hitler and gave him several good reasons for wanting to get Russia under his control before facing the protracted struggle in the West which British resistance plus increasing American intervention has produced.

The situation has been confused for the outside world from the beginning, and still is, by the mistaken tendency to see German-Russian relations in terms of ideologies, Communism and Naziism.

No matter how similar Communism and Naziism may be from the ideological point of view it has nothing to do with the basic rivalries between the two countries. When both were "divine right" monarchies they were enemies. When Naziism purported to be anti-Communism it did not prevent the two from having imperialistic interests which could be served better by collaboration than enmity. Now that Naziism purports to be anticapitalism it still does not prevent their changed imperialistic interests from clashing.

If Stalin Capitulates

And if Mr. Stalin capitulates to Herr Hitler tomorrow it will not mean a merging of two anti-capitalistic totalitarianisms. On the contrary it will mean only a triumph of plain German military and economic imperialism over the areas of Russia which Herr Hitler needs to protect his military rear and feed the maws of his war machine. No matter how much it may be dressed up as an alliance for a "new world order," it will in essence be just another variation of German conquest.

Herr Hitler has had two basic military problems from the beginning of the war—the British and the Russians. The fact that Russia was a treaty friend never for one moment prevented the existence of a "Russian front." It has been a silent front, but just as much a military front in the real strategic sense as the battle lines in France were during the last year.

Herr Hitler has kept the main weight of his Army on that front over six months now. He will have to maintain that front for the duration of the war unless he conquers Russia, because he knows he can never trust Russia's friendship. The only way to eliminate that front is to conquer Russia. In facing a long war it is probably very much to his advantage to eliminate that front by conquest. It only remains to be seen when he chooses to take the time for it, and whether he can succeed in getting it by threat or will have to fight for it.

Ready to Fight

He is not afraid of fighting for it. In fact there is a school in the German High Command that would prefer a Russian campaign just as a means of exercising a lot of German divisions which would otherwise have to remain idle for the simple reason that there isn't room on other fronts to use them. An unused soldier goes stale as the French and English learned during the first nine months of the war. Herr Hitler cannot possibly employ more than 60 divisions in the west even if he attempts an invasion of England and an attack on Gibraltar, and about 40 in the Near East. The problem of supply and transport is too great. That leaves him with at least 62 which cannot be exercised this season on any front except the Russian.

This fact of course makes his pressure on Russia something more than bluff. He means it, and the Russians are well aware of it. Russian diplomatic officials in Berlin have discussed it freely with their colleagues and with foreign correspondents, including the writer, in Berlin during the past year.

Which is, of course, one reason why Mr. Stalin may decide to give up without fighting and become a Gauleiter or district leader of Russia as a consolation prize from the hands of Adolf Hitler, after the example of Mussolini.

Italy's Policy: Tit for Tat

ROME, June 18 (AP)—A spokesman said today that Americans in Italy would be treated exactly the same as the United States treats Italians living in America in the matter of credit and property freezing.

The definition of American residents in Italy and the interpretation of the Italian decree signed by King Victor Emmanuel yesterday, which exempted such residents from certain provisions, such as the blocking of bank accounts, depends on Washington, the spokesman said.

The Italians thus, presumably, would require the same length of residence as that required by the United States to establish an alien as a resident.

"Regarding the qualifications of residents in Italy for purposes of the exception mentioned in Article Four," his statement said, "and in order that American citizens living in Italy before the decree may take advantage of it, it must be seen how Italian citizens residing in America before the decree was issued by the Washington Government are to be treated there."

American circles understood the Italian reprisal policy as one of matching whatever the United States does. Thus if Washington fixed the amount Italians in the United States may receive from frozen credit for living expenses, Rome is expected to fix a similar amount for Americans living in Italy.

The American Embassy made no representations and is waiting instructions from Washington. The Embassy and Consulate were crowded with Americans seeking information and advice. Among them was a girl whose father had cabled her a large sum as a wedding present just as the freezing order went into effect.

Belfast News Leaks Across Eire Border

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, June 18 (AP)—The ease with which information can leak across the border between Northern Ireland and neutral Eire is expected to be discussed at a secret meeting of the Northern Ireland Parliament next Tuesday.

Many members have been urging drastic restrictions on communications and travel facilities between the two parts of Ireland.

Northern Ireland, with Britain, is at war with Germany while in Dublin, Eire's Capital, a well-staffed German Legation still functions.

Must Stalin Fight Naziism or Abdicate?

Continued from Page 1

to compass or control the deep spiritual currents of the Russian people. If this applied even to Lenin, a native Russian and a man of far greater intellect and human comprehension than those that came after, it is more than doubly true of Mr. Stalin, a Georgian, whose narrow cunning, suspicious nature and devious oriental mental processes are the antithesis of everything Russian.

This explains Mr. Stalin's deep-seated mistrust of the masses he rules. On the personal plane it is expressed in his emotional dislike for public appearances, his preference for living a concealed existence behind the thick, well-guarded Kremlin walls. Conversely it is expressed in his avid desire for that type of counterfeit officially sponsored personal adulation which fills the press and covers the walls with his likeness.

On the political plain it explains his suspicion of everyone, his reliance on police terror to replace loyalty, honesty and devotion to some aim or ideal as the mainspring of human effort and conduct.

In the long run nothing engenders mistrust more than mistrust. The result has been a gradually widening gulf of reciprocal suspicion between the Kremlin oligarchy and the people. This largely explains the manner in which all the achievements of the revolution in the social sphere, such as shorter working hours guaranteed by law, yearly vacations and finally the much publicized Stalin (only real democratic) Constitution have of late been systematically abrogated through a series of edicts or orders-in-council. By this summary method the Kremlin with unparalleled political cynicism violated its own legality.

It is not surprising if the Russian people have had trouble keeping up with the political situation in the past two years, or if they are especially confused over the issues of the present war. The older generation still remembered the last war with Germany, while the younger generation was raised to regard Adolf Hitler and Naziism as their mortal enemies. And both generations include masses of individuals with a genuine belief in a better world and social justice and a strong sense of patriotism. These people are to be found in the fields, factories and workshops. They are the country's precious human capital which has survived despite everything.

It was love of country and devotion to their ideals that induced the Russian workers to tighten their belts and grit their teeth, accepting wage-cuts, longer working hours and restrictions on their freedom of movement that handcuffed them to their work place, reducing them to virtual industrial serfdom. They did so because they sincerely believed that this was necessary to their country's security and defense at this critical time. Without this inward conviction not all the police terror and punishment could have coerced them.

Sabotage as Fine Art

But while they are willing to make untold sacrifices for their own country and ideals, their reaction would be entirely different should they suddenly find themselves slaving for the benefit of Germany under Nazi taskmasters. And that is where any attempted plan for German economic control is liable to break down.

The Russians may not have the German gift for organization, but they certainly have developed sabotage to a fine art. It goes back to Czarist days and because of the ruthless suppression of all open forms of opposition it has become the chief and the most effective method of mass resistance and protest.

In 1932, the peasants forced the government to call its intensive campaign for the compulsory collectivization of agriculture by refusing to sow and by slaughtering their cattle.

The last two years have been full of reports of sabotage in the shipment of supplies to Germany, indeed, sabotage has been largely blamed for Soviet failure to fulfill her quotas for the delivery of feed, cereals, oil and other items to Germany.

Various other reasons have also been given. Transport difficulties have been blamed. In the main divisions of oil and grain there has been a drop in total Soviet production instead of the contemplated increase.

The question the Germans ask is what proportion is the result of deliberate sabotage? To this question the Soviet Government can furnish no satisfactory answer even if it wanted to. For in Soviet industry and Soviet transport sabotage has always been practiced so extensively that it has become impossible to detect where deliberate sabotage ends and sheer neglect and incompetence begin.

That is probably why the Germans are anxious to go in and organize Russian production for themselves, but should they ever get the chance they would certainly find the Russian and Ukrainian worker and peasant as much of a handful as they did in the past.

Will History Repeat?

The inhabitants of the Ukraine which is probably the principal object of Herr Hitler's contemplated economic penetration remember the Germans from the last war when the peasants fought with pitchforks and burned their crops and laid waste their fields rather than work for the invader until the German efforts to feed their famished armies from the "granary of Europe" were foiled by this sort of popular resistance. If necessary history might repeat itself.

In the end the Soviet Government, having failed to make a success of its efforts at organizing production might find itself doing brilliantly if it tried its hand at bigger and better sabotage.

According to latest reports this year's spring sowing is 50,000,000 acres behind last year's. If deliberate this is already a good beginning, for no Hitler action during the summer could make up for this dent in the coming harvest.

Spare Parts Lacking

Few will disagree that the Red Army technically is not in the same class with the German Army. It is not lack of equipment from which the Russians suffer. They are, paradoxically, over-mechanized in relation to their capacities for operation and maintenance. They have not enough drivers, pilots and mechanics to operate and service their tanks and planes.

More critical is the situation with regard to spare parts for repairs. In the past this has been one of the weakest spots in Soviet industry. Even in pre-war times a good percentage of the country's trucks and tractors were permanently out of operation for lack of spare parts. One may well imagine how the situation would be aggravated by the stress of wartime. And behind the lines there is always Russia's woefully inadequate transportation system where vital supplies of all sorts would doubtless become jammed.

So much for the material difficulties of Soviet military resistance. There is also the terrific shortage, resulting from the Army purge of 1937-38 (competent observers in Moscow at the time estimated that the Red Army lost 80 per cent of its career officers through arrest and dismissal) which made itself felt with such impact during the Finnish war.

A few years ago the Germans had no large army, but they did have a body of trained and competent officers. Through these they built the army in record time. The Russians have a large army but no officers. And it takes years and a whole tradition to develop capable military leadership.

On the other hand, the flat plains of the Dnieper, the Don and the Volga are ideal terrain for the advance of German panzer divisions or for the landing of the airborne troops. The entire landscape is a natural landing field for aircraft.

Given these factors, it is not inconceivable that within a few weeks the Germans might overrun all of Southern Russia. But as all history has indicated it is one thing to conquer and rule Russians, it is another thing to make them work for you. And both within and beyond the farthest line of the Nazi advance there would always be centers or armed resistance. In the end Russia might prove for Herr Hitler even as it did for Napoleon a gigantic sponge that would absorb his energies and forces, his every victory another Borodino.

Nazis Await U. S. Reaction To Berlin Protest on Ousters

BERLIN, June 18 (AP)—The dispatch of Germany's protest against President Roosevelt's order closing all German Consulates in the United States brought a momentary lull today in discussion of the tense German-American relations.

The Germans are saying nothing further, but apparently are taking the attitude that the next step is up to the United States. American reaction to the German protest is awaited.

Asked whether the episode might be considered closed with Germany's formal presentation of a protest, an authorized spokesman said:

"No. The reaction to our note is awaited."

The text of the protest was not disclosed, the only indication of its nature being a general statement vigorously denying that German Consulates in the United States had been guilty of any conduct injurious to America.

A communiqué announcing the German step was issued late last night and came as a surprise, because throughout the day authorized spokesmen said the matter was being thoroughly and most carefully studied and that Germany would not permit herself to be forced into hasty decisions.

The communiqué, issued by DNB official German news agency, said:

"The North American Government in a note on June 16 requested the German Chargé d'Affaires to direct German Consular officials within its sovereign territory as well as members of the German Library of Information, the Transocean Agency and the Railway Company to leave the United States.

"The basis given for the request was that the involved German officials had conducted themselves in an inadmissible manner. The Reich's Government has rejected these charges as unfounded and despotic and made the sharpest protest against the North American Government's action which is contrary to agreement."

The German protest came close on the heels of an official announcement that the Reich had taken necessary steps to counter American action in freezing German funds.

Here, too, no details were revealed concerning what the German counter measures would be.

Newspapers as late as this morning apparently had not received instructions on how to tackle the situation, refraining from editorial comment and publishing only the official announcement.

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SCREEN — RADIO — STAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

CHOICE old glass, china, buttons, etc.; may be seen Sunday 1-6, Tues. and Thurs. 7:30-9. 97 Curtis St., West Somerville, Mass.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—Cool, attractive 4-room apartment overlooking the Charles River; parking space. Box J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 42-43 147th Street—3½-3½-room apartments, large, cool and airy, near Christian Science Church.

APARTMENTS TO LET

70 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, corner 117 St.—6-7 rooms, from $960; overlooking park; attractive layouts, some with south and park exposures; quiet. LESTER & LESTER, 2929 Broadway, UNi. 4-6180, N. Y. C.

450 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (Columbia vicinity)—7 rooms, 2 baths, from $1,360; wood-burning fireplaces; 3 rooms face Drive; attractive layouts, select tenancy. LESTER & LESTER, 2929 Broadway, UNi. 4-6180, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

GLOUCESTER, MASS. — Furnished 7-room cottage, directly on beach; gas, elec., tile bath. A. COHANE, 172 Summer St., Malden, Mass.

LONGNOOK BEACH
OLD TRURO, CAPE COD
Ocean front, furn. cottages, private colony, near Highland Light; electric lights, baths, fireplaces, screened porches. H. W. Stranger, 387 Washington St., Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MAC LeROY FARM, Barnett, Vt. (P. O. address East Ryegate, R. D.). Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Roy, Proprietors. Tel. Barnet 82-14. 5 miles from Route 5; large dairy farm on mountain side; beautiful western view; 10-min. walk through fields to lake; innerspring mattresses; home cooking, country style; a convenient, restful home for vacationists; vegetables, berries, milk, cream, maple syrup from the farm; clientele selected. Folder. Rates, Reasonable.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. HOMELIKE house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide verandas, large rooms, conveniences, fine table, 59 miles from Boston, 46th season. $15 to $17 weekly. $2.50 to $3 transient. Accommodates 25. Booklet. — Tel. 98—Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest and study; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; innerspring mattresses; select clientele; $17 up; also cottages for rent by brook, $12 to $30 weekly; special season rates; folder. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5972.

HELP WANTED

TEACHER of correlated drama, art and modeling, 3 days a week in creative arts day camp 30 miles from New York City. Secretary, 15 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

COUNSELLOR—Children's camp near N. Y., waterfront, Athletic, song leader, crafts. Write Box M-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER'S CARE—Needed on farm for two young men, 19 and 21 yrs., no objection children, all electrical conveniences. Write MISS BRYANT, 72 Perry St., N. Y. C.

SHOE SALESGIRLS
Large growing shoe chain has several openings for thoroughly experienced shoe salesgirls, outside New York City. Applicants must state fully previous employment, age, height, marital standing, etc. Full time and part time. Box 890, 1471 Broadway, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Girl for housework, care child; privilege beach bathing; $25. WAGNER, 2298 Mermaid Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. ESplanade 2-5892 after 6.

HOMES TO SHARE

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y., 42-14 191st Street—Couple wanted by gentleman to share his home by July 1st; household expenses free in exchange for board. A. Bromley, Telephone Flushing 7-7658-J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Unusually cheerful home; flowers, fruit. $6500. Phone Crystal 1736.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — OLD GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED
WIDMER of West St., 31, Boston, Lib. 3917

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE,
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

NEW LOW RATES
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

Since 1880
Service That Satisfies
Moving, Packing and Storage
T. G. BUCKLEY CO.
ALLIED VAN LINES INC.
The Nation's Largest Long-Distance Movers
690 DUDLEY STREET, BOSTON
Col. 4400

EST.—HENRY F. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office, warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, available 3 mornings a week; nicely furnished, light, pleasant, 551 Fifth Ave., Tel. MU. 2-8389 or SHore Road 8-6114.

TIME available in pleasant well established practitioner's office, day or evenings. 236 Huntington Ave., Room 302, Com. 0060.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead; all modern improvements; ideal vacation spot. $13 and $18 weekly.

PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PIANOS FOR SALE

USED STEINWAY GRAND, good as new. Bargain for cash or terms. BALDWIN PIANOS, 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 1714 MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

REAL ESTATE

Alberti Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

NEW YORK REAL ESTATERS—Amazing results have been obtained for our owners in the management of properties; we can assist you with your problems; rentals and sales consummated. GEORGE W. SASSE, INC. (established 1902), 168 W. 110th Street, N. Y. C. Phone ACademy 2-3800.

Local Classified

(Continued)

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS woman seeks room (N. Y. C.) where piano playing is permitted evenings; reasonable. INES OLIVER, 17 West 70th St., N. Y. C.

MOTHER and daughter wish comfortable room, N. Y. C., where mother can have care while daughter is away; kitchen privileges; moderate. Write Box B-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26-32 Fenway — Special summer rates; room and meals, $10 week and up. Telephone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1310 Pacific Avenue.

BELMONT, MASS—Double room; freedom of quiet, seven room apartment; piazza, garage; recommendation. Bel. 0332-J.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant rooms single or double. Summer rates; free parking. MRS. BELL.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.W.C.A.

NEWARK, N. J.—Large single sleeping room; near bath and shower; refined business person. 55 Hillside Ave., Tel. Bi. 3-8091.

N. Y. C., 52 W. 84th St.—Private home, owned by refined Southern lady, has 2 rooms: sitting bedroom 18x18, beautifully furnished, cross ventilation; exclusive use of adjoining real kitchen, Frigidaire, gas range; $9 single, $11 double. EN. 2-2985.

NEW YORK CITY, West 114th St.—Clean, cool, quiet room for lady, July 12-Sept. 15; near Columbia, church, transportation; privacy; 1 in family. Cathedral 8-6187.

NEW YORK CITY, 329 West 142nd — Large, bright room in quiet home. Modern private bathroom. Reasonable. Transportation convenient. AU. 3-3797.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 E. 97th St. (Apt. 3-F) Cheerful front studio, kitchen privilege. $4.50. Call evenings. VINCENT.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home; $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE STUDENT—Experienced driver, desires summer position as chauffeur, locally or on long trips. Phone Lasell 6541, Newtonville, Mass.

OFFICE manager and executive assistant seeking position Metropolitan Boston; work expediter and advanced detail man. Box J-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE American Protestant woman desires position as housekeeper in small adult family; accustomed to care of nice home. Box M-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION—Business woman desires position as companion, willing to travel, and attend to financial secretarial matters; light housework; congenial atmosphere of more importance than salary. Box J-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, business, social, expert typist; companion; artistic penmanship, trained reader. Write Box J-6 Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

VACATION?—Cool, quiet farm residence; exceptional view; home cooked food, Jersey milk. MRS. ROBERT WHITE, E. Ryegate, Vermont.

WEEK END or longer: lake bathing; excellent table; $18.00 weekly. GREEN ACRES, Rutsonville Rd., R. F. D. 1, Wallkill, N. Y.

THE HILLSIDE, HOLDERNESS, N. H. Overlooking Little Squam Lake; bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home cooking; Christian clientele; weekly rate, $19 to $23. Booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

SUMMER RENTALS

WEST DENNIS, MASS—Attractively furnished cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, oil heat; large modern kitchen; 2-car garage; maid's quarters with bath; near beach, golf and boating. Call Liberty 1584 or Belmont, Mass. 2714-R.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Beach Shop
for Fun and Sun Togs
Everything that is smart—everything that is new—for sun-baskers and surf-lovers!
When planning your Atlantic City trip never mind your Beach Wear—you will find our selection large and our prices moderate. *3rd floor*
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

Eldredge Fireproof Warehouse
will safely store your Fur Coats and Garments in their Modern
COLD STORAGE VAULT
Local and Long Distance Moving
SINCE 1886
PHONE 5-3778 Prompt Delivery

Buy with confidence at
STENTON MARKET
QUALITY MEATS THAT SATISFY
Always Dependable, 2811 Atlantic Ave.

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2808 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Open Air Dining in Addition to Our Main Dining Room
NO LIQUOR SERVED

The CLEANEST NUMBER IN TOWN
Just call 5-0123 for
DORRAINE CLEANERS
1515 Pacific Ave. Ocean City
2815 Atlantic Ave. 936 Asbury Ave.
5218 Ventnor Ave.

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Better Home-Made Ice Cream and Chocolates
go to
H. E. STRUBBE
448 Central Ave., at Burnett St.
We deliver Call OR 3-8154

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Complete Mailing Service
for
Merchants, Churches
Clubs, etc.
Multigraphing Mimeographing
Addressing Typing
Foto-Stencils and Varitype Composing for Mimeograph and Photo-offset users
R. H. DOREMUS & SON
429 William St., East Orange
ORange 3-1300

KROLL
The Jeweler
Fine Holmes and Edwards Sterling Inlaid Silverware for the Bride, and Gruen Watches for the Graduate, make choice, appreciated Gifts.
Divided Payments up to 10 months.
534 MAIN STREET—Next to Muirs

LENOX MANOR
Luncheons 35c, 50c
Dinners 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c
Same Prices on Sundays
For Bridge, Luncheon or Dinner Party reservations
Call OR 4-8282
75 Lenox Ave., 1 block from Main St. at South Walnut

QUALITY FUELS
COAL—FUEL OIL
KOPPERS COKE
DAVID W. BALL COMPANY
31 Washington Place OR 3-3990

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave.
East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Stop in and see our large selection of Summer Hats for $1.95
JEAN BRACKETT SHOP
2A WASHINGTON STREET

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

ELIZABETH

"Taste the Difference"
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
CANDY LUNCHEON
TOWNSLEY'S
Eliz. 3-8860 329 Broad St.
Next to Winfield Scott Hotel

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

Flowers by Wire
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 North Dean Street
Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Call Englewood 3-4884-5

Greenberg's Hardware and Housefurnishings
45 WEST PALISADE AVENUE
Expert Locksmith—Garden Supplies
Lamps : China : Glass : Hardware
WE DELIVER Englewood 3-0820

Dorothy's Beauty Nook
388 Broad Ave., Cor. Woodridge Place
Leonia, N. J.
THREE ITEMS
FOR ONE DOLLAR
Tel. Leonia 4-2509

HACKENSACK

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
188 Main Street, Hackensack
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J. 96 Main Street, Paterson

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

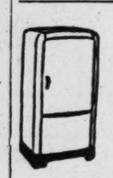
GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes Priced Moderately
Men's Apparel Since 1888
232 WASHINGTON STREET

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford Products with
Bennet Teed Service
Since 1919
BOULEVARD MOTOR CORP.
2392 Boulevard at Communipaw Ave.
Delaware 3-3400, Jersey City, N. J.



Norge Appliances
See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
White Rose Fancy Crabmeat, extra special, 2 cans 55c
Borden's Chocolate Malted Milk, 1 lb. can 25c
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

JOHN H. OSMUN
Electric Shop *Radio Service*
179 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4714
Moving to
98 Baker Street August 1st

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A Complete Fuel Service
COAL COKE
W. P. JOHNSON AND SON INC.
FUEL OIL
Office and Plant:
110 FAIRVIEW AVENUE
VERONA, N. J.
Telephone Verona 8-8228
Delco Oil Burners

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Graduation Gifts
Madison's
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1653

KOPPERS COKE 'blue coal'
WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
The oldest fuel firm in town
Fuel Oil "Fluid Heat" Oil Burners
281 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.
Phone Bloomfield 2-0603 at all times

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

INSURANCE
Fire · Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
JOSEPH JOINER, Agent
354 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Upper Montclair, Bloomfield
Montclair Heights

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.
Awnings, Window Shades
And Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mont. 2-6208

Crossword Quiz Answers

DAWKINS
DUSE ■ RIOT
VISA ■ PENN ■ M
MALT ■ HONE ■ BIS
ILL ■ TALE ■ GUST
RE ■ TRIO ■ BALSA
A ■ THORNHILL ■ N
NARES ■ AURA ■ ST
DRAY ■ WIND ■ WHO
AMY ■ CAST ■ DOON
S ■ COLE ■ BOOT
FIVE ■ BOWL
DESTINN

934

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records
GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
Office Furniture
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream.
Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

GRADUATION GIFTS
and Vacation Supplies
Henry F. Schmidt & Co. Inc.
Stationery—Cameras—Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

SOUTH ORANGE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Glover's Esso Service Station
68 W. So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-9798
644 So. Center St. O. 4-6643
Fast, Dependable Service
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories
Motorcycle Service

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Supreme Machineless Wave, $6.00
The Perfect Permanent
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9611

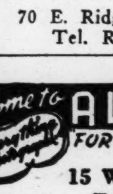
CAMP NEEDS
Moccasins, Play Shoes, Sturdy Oxfords
Personalized Fitting
Posturbilder Shoes
60 So. Orange Ave. Near Scotland Rd.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street Plainfield, N. J.

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON



Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for for Your Comfort

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
• Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

Come to **ALJIAN'S** *Everything Photographic*
FOR A BETTER DEAL
15 W. Ridgewood Ave.
Tel. Ridg. 6-1000

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY SALE
Drastic Reductions on All Millinery and Handbags
Jean's Millinery Shoppe
28 East Ridgewood Avenue

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

SUMMER GOODS
Garden Furniture, Beach Chairs, Beach Umbrellas and Garden Equipment of every description. Also Picnic Supplies of All Kinds. Mail and Phone Orders Filled.
RI 6-0106-0107
Ridgewood Hardware Co.
Incorporated
"THE BIG STORE"
9-13 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

The QUALITY SHOP
SUMMER DRESSES
Play Suits, Slacks and Slack Sets.
Sport Shirts for Men
J. F. STRAKOSCH
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Garden Hose, Sprinklers, Tools, Screening, etc., etc.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

For Your Vacation
We Now Have
WOMEN'S DRESSES
Sizes 16½-24½, 38-44
$6.50 to $16.95
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
"The Store With Two Floors and Two Doors"
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
Sheer Summer Frocks Returned as Dainty as When Purchased
37 Union Place Sum. 6-2122-23

PIONEER RAZOR CLAMS

Also Fine Meats, Poultry, Fish, Vegetables and Groceries
CENTRAL MARKET
366 Springfield Avenue

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

CORBY'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning, and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

TEANECK

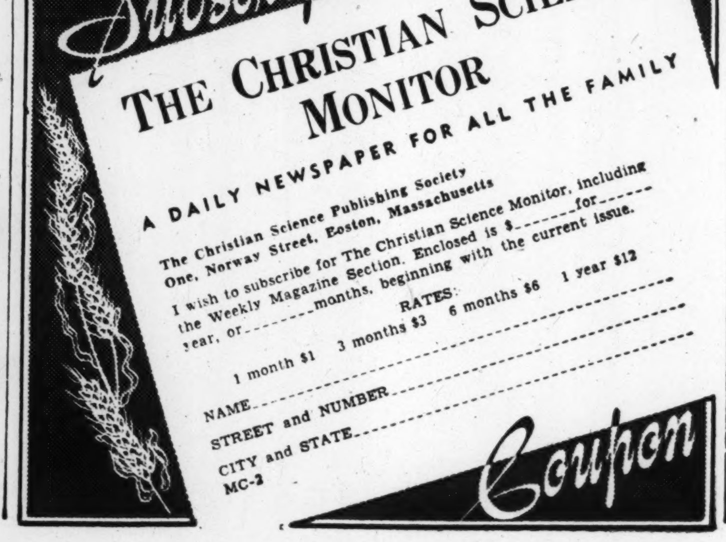
Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

UNION CITY

ANDREWS
Watch Repairing
JEWELRY
119 48th Street, near Broadway
Union City, N. J. Tel. Pal 6-9648

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.



NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
MILK
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

BONAT BAKE SHOP
TRENKLE BROS., Props.
Finest ingredients used in all our Bread, Cakes, and Rolls.
Leave your orders for Birthday and Party Cakes.
220 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-2250
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Robert Treat Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Try Our
Home Made Ice Cream
113 Quimby Street Tel. We. 2-0925
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Awnings—Venetian Blinds and Shades
Canopies for Weddings
New Providence Road,
Mountainside, N. J.
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A FINE WATCH
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Quality Clothing Since 1914
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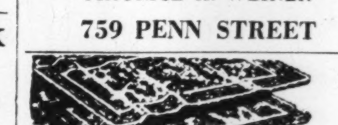

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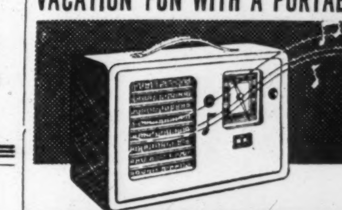

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Lulu D. Ferrell, Corpus Christi, Texas

The Prize Winner

Words of Current Interest

Aphorisms — *Af'-o-riz-'mz* (*a* and *i* short, *o* quick-long as in obey).

An "aphorism" may be described as an idea pointedly expressed, something marked off and concise, a pithy saying. The same stem appears in "horizon." The word is taken from the Greek, coming down from ancient times as a rhetorical term.

Apodictical — *Ap'-o-dik'-ti-kal* (first *a* short, *o* quick-long as in obey, both *i*'s short, second *a* clipped-short as in account).

That is "apodictical" which can be clearly shown as true. The word is a Greek derivative that would be correct if it stopped at "apodictic." This form is extended, however, by the addition of the Latin adjectival ending *-al*. The same thing happens in numerous other cases, perhaps for better sound, and perhaps for a more familiar look and therefore a clearer meaning.

Buoyant — *Boo'-yant* (oo as in moon, *a* clipped-short as in account); by Webster's second choice, *boi'-ant* (*a* clipped-short).

A serviceable word in both concrete and figurative situations. Perhaps because of being an inheritance from the vocabulary of the sea, it is unsettled in its pronunciation. Heed seems advisable, though not too marked, for the *u*, just enough so that the first syllable may sound a little different from *boy*.

Cana (John 4:46)—*Ka'-na* (first *a* long, second as in sofa).

While the general locality is known, the precise site of the town is a matter of dispute. Certainly enough, Cana was a village of Galilee, and supposedly it was near Nazareth.

Capernaum (John 4:46) — *Ka-pur'-na-um* (first *a* as in sofa, first *u* as in urn, second *a* quick-long as in chaotic, second *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Marked on the maps as lying on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee, but the exact position has yet to be determined.

Carious—*Kar'-i-us* (*a* as in care, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

That is "carious" which shows signs of decay. Latin has a noun *caries*, meaning "decay," as of timber.

Delights (Ps. 119:92) — *De-lits'* (*e* quick-long as in event, *i* long).

Defined as "lively pleasure," and no justification given for the strange, though well-accepted, spelling. The original Hebrew word, occurring in Ps. 119:24, 77, 92, 143, and 174, is represented by the plural form of the English noun in two verses and by the singular form in three. An American Translation has the singular "delight," in all five instances. "Delight" comes into English through French, and is supposed to descend from the Latin *delectare*, "to charm."

Habakkuk — *Ha-bak'-uk* (first *a* as in sofa, second short, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Renewedly — *Re-nu'-ed-li* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, *u* long as in cube, second *e* and the *i* short. The past participle "renewed," when taking on the adverbial ending *-ly*, becomes three syllables, doubtless for reasons of euphony, since *ly* would articulate inconveniently with the two-syllable sound. Any form of the word "renew," alluding or referring to Scripture, particularly to the New Testament, might be expected to carry an idea of regeneration in conformity, say, with Rom. 12:2.

Revelator—*Rev'-e-la'-ter* (first *e* short, second clipped-short as in silent, *a* long, third *e* as in maker).

With capital letter, this word designates John, writer of the Revelation. Classic Latin has the verb *revelare*, "to unveil." Early Christian Latin develops the noun *revelator*, "a revealer."

In Lighter Vein

Reason Enough

Describing the unusual features of various animals, the teacher dealt with the camel's hump, the giraffe's neck, and the elephant's trunk. Then she began asking questions.

"Now, Tommy," she asked one youngster, "why couldn't a giraffe come in at the door of this room?"

"Because it couldn't turn the door handle, miss," Tommy replied brightly.—Answers.

Knew Him

Amateur Magician: "Will the gentleman in the front row kindly lend me his hat?"

The Gentleman: "Not till you return the lawnmower you borrowed."

Page Superman!

A recent discovery is that a thrilling new salad may be made by simply turning the refrigerator upside down, shaking a few times, and opening!

Where Would You Find—

1. The Prussian State Library?
2. Funchal?
3. The country which coined the trade dollar?
4. A menhaden?
5. The country whose emblem is the thistle?
6. Mount Dempo?
7. The only state which has permanent automobile license plates?
8. The Bay of Bengal?
9. The only Central American country having no coastline on the Caribbean Sea?
10. Omaha?

(Answers appear on this page)

Fine Cotton

Cotton can be spun so fine that a pound of cotton will make 250 miles of yarn.

A Day in Bungleville—*Mail Time*

By Van Zelm

Today's puzzle feature again challenges the alertness of our readers. There are 43 mistakes in the above cartoon. Can you find them?

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Dog Turns 'Round and 'Round Before He Lies Down?

If you should happen to ask Towser just why he turned seriously and methodically 'round and 'round before settling down for a cosy nap on the carpet in front of the fireplace, it is quite possible that his answer might be disappointing. He might, for instance, say: "I don't believe I had any very definite reason for doing it. I guess it's just a sort of habit I've gotten into."

The habit, however, began being formed many, many hundreds of years ago when Towser's ancestors back in the Old Country had no rugs or fireplaces for their comfort. The wild dogs of those ancient times roamed the plains and woods, hunting and being hunted.

When they wanted to sleep, considerations of freedom from observation by their equally wild enemies prompted them to seek a spot in the tall grass. Then, considerations of comfort prompted them to trample down the grass and weeds with their paws, turning 'round and 'round in the process of making a sort of grassy nest in which to sleep.

This act, vital to the wild dog's safety in sleep, became an ingrained habit so firmly fixed that even today, when there is no longer need for the act, dogs still go through the motions of trampling out a nest before they lie down.

TOWSER'S ANSWER MIGHT BE DISAPPOINTING

There are other examples in the animal kingdom of left-over, now-useless habits which, nevertheless, still continue to be practiced. One case is that of the gentle, brown-eyed cow who crops the pasture grass and swallows it whole as she grazes, bringing it up at a later convenient time and chewing it at her leisure in the form of a cud.

This is thought to be due to the fact that in her original wild state the relatively defenseless bovine dared not expose herself in the open grassy spots long enough both to bite off and chew up the grass, and so became a ruminant—a creature capable of swallowing its food now and chewing it later.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Quotation

Calm soul of all things! make it mine
To feel, amid the city's jar,
That there abides a peace of thine,
Man did not make and cannot mar.

—MATTHEW ARNOLD

Brevities

Chicago Daily News: There is a time in a girl's life when she ceases to giggle and begins to calculate.

Punch ©: A recent photograph shows Marshal Goering without a single medal. It seems that he was traveling incognito.

Milwaukee Journal: It is no small task, wielding a gavel in Washington in these historic times, as only the alert chairman knows whose turn it is to talk out of turn.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Virtue and Victory

London

Simple people in England are rediscovering the faith of the Pilgrim Fathers and Cromwell's troopers. They have a profound, instinctive belief that they must triumph because they fight on the side of right. "'Itler can't win, e's too wicked," says the street sweeper. "We're bound to win after all we've stood up to," declares the London charwoman. Though it is as resolute in temper, this present faith in goodness is more humble than that of the old Puritans. It is not the fanatical enthusiasm for a creed, for it is concerned with deeds not dogma. It is spoken of very quietly, as a consolation and encouragement when the news is bad.

In the careless days before the war, the people of the little streets did not think much of good and evil. Now, under the threat of annihilation, they know, with a belief deeper than reason, that good must be victorious. Slowly, almost with surprise, they have come to the conclusion, that in this world turmoil, they are the custodians of the good. It is as if they had suddenly found themselves entrusted with a precious talisman, which they must use to save the world and themselves.

Wool to Wood

To replace 100,000,000 pounds of carpet wool that used to come from abroad every year, carpet makers in the United States are using rayon from Southern wood pulp.

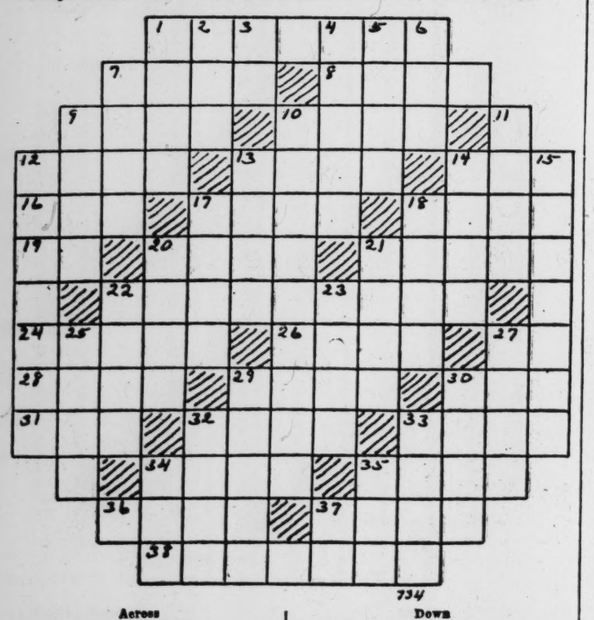
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Berlin, Germany.
2. The seaport capital of Madeira Island.
3. A silver coin of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States for use in trade with eastern Asia; discontinued in 1887.
4. A shad-like fish of the northeastern coast of the United States.
5. Scotland.
6. A volcano, active within the last century, on the island of Sumatra; 10,562 feet.
7. Connecticut uses aluminum plates with changeable inserts to denote the year.
8. A part of the Indian Ocean between India and Farther India.
9. Salvador.
10. A city of eastern Nebraska.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



734

Across

1—Who was the Artful Dodger?
7—Who was Italy's most famous actress?
8—Clamor.
9—What is an endorsement made on a passport?
10—Who founded City of Brotherly Love?
12—Rat ate what in house that Jack built?
13—What is a stone used for sharpening cutting instruments?
14—Duplicate.
16—Knox College is in what State (abbr.)?
17—Story.
18—What is a sudden brief rushing of wind?
19—What is second note of scale?
20—Set of three is what?
21—Wood of what tree is lighter than cork?
22—Who is the squire in "Vicar of Wakefield"?
24—What are the openings of the nose?
26—Turkey buzzard is what?
27—Saint (abbr.).
28—What is a kind of sledge or cart without wheels?
29—To twist.
30—What question is asked by an owl?
31—Who is heroine of "Little Dorrit"?
32—To toss.
33—What river is celebrated by Burns?
34—Three fiddlers played for what king?
35—What is a high-cut shoe?
36—How many on a side in basketball?
37—You might get a spare or strike if you do what?
38—What Bohemian soprano was born in 1878?

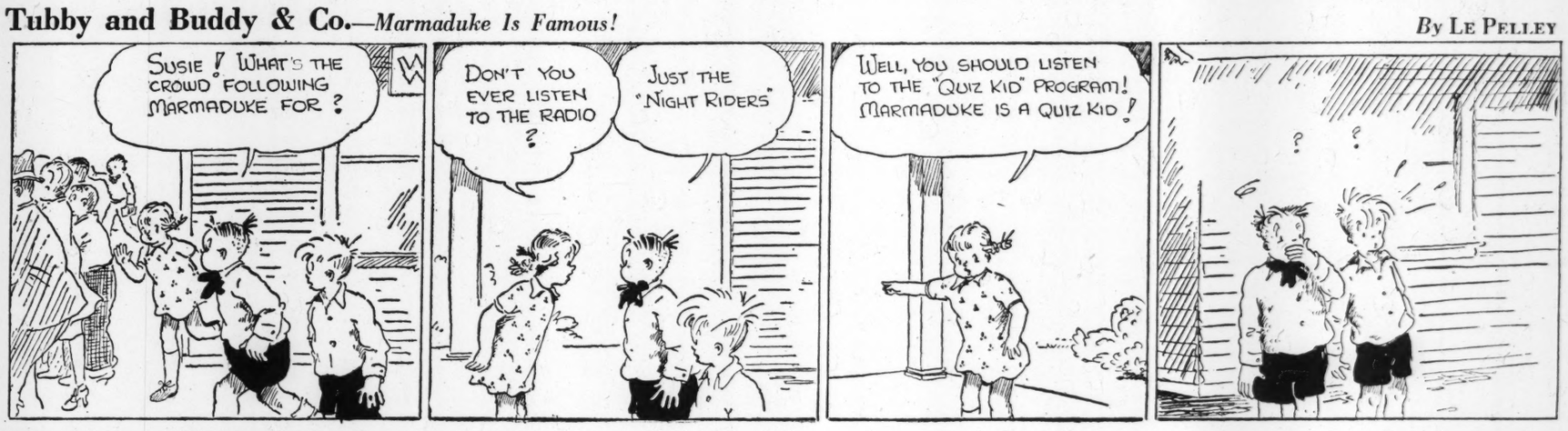
Down

1—What is pollen?
2—Who is a gypsy girl in opera "Manru"?
3—You and I.
4—First name of Miss Dunne, motion picture star.
5—How many on a side in baseball?
6—What is relationship of Jemmy to William Tell?
7—What is a European herb?
9—A poet might speak of the earth as what?
10—What Polish dance was developed from the promenade?
11—What "is as good as a mile"?
12—Who is Prospero's daughter in "The Tempest"?
13—What is slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal?
14—What creature is out of place in a china shop?
15—Who was author of poem, "Mighty Lak a Rose"?
17—Who was mythical founder of Troy?
18—What do you call a gay and lively celebration?
20—Pronoun.
21—The bustard is what?
22—What is a lidless low-rimmed box?
23—Would you wear, hunt, or play a bleshok?
25—Human upper limbs.
27—What is a spherical weight to be put in competition for distance?
29—Where would you find a Taffy?
30—What is covering of domesticated sheep?
32—What is a recess in the shore?
33—What do you get from the eider Duck?
34—Who is hero of Spanish poetry?
35—What is French for "good"?
37—What is a prefix denoting "two"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

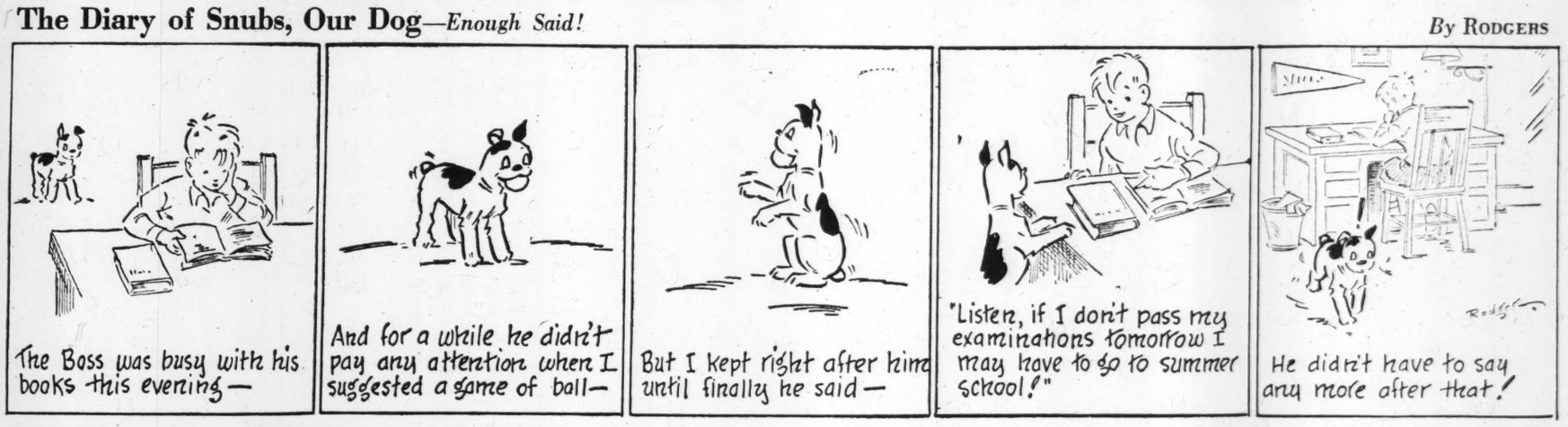
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Is Famous!*

By Le Pelley



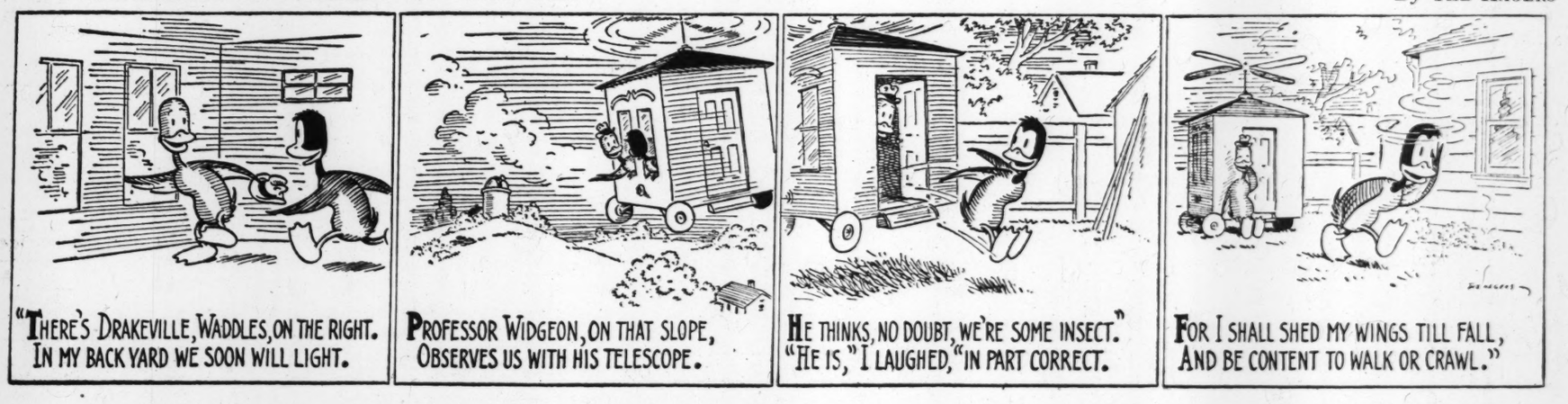
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Enough Said!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*He Takes a Walk*

By The Hagers



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Freedom of the Lakes

In his fireside chat of May 27, President Roosevelt said:

> We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas.

The Robin Moor asks, "What freedom of the seas?" Her crew and passengers, after being left in open boats in the middle of the South Atlantic, ask, "What is to insure such a fortunate rescue for those who travel on other American ships?" The news reports twenty-six American ships on the same route, but actually carrying contraband and planning to deliver it in Egypt. And a Nazi spokesman declares, "We'll shoot at any ship carrying contraband to Britain."

What is the United States doing to back up the President's words? There have been increasing evidences that Uncle Sam was "getting tough"—diplomatically at least. Last week Secretary Hull really "told off" Vichy, accusing it of fighting the Nazi's war in Syria. The freezing of Axis funds and closing of German consulates was more than talk, although the biggest effect is psychological. It is followed by almost Nazi-like measures to keep Germans from leaving the United States with any money. And by official comment which is anything but friendly.

But none of these things provide safety for Americans at sea, even Americans on a ship like the Robin Moor which carried no contraband and was outside all designated "combat zones." Or Americans like the missionaries on the Zamzam, shelled by a U-boat commander before he knew what kind of ship they were on. None of these things implement the reassertion of "the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas." And at his Tuesday press conference the President said he did not know whether plans to arm American freighters had been taken out of the Navy Department's safe or not.

Perhaps the President is merely speaking softly but carrying a big anti-sub stick. We do know that American naval forces in the Atlantic have been strengthened, that the Navy Department believes the patrols are increasingly effective. There is some evidence that shipping losses on the route to Britain have been reduced and good reason to believe that the lives of U-boat commanders and Nazi long-range bombers have become complicated, not to say hazardous.

This may mean that the Battle of the Atlantic is slowly being won and deliveries to Britain largely insured. But it does not mean freedom of the seas. It does not answer Berlin's threat to sink any ship carrying anything (Nazi definition of contraband) to any place where the British might get it. It does not answer lawless shelling of unidentified ships as in the Zamzam's case. It does not answer a challenge which would leave America the freedom of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. Americans should not be sent into "combat zones" which extend to the seven seas without protection. Merchant ships should be armed and convoyed.

Patriotism in Safety

Independence Day in the United States will be celebrated this year in a martial atmosphere. Yet there is no reason for this observance to involve the use of more than a judicious minimum of firecrackers, rockets, and pinwheels. Already too much detonation of explosives is going on in the world without supplementing it with expenditure of gunpowder for entertainment.

The quality of that entertainment has always been marred by the appearance on succeeding days of doleful lists of persons injured in the procedure. Hearteningly the number of such casualties has materially diminished in recent years. The improvement of this situation is due largely if not almost entirely to the adoption of State laws regulating the sale of fireworks and, in fact, practically prohibiting them except for supervised community displays.

Nine States had such laws at the outset of this year: Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, and West Virginia. Five States have adopted fireworks control laws this year, of which the Arizona and Maryland statutes are in effect and the new Minnesota, Ohio, and Florida acts will take effect next year.

After the adoption of the Pennsylvania law the number of reported injuries from fireworks decreased from 1,700 in 1938 to 85 in 1939 and to 58 in 1940. This sort of a saving of human resources and faculties for useful work either in peacetime or in defense represents practical patriotism.

"And the Prayer of Faith—"

Are today's young people as frivolous and light-minded as they sometimes appear? Or are the implications of the world's resistance against the forces of evil—a resistance whose weapons are largely spiritual—having their inevitable effect? These questions are prompted by a newspaper clipping which describes how a schoolboy in Toronto was healed, after his life had been despaired of, by the prayers of his schoolmates.

The boy was a senior at the Lawrence Park collegiate school. When he was stricken, and no hope held for his recovery, a group of his companions, with the principal's permission, asked the sick lad's pastor if he would come to the school and pray with them for their young friend. In the assembly hall, the minister and 1,200 boys united in silent prayer. "It was the most remarkable experience of my whole ministry," said the minister.

On the third day the boy in the hospital regained consciousness, and in a few days he was convalescing. Doctors, nurses called it a miracle. Back at the school the boys re-assembled and sang "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

The boy and his parents know what saved him. It was the power of God reached through the prayer of faith. Those boys, reared in Canadian Christian homes, know, with the Apostle James, that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Probably none of them will forget that experience. Doubtless it confirmed them in their faith, and will open new vistas to understanding.

Keeping a Bear Busy

The Nazis evidently are playing for big stakes in their maneuvers against Russia. Control of new sources of wheat and oil, permission to use Turkish territory as a passage for Nazi troops into the Near East, a consequent rupture of Turkish-British friendship, and possibly another startling agreement with Russia like that of 1939—these could well be objects of the Nazi military-diplomatic campaign against the Soviet Union.

At the same time, this campaign has interesting possibilities from the United States' point of view. One effect of a Nazi-Soviet crisis is that it automatically reduces for the time being the difficulties of an Axis partner, Japan. Without a victory over the Chinese, or increased security from Russian attack, Japan is in a poor position to strike southeastward.

Nazi pressure on Russia relieves Japan temporarily of anxiety about the big bear watching Nippon from across the wastes of Mongolia. Should Nazi maneuvers prompt Japan to strike southeastward their ultimate result might be diversion of American attention and American ships from the battle of the Atlantic. This is hardly the prime purpose of the Nazi strategy along Russian borders. Most Hitlerian strategy has included secondary as well as primary objectives.

Whatever Hitler's reasons for taking the bear by the tail again, he can point to this phase of the chase as benefiting a partner that has gained little direct help from Axis headquarters. Japanese statements in the last few weeks have been notably conciliatory toward the United States. Even now, the Japanese seem willing to accept failure of their negotiations with the Netherlands Indies. Will Nazi troops on Russia's borders make a difference? Or does Japan sense a beginning of a new trend in world developments?

Tickling the Carburetor

Some kinds of cars, in another kind of motoring era, were up in the air so often that they earned endearing nicknames for themselves such as "puddle-jumper." Years have been spent by engineers determined to keep automobiles on the ground. Shock absorbers, coil springs, knee action—all were efforts to curb the family car's skyward ambitions.

Automobiles had become satisfied with horizontal progress. But only just. And now comes a prediction by an airplane designer that cars of the future will be equipped with airplane motors. Perhaps anxiety is premature. Perhaps engineers have resources to keep cars in their place. But is it a matter simply of engineering? And is it just imagination that makes us think our own Old Faithful has begun to act a bit flighty the last few days?

Japanese chemists say they have found a way to make hemp from banana skins. Slippery stuff with which to tie up a new order.

Our Readers Say—

"It's Later Than You Think"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have too long withheld my appreciation for the cartoon which appeared on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor titled: "It's Later Than You Think." This cartoon was eloquent in its simplicity and directness, and undoubtedly helped to rouse many of us who are given to minimize the difficulties which confront this country. As citizens it is debatable whether we have been putting forth every possible effort to "speed the time" for preserving our democratic way of living.

Never in the history of the world has there been such a concentration of darkness and so much fear and desolation. Surely there rests upon every individual the responsibility of seeing that these evils are speedily brought to their final destruction.

Democracy is essential to all peoples and we as citizens of the United States of America should be eager to prove our courage and dare everything to save democracy and thus preserve the decencies of civilized living for all peoples.

There is ample work for us all to do, whether in the training camps, factory, or the home.

Those who toil so heroically and patiently to guide the affairs of our Government through these dark and ominous times (no doubt the gravest in history), need our whole-hearted support and confidence.

May we be found equal to the task that confronts us and harness our strength and resources in support of our Government and those nations who are fighting for the cause of Liberty. We must give them all aid possible in bringing to a speedy end the Nazi autocratic rule, with its wholesale slaughter of civil rights and liberties.

Lincoln's words should inspire us to march on: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

Boston — HANNAH DUTAUD

American Defense of America

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a young man of draft age, I would appreciate the opportunity of expressing a few opinions on the present world conflict.

I have noticed for the past few months that the editorials and letters appearing in The Christian Science Monitor have expressed a trend toward greater participation for aid to England regardless of the fact that these steps may involve us in war with the Axis Powers. Some readers openly say that we should declare war with Germany; therefore preparing for a second A. E. F. to Europe.

It is a very easy thing for armchair sitters to say, let us declare war, when the battlefields seem very far away. However, to youth, who must do the actual fighting and shedding of blood, these battlefields can become a grim reality. It is rather difficult for the man who carries the gun to think of liberty, democracy or freedom in broad terms. He can realize it best in his own country, because he has lived it in his own country and is willing to fight and perhaps die for it, for his own country.

I am no appeaser and am willing to fight for democracy, American democracy.

I believe in sending as much aid to England as possible, but not a single man.

I believe in national defense in so far as it is for American defense of America.

New York — R. PRICE

Questions for Americans

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After listening to the University of Chicago Round Table's discussion of the Gallup Poll, I should like to submit the following questions for the poll:

Do you want to keep the Constitution and the Republic for which it stands?

Do you want to keep the Bill of Rights?

Do you want Congress to declare war as the Constitution provides?

Do you want to do away with the legislative and judiciary branches of government and concentrate all power in the executive?

Do you want dictatorship?

Do you want the war to go on for ten more years?

Do you want a world dictatorship at the end of the war?

Do you want to give up your liberties as a citizen of the United States?

Do you want to black out individual right?

Do you want to be a slave?

I believe these questions should be cleared up for the people of this country before we are shunted into an undeclared war.

Eagle, Idaho — FLORENCE SELBY

Waiting for an "Incident"?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why do we wait for an "incident" before starting to convoy our goods and ships to England? There have been plenty of incidents. Anyone who has read "Mein Kampf" can find lots of them. Anyone who has heard or read the speeches of Hitler, Göring, Goebbels or Ley can find lots more. But anyone who loves democracy, Christian teachings, liberty and justice will know that "incidents" are not needed to establish the fact that Nazi paganism and brutality are the mortal enemies of freedom and security. C. L. COLLINS

New York

No Free Cigarette Ads

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your news story, "Free Publicity for Cigarettes Protested by College Newspaper," interested me. Our college paper does not carry any cigarette advertising.

Woodbury College is a college of business administration, giving students technical training in business subjects. The editor and business manager of the college paper, "Woodberries," agree that the graduate who goes after a job with a cigarette dangling out of his mouth cuts down his chances of success. It seems inconsistent from a hard-headed business standpoint to train our students not to mix cigarettes with business office routine, and then accept advertisements from the tobacco companies.

It is our opinion that a college paper can be published without cigarette advertising.

MARGARET PILBLADE,
Feature Editor, Woodberries

Los Angeles

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Bearing Fruit

"Physical Force Alone Is Not Decisive"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is well known in all walks of life and a truism in athletic sports and in war that physical force alone is usually not a decisive factor in successful achievement but that spiritual force is far more vital. Often in the world's history this has been proved true and once again this same situation repeats itself. It is this fact proved from the very beginning of the world's history that such defeatists as Colonel Lindbergh completely ignore in the present day and age.

In the spring of 1918, many of us in the A. E. F. in France realized that we were at a low ebb in military success. The Germans had achieved victory after victory crushingly, as in the original invasion of Belgium and at Gallipoli. They were still very powerful after four years. They were launching a new, much heralded "conclusive" drive against us and our allies. Our war efforts seemed to be very slow in getting underway and it was altogether a discouraging time. Even peace at any price was mentioned. However, the price was obviously going to be infinitely too high for the world's happiness, as we all well knew at that time.

Suddenly a change came, at first astonishing and then welcomed with remarks heard everywhere, "I told you so." Fresh American troops, inexperienced in war as many of them were, entered the fray with such spirit and steadily increasing confidence that the enemy, already wearied by four years of constant struggle, could not withstand, despite their strength. The war changed from a defensive to an offensive one, and in a few months it was over.

So now the Nazis after eight years of tireless building up of their war machine and two years of intensive fighting, with the spreading out of their armies into all parts of Europe and now into other continents, and garrisoned in conquered countries amidst the hatred of the inhabitants, must view the turn of events with discouragement, not very articulate as yet, but sure to increase as our own effort grows.

Britain holds out despite the prophecies of the defeatists who said that surely during last August, September, or October, the end would come, and then, later, that in the early spring of 1941, and most recently "at the very latest" by the 1st of June, 1941, England would be fully crushed. Instead Britain's strength in the air, in morale, and in the assurance of increasing active aid from us grows steadily. The handwriting is on the wall! Such an incident as the arrival of Hess in Scotland, no matter howsoever it be interpreted, brings clear evidence of something wrong in the core of the Nazi regime or else of their desperate need.

Americans are in the war of course; everyone agrees even though we have not yet declared war. It is ridiculous to view the situation otherwise. It is also ridiculous to consider ourselves weaklings, as the fifth columnists would have us do. The men at Château Thierry and in the Argonne proved otherwise, despite the prophecies of the German leaders concerning our inefficiency just prior to those actions in France.

Therefore, without idle boasting and with the realization that there are still hard days ahead, let us American men and women optimistically go forward with our shoulders to the wheel and prove that our country has the spiritual force as well as the physical machinery and inventive capacity, not just selfishly to make our own way of life a comfortable one, but to confirm our faith in the liberty of man.

Boston — PAUL T. WHITE, M. D.

The Beaches of England

These were the beaches of England,
  White in the summer sun,
Where down the sands of Brighton
  The children used to run—
Blackpool, Swansea and Lynmouth,
  Wide open to the sky
Where out beyond the jetties
  The fishing boats went by.

These are the beaches of England,
  The fortress they defend
Held by the million watchers
  From Berwick to Land's End,
Alert in the shadowed moonlight,
  On guard each ruthless day—
These are the beaches of England
  And they will not give way.

ISABEL HARRISS BARR

Mirror of World Opinion

If We Had a Dictator

One way to judge the American defense effort is to compare it with the measures which would have been taken by this time if the United States were ruled by an anti-Hitler dictator. . . .

1. Taxes would have been raised two years ago at least to the level now proposed, and probably much higher.

2. The steel, aluminum, and other metal industries would have been given prompt orders, at or before the outbreak of war in Europe, to double or quadruple their productive capacity.

3. Prices would be under stringent control, with no great incentive to raise them because the excess profits tax would be 100 per cent, as it is in England today.

4. Wage disputes would be unknown because labor like everybody else would do what it was told.

5. "Business as usual" would be entirely out the window. Goods for peacetime consumption would be rigorously cut down, war industries would be located according to strategic necessity, and the labor supply concentrated upon military production.

6. The United States navy and air force would be in the war, the merchant marine would be mobilized for transport, and an American army would be landed in French West Africa. . . .

What of the last item, the relative certainty that an anti-Hitler dictator, seeking to attain the present ends of the American democracy, would now be using our armed power in acts of war? It presents a question we cannot afford to ignore: Are our policies being determined by the demands of national security, or by the overwhelming preference of the people for peace?

This question has to be faced and decided, in our minds, before we can make the practical decisions that lie within the next few months, or weeks.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

The Wide Horizon

British Women and the Draft

By Phyllis M. Lovell

LONDON

When the young women of Great Britain were conscripted for national service, in April, 1941, they made history.

Many of those concerned—they are women of 20 and 21 years of age—are entirely satisfied with the whole affair.

It is natural to be satisfied by the certainty of being wanted, of knowing just where and how they should fit into the scheme of the war effort. And it is because of this, because, too, women in general are wanting to stand beside their brothers in a crisis, that it seems such a pity there should arise doubts about conscription.

"Organized women" are troubled on two counts. In the first place, it is felt that conscription, when applied by age groups, will necessarily mean that the youngest and least experienced will, by the natural process of promotion, stand to take precedence over each older group as it is called up.

By the time the thirties or thirty-fives—people of greater experience—are entering the field of conscripted labor, it is contended the twenties and twenty-ones will have reached positions of seniority, and difficulties may arise.

The second point is concerned with equality of status. Women conscripted for industry will, it is felt, lose their chance of securing a working equality with men—a chance which they have been endeavoring to grasp for the past twenty years. A conscripted woman, it is pointed out, will enter the field of labor on Government terms rather than on her own, and it is hard to believe that the tradition which, in times of peace, succeeded in placing women in an inferior wage-earning position, will in a time of war reverse itself in women's favor.

* * *

Women war workers are finding, for instance, that there are fewer factory training schemes for them than for men and that when they succeed in getting themselves included in a scheme, they find that, whereas men trainees are paid 60s., women trainees are paid only 38s.

Also the lower standard wage fixed by the Ministry of Pensions, has resulted in a lower maximum rate of compensation under the Personal Injuries (Civilians) Scheme. Where a single man receives 35s., a woman receives only 28s.

Such differentiations seem disquieting, when it is remembered that the principle of equality has been fully recognized.

In April, 1940, after disagreement in the National Joint Industrial Council for the Road Passenger Industry on war rates of pay for women bus conductors, the case was referred by the Minister of Labor to the Industrial Court, and the Industrial Court ruled that, women or not, "the rate for the job" should be paid to all wartime workers.

Moreover in May, 1940, the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, and the Transport and General Workers' Union, agreed that, after a preliminary period of service in the engineering industry, women should receive the same wages as men and also the same bonus.

* * *

There is in existence a body known as the Committee on Woman Power which devotes attention to the adjustment of conditions affecting women in industry, and upon which sit nine women Members of Parliament together with seven or more influential British women. Already the House of Commons has, at the instigation of this Committee, broken tradition by setting aside a whole day to the discussion of women's questions.

The necessity of the moment is for individual women, in the war industry, to see that women hold key positions in proportion to the number of women employed.

There are women already in key or semi-key positions. Miss Ellen Wilkinson is adjutant to the Home Secretary at the Ministry of Home Security. Miss Jennie Adamson is additional Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Pensions. Miss Caroline Haslett is an advisor to the Ministry of Labor on women's training. Mrs. Ethel M. Newman is a member of the Central Price Regulation Committee of the Board of Trade. Miss Zoe Pucksley is an Assistant Secretary in the Ministry of Health. Miss Verena Holmes is a Technical Officer of the Ministry of Labor.

Nevertheless, the tendency still is to use women as consultants and advisers while denying them administrative powers.

Tradition is satisfied, no doubt, but the situation must have undesired and undesirable results upon a reconstructed industrial society emerging after the war.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.